"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Fair; westerly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,155. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅛c.; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—The French Court of Cassation has dismissed the appeal of M. Zola against the decision of the Versailles Assise Court on July 18 in overruling the objections made by M. Labori, counsel for M. Zola. There is uneasiness in London owing to the possibility of a conflict with Russia. An effort is being made to get the Prince of Wales to visit America next Summer. The death of Archbishop Walsh of Toronto leaves the question of a successor to Cardinal Taschereau open, as the Vatican is understood to have no second choice.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The First Volunteer Engineer Regiment left Peekskill yesterday for this city. It will arrive this morning, and will take ship for Puerto Rico.

Page 2.

The work of preparing the Montauk Point camp for the reception of Shafter's soldiers is progressing rapidly under the eye of Brig. Gen. Young.

Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, in an interview, commends Col. Roosevelt's letter to Secretary Alger in behalf of his fever-stricken soldiers and criticises Secretary Alger's action in making it public.

Richard Croker and a party of his political associates will leave to-day for Saratoga. The men behind Col. Roosevelt's Gubernatorial boom are angry over Secretary Alger's act in making public the Colonel's letter.

The Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Medical Supply Departments in the Army Building are busied with preparations for receiving the army from Santiago. A number of railroads have promised low rates to the furloughed men. Gen. Wheeler's cavalry are expected to arrive Thursday next.

Page 3.

It was decided at the navy yard yesterday to replace the bent plates in the bottom of the Texas. The converted yacht Enquirer went out of commission.

James Carney, twelve years old, of Camden, N. J., saved Frank Post, a playmate, from drowning yesterday, and then, exhausted by his efforts, sank from sight and did not rise again.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Army Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday it was decided to establish tents with the armies of occupation as well as invasion. Secretary Miller read a report of the work done by the association among the troops.

Food and hospital accommodation will be provided for forty sick cavalrymen who have arrived at Fernandina. In response to a formal request from Chief Surgeon Taylor, ten male nurses will leave here at once for Fort McPherson with hospital supplies. Stephen E. Barton said yesterday that Miss Clara Barton would remain in Cuba after the return of Gen. Shafter's army.

Page 4.

"Jim" Jeffries, the California pugilist, broke his arm last night in his ten-round bout with "Bob" Armstrong, at the Lenox Athletic Club, and was unable to meet "Steve" O'Donnell. His work was mediocre.

The transport Iroquois returned to port yesterday from Santiago with twenty-one passengers on board. The Rev. Dr. McCook of Philadelphia, Chaplain of the Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, who arrived at the front after Santiago had surrendered, bore out previous reports as to the condition of the wounded and sick, which he declared was nothing short of scandalous.

Page 5.

The citizens of Brooklyn are preparing to celebrate the return of the cruiser Brooklyn to this port.

It was "Texas Day" at Manhattan Beach. Capt. Philip and members of his crew were entertained with music and fireworks and cheered by thousands.

Page 7.

Philip Milligan, who until three years ago kept the famous saloon and restaurant at 1,261 Broadway, died on Thursday, and funeral services will be held to-day.

Page 12.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided questions about affixing tax stamps on contracts of reinsurance and rent receipts.

A controversy between the Land Commissioners and the Dock Board regarding the control of river-front property is to be settled in court.

Superintendent Maxwell issued the annual report on schools, and there was an interesting comparison of statistics from the various boroughs.

The resolution of Councilman Hottenroth providing that the city shall co-operate with the Merchants' Association was warmly commended by President King of the organization.

Reports from Engineer Probasco regarding the condition of the Brooklyn Bridge were heard by Council committees. They were of a nature to allay all fears as to the safety of the structure.

In response to an inquiry from the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, Hiram Hitchcock writes that a movement to interest Americans in the Panama Canal scheme would be wholly futile.

William Calhoun has entered suit against John Pettit, a real estate dealer, and others for the recovery of valuable downtown properties which, he alleges, were fraudulently conveyed. Pettit is missing from the city.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
The United Service.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 4.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 9.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country, except a decided fall in temperature from the Middle Rocky Mountain slope to the upper lakes, Denver reporting a drop of 22 degrees and Duluth 16 degrees in twenty-four hours. The storm that developed over Maryland Thursday afternoon has moved rapidly northeast, and has joined with the storm in the St. Lawrence Valley. The highest winds were forty miles an hour, from the west at Cape May, and thirty-six miles from northeast at Block Island.

Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in the Atlantic States, on the Gulf coast, Middle Rocky Mountain slopes, and in the Upper Mississippi Valley. Light showers may be expected in the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and generally fair elsewhere.

The temperature will fall decidedly in the Lower Missouri Valley, Kansas, and Oklahoma, and there will be slight changes elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		Times.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	68	70	67
6 A. M.	69	65	68
9 A. M.	68	68	74
12 M.	64	75	80
3 P. M.	68	81	83
6 P. M.	67	79	82
9 P. M.	66	77	78
12 P. M.	66	73	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date, 1897	66
Corresponding date for the last 20 years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was [illegible], and the minimum 65 [illegible]. The humidity at 8 A. [illegible]

SPAIN IS STILL HOLDING BACK

Sagasta Delays His Answer to Consult Political Leaders.

MAJORITY IN FAVOR OF PEACE

Propositions to Open the Cortes and Form a New Ministry.

After Numerous Conferences, the Premier Reports to the Cabinet, but No Decision Is Reached.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—At the Cabinet Council this evening Señor Sagasta recounted to his colleagues what had been said in the conferences with the various political leaders earlier in the day with reference to the negotiations for the restoration of peace. No decision was taken.

The conferences had gone on throughout the day. Señor Silvela, the Conservative leader, acting in behalf of Señor Castelar, the Republican leader, who was prevented by illness from being present, conferring with Señor Sagasta, said Señor Castelar, although an advocate of peace, was of the opinion that in negotiating its conclusion the Government "should remember the Virginius affair, when the energy displayed by Spain in dealing with the United States saved Spanish interests," and he thought "every effort should be made to preserve Spanish sovereignty over Puerto Rico."

Señor Silvela added that he personally did not favor any change of policy.

In the conference between Señor Sagasta and Señor Silvela, the latter urged that it was imperative to summon the Cortes for the negotiation of a treaty of peace. Gen. Polavieja, who was present, declined subsequently to speak of the conference to representatives of the press, on the ground that his duty as a soldier imposed secrecy upon him; but Gen. Azcarraga said that if Spain possessed adequate resources the war should be continued, in order to secure more acceptable conditions; otherwise peace ought to be immediately concluded.

Gen. Chinchilla, Captain General of Madrid, said:

"We have a brave and well-disciplined army, and it is ready to go wherever it is sent."

Later, Señor Sagasta conferred with Señor Salmeron, the Republican leader, who told the Premier, in the course of a long conference, that he blamed the Government greatly for closing the Cortes and stifling the press. After the interview he said he had assured Señor Sagasta that he would reserve his opinion on the general situation until the Chamber was convoked, but that, neither directly nor indirectly, would he support the "existing oligarchy, which is the cause of all Spain's misfortunes."

This evening the Premier conferred with Marshal Primo de Rivera, Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, and Señor Romero Giron, Minister of the Colonies.

The Liberal, Moderate Republican, to-day publishes an interview with Marshal Martinez Campos, who is quoted as saying:

"I openly favor peace. Everything that has happened in this war could have been foreseen, but the most pessimistic could never have imagined that our misfortunes would be so great—the destruction of Montojo's and Cervera's squadrons, the surrender of Santiago, and the rapid and unresisted occupation of Puerto Rico. No one could have imagined it, even taking into consideration the superiority of the United States. Neither the present Government nor any other can change our situation. It would be madness to think of rejecting President McKinley's conditions. The Liberal party can bring about peace, but Sagasta should not be asked to sign it. Such a course would not be prudent, and another Liberal Cabinet should be constructed."

Marshal Martinez Campos, it is pointed out, evidently referred to Señor Gamazo as the man who should succeed Señor Sagasta as Premier. Señor Gamazo is the present Minister of Public Instruction. His name has been frequently mentioned recently in connection with the Premiership in the event of the formation of a new Cabinet.

At the Cabinet council this evening Señor Sagasta recounted to his colleagues what had been said in the conferences with the various political leaders earlier in the day. No decision was taken.

ALL SPAIN WANTS PEACE.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Madrid correspondent of The Temps telegraphs this afternoon that there is no danger of any uprisings in Spain. He adds everybody is desirous of peace, "though profoundly deloring the necessity for making such great sacrifices."

WEYLER HOLDS ALOOF.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: "Gen. Weyler, in a curt note, declined to enter the conference with Sagasta and the other political leaders, but promised to reply if Señor Sagasta would put his queries into writing."

LONDON'S MADRID REPORTS.

Majority of Spanish Political Leaders in Favor of Peace—Manila a Stumbling Block.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A majority of the politicians who conferred with Señor Sagasta counselled peace. But Señor Nocedal, leader of the Ultramontanes, urged war à outrance, even if the Yankees, he said, were to capture Spanish ports, as possibly then an international conflagration would avenge Spain by placing her in a position to gain more than by making a shameful peace now.

"Señor Romero y Robledo, in the course of an interview, said:

"'Señor Sagasta informed me as to the contents of the American note. In addition to the demands already known, the American Government asks the occupation and possession of Manila and Subig Bay. M. Cambon obtained from President McKinley the substitution for the word possession of another word meaning practically the same thing.'

"This revelation has caused a ferment here. It was understood at first that the Americans demanded only temporary occupation, [illegible] believed the powers will object to the Americans retaining permanent possession of Manila and Subig Bay. The latter is a splendid naval station."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times, commenting on the views of the various leaders expressed at the conferences with Señor Sagasta, as given by El Liberal, says:

"It seems that Señor Sagasta pointed out all the facts of the situation with the utmost frankness to the various politicians, indicating reasons for and against a continuation of the war, and citing, for example, the fact that Gen. Blanco, so far from being dejected, proposed plans to continue the resistance.

"Señor Sagasta's picture, as a whole, was painted in sombre colors. Señor Montero Rios, President of the Senate; the Marquis Vega d'Armijo, President of the Chamber of Deputies; Marshal Martinez de Campos, the Duke of Tetuan, and Señor Silvela, the leader of the Dissident Conservatives, all favor peace. The Duke of Tetuan, however, thinks a Government of greater authority necessary to negotiate the conditions.

"Señor Romero y Robledo, on the contrary, evidently aims at playing the part of Gambetta. He anticipates the time when he may acquire considerable political influence by reminding his fellow-countrymen that he has had no act or part in any negotiations looking to a close of the war. It is worth noting that he declares his views are shared by Gen. Weyler.

"So far as I can discover, these bellicose sentiments find little or no echo in the public mind. It is said that Señor Emilio Castelar, the Republican statesman, authorizes Señor Silvela to declare that he is in favor of peace."

CAMBON'S EFFORTS FOR SPAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Señor Sagasta had prepared for submission to the leaders whom he consulted a most interesting sketch, not only of the preliminary negotiations and soundings, but also of M. Cambon's efforts to induce President McKinley to leave the Puerto Rico question open for future negotiation and to get better conditions for Spain in the Philippines, where he was more successful, as well as to induce the President to select some neutral European capital, instead of Washington, for the meeting of the Peace Commission.

"Señor Sagasta also submitted reports from all quarters bearing on the question. Undoubtedly it would have been better for the country's interests had the personages consulted remained silent. The revelations of some of them are hardly calculated to strengthen the Government's hands."

NO WORD COMES FROM SPAIN.

Her Answer as to Peace Terms Not Expected to Reach Washington Before Monday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—When the President closed his official work to-day he had not received the reply of Spain nor any intimation as to how soon the reply might be expected. The French Ambassador has not been heard from throughout the day. He as well as our Government officials was waiting for Spain to give the final response.

Two days have now passed without a word officially from Spain, either in the way of inquiry or response. From this it is clear that the Spanish Cabinet fully realizes that the time for argument, counter-proposals, or modification has gone by, and that there is only one simple issue to be met; namely, whether the American terms are to accepted as a whole or rejected. There is indeed reason to believe that the Spanish Government has been directly advised that the stage of negotiations is past and that only the framing of an answer, favorable or unfavorable, remains.

That the answer has not come quickly is no matter of surprise to the officials here, for they realize the tremendous responsibility which Premier Sagasta must assume in making these peace terms sufficiently palatable to the Spanish populace and the political leaders to permit its acceptance without an internal convulsion.

Sagasta's Difficult Task.

In his conferences with the President and Secretary Day, the French Ambassador has brought out clearly the great task before Sagasta. It seems to be the general view here that if the Premier and his Ministers were untrammeled an acceptance would come at once, and that the preliminary peace arrangements would be now closed. But, in preparing the Spanish public and in guarding against political agitations hereafter by public men of other parties, the Madrid officials are taking time for missionary work not only among themselves, but among all political and social elements.

The best informed persons here fix next Monday as the time when the United States Government is likely to receive Spain's final answer; but this is simply conjectural, for there is not the slightest means of knowing the tendencies at Madrid. It may come to-morrow, but in the event of its coming late in the day or on Sunday, the response would not be communicated to the Government until Monday.

There is the same confident belief among officials that there has been from the first that Spain's answer will be a reluctant, but not the less conclusive, acceptance. At the same time, it was suggested to-day in some quarters that there was a possibility the disclosures made by the American General at Santiago concerning the serious condition of our troops might be a straw at which the Spanish Cabinet would grasp.

This is quite doubtful, however, as there is a question whether the statement of the American General ever got outside the borders of the United States, owing to the strict censorship imposed last night. Moreover, all the evidence reaching the officials here indicates that Spain is weary with the conflict, and is convinced beyond the slightest question of the hopelessness of further opposition.

No Further Inquiries Made.

So far as can be learned there has been no further communication between the State Department and the French Embassy since Wednesday night. Assuming that the report is true that Sagasta is seeking minute explanations of the details to be adopted under each head of the President's note, it is probable that these explanations are being furnished by M. Cambon himself. At any rate, he has made no further application to the State Department for information, and it is said here that he is so fully advised now of the President's intentions that there is no occasion for him to do so.

The Cabinet convened in regular session promptly at 11 o'clock to-day. Some special significance was attached to the presence at the session of the Naval Board of Strategy of Rear Admiral Sicard, Commander Crowinshield, and Capt. Mahan, who came over together, closely following Secretary Long, who was the first to join the President. Commander Crowinshield later returned to consult additional papers for the consideration of the Cabinet.

PROSPERITY FOR AMERICA.

The Statist Predicts a Great Stimulus to Industry Following the Close of the War.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Statist predicts a great wave of American prosperity after the war and active European business in American securities.

"Cuba," it says, "will give employment to a vast amount of capital, and the stimulus to industry there will react upon the United States. The investments in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will particularly benefit railways."

MARIA TERESA COMING SOON.

Spanish Cruiser Floated and in Such Good Condition She Can Travel Under Her Own Steam.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 5.—The Merritt Wrecking Company has received advices from Santiago that makes it certain that the Infanta Maria Teresa is now floated, and is found to be in fairly good condition as to her machinery and boilers.

She will shortly start for Norfolk under her own steam. Another expedition on the wrecking steamer Chapman will be sent south next Monday or Tuesday, carrying four immense pontoons, especially intended for the raising of the Cristobal Colon.

BATTLESHIP "AMERICAN BOY."

President McKinley Indorses the Plan of Getting Funds to Build It from School Children.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—W. Rankin Good and Harry J. Price of Cincinnati, the young men who originated the idea of starting a fund among school children for the purpose of raising money to build a battleship, to be called "The American Boy," are in the city forwarding their plans. They have had an interview with President McKinley, who gave to them the following letter, indorsing their idea:

Mr. W. Rankin Good, Cincinnati, Ohio.

My Dear Sir: The circular which you have presented to me, outlining your plan for raising a fund with which to build and present to the Government a battleship, has greatly interested me.

Love of country and devotion to the flag were never more conspicuous in America than they are to-day, and I am sure our boys and girls will deem it a privilege to be numbered among the contributors to this patriotic undertaking. Very sincerely yours,
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

BOY KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Fatal Accident Caused by a Storm at Gouverneur.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Aug. 5.—While standing in a doorway at his home this afternoon, William H. Johnson, nineteen years old, was instantly killed by lightning.

The boy had been caught in a thunder and rain storm, and was drenched by the rain. A bolt of lightning struck a telephone wire, and, glancing, came in contact with his wet clothes, which acted as a conductor. His mother, who was but a few feet from him, was not injured.

This section has been the scene of half a dozen thunderstorms during the past week, and the damage resulting from them will amount to $20,000.

CUDAHY READY TO SETTLE.

Chicago Speculator About to Finish Paying $1,500,000 of Debts.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—John Cudahy to-day is prepared to pay the last $400,000 of his indebtedness, created on the Board of Trade on Aug. 18, 1893. His liabilities were $1,500,000, and all have been met when due.

The big speculator was caught "long" on provisions in 1893, and the panic kept moneyed men from giving him support. He sank, and with him carried down some half dozen concerns. It was a time that will be long remembered on the Board of Trade. A large part of the paper given out by Cudahy and accepted by his creditors is said to be controlled by him.

His undertaking was one that no man in the West has ever had the courage to do. He is to-day the most successful trader on the board. In 1894 he cleaned up a cold million dollars, and in five years has made fully $2,000,000.

KISSED THE MAGISTRATE.

Kentucky Mother-in-Law Pays for a Wedding Ceremony.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—Miss Barbara Daughterty and Mr. Thomas Dewitt were married in Elizabethtown, Ky., last evening by Magistrate Quince Johnson. When the Squire had reached the middle of the ceremony, Mrs. Lapra Daugherty, mother of the bride, made a rush for him and kissed him squarely in the mouth. Amid laughter the embarrassed magistrate concluded the ceremony.

The couple and mother-in-law then took a drive. From the carriage the mother-in-law espied Squire Johnson standing on the Court House steps. She shouted to him to come to her. Thinking she intended to pay him for the ceremony, the innocent magistrate complied. Instead of giving him money, she tried to kiss him again, though, by ducking and stepping aside he avoided her and made a hasty retreat.

FAST RUN OF THE MACKENZIE.

She Makes About 23 Knots—Four Firemen Scalded by Steam.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—The torpedo boat Mackenzie, built at Hillman's Shipyard in this city, was given a trial to-day by her builders, and succeeded in making an average of about 23 knots an hour. Her contract required at least 20 knots. The trial was made over a one-knot course in the Lower Delaware, off the City of Wilmington, and among those on board besides her builders' representatives, were Naval Constructor Hanscom, Assistant J. E. Woodbridge, and several representatives of the Engineers' Department.

The run to the course was made in one hour and thirty-five minutes. She was then speeded over the course, and rounded the last buoy in exactly two minutes and thirty-five seconds. While under full speed she was put through a number of trials in turning, and made the circuit in twice her length. While preparing for her homeward trip one of the tubes in the forward boiler blew out, and four firemen were burned by the escaping steam. Those most seriously scalded were John Evans of Camden, N. J., and Owen McGouth of this city. They were brought to League Island and removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

Steamer Del Norte Overdue.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—Advices from St. Michael of July 25 state that the steam schooner Del Norte, with 350 tons of Government reindeer supplies and a number of Laplanders is long overdue at St. Michael. She left here June 21 with four tows, all flimsy river vessels. The Del Norte is under charter to the United States to carry Sheldon Jackson to Siberia on a reindeer purchasing expedition. He is now in St. Michael awaiting her.

Wrecking Gear to Raise the Colon.

The tugs Plymouth and William E. Chapman, towing two pontoons and a barge, to be employed in the attempt at raising the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, sailed yesterday morning, passing out at Quarantine at [illegible]

EAST COAST OF PUERTO RICO OURS

Deputations of Citizens Come Out to Welcome Marines.

LIGHTHOUSES AGAIN IN USE

Captain General's Daughter Drills Spanish Gunners.

German Steamer Tries to Run the Blockade, but Is Stopped by the New Orleans—Boastful Proclamation by Macias.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT, OFF SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Aug. 4.—The Americans have taken peaceful possession of the eastern portion of the island. Small parties of marines have been landed, who have lighted the lamps in the lighthouse at Cape San Juan and in other lighthouses along the coast. They met with no resistance. Indeed, at Cape San Juan deputations of citizens came out to meet them.

The warships now in this vicinity are the Montgomery, the Annapolis, the Puritan, and the Amphitrite. The two former are looking for the transports with troops which left the United States and have scattered all about the island. The Annapolis rounded up the Whitney, the Florida, and the Raleigh yesterday, and they are now at Cape San Juan.

There seems to have been a serious misunderstanding as to the rendezvous, for no two ships go to the same place, and it will take several days to locate them and get them to Ponce, where Gen. Miles is waiting.

Off San Juan the cruiser New Orleans alone maintains the blockade. The city is grim and silent, but back of her yellow walls there will be plenty of determination and fight when the Americans open fire.

Captain General Macias has issued a proclamation, in the course of which he says:

"Spain has not sued for peace, and I can drive off the American boats now as I did Sampson's attempt before."

The daughter of the Captain General is helping to drill the gunners in the forts. Altogether there are 9,500 Spanish regulars in the city. The troops of the enemy who are retreating from Ponce and the other towns on the south coast occupied by the Americans have not yet arrived.

The German steamer Polynesia, with a cargo of rum, canned meats, and tobacco, tried to run the blockade this morning, but was stopped by the New Orleans.

OFFICERS WERE INCOMPETENT.

At Least Boston Hears This Was the Cause of the Trouble in the Sixth Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Gov. Wolcott to-day was informed officially of the resignation of the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment by Gen. Miles, who recommended to Gov. Wolcott for appointment as Colonel of the Sixth Regiment Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, U. S. V., who had the best regiment in the Army of the Potomac. The Governor will probably select Lieut. Col. Rice.

It is reported here that of the Sixth Massachusetts officers the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and three Majors and three Captains resigned. They were charged with incompetency and lack of discipline. The trouble in the Sixth Massachusetts is partly attributed to the fact that white officers refuse to return the salutes of the negro company. The examination, no doubt, will end in a separation, which will be, in effect, a disbandment. Puerto Rican whites are puzzled and ask:

"Will the blacks be better off under the Americans than under the Spaniards?"

Lieut. Col. Rice, who is recommended by Gen. Miles for appointment as Colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, was born in Cambridge in 1842. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted at the age of nineteen. He was shortly after elected Captain in the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, was a Major at twenty, Lieutenant Colonel at twenty-one, and Colonel at twenty-two. His military record is one of the most brilliant of the civil war.

To him was presented by Congress a medal of honor "for conspicuous bravery in leading his regiment in a counter-charge against Pickett's division, he himself falling severely wounded within the enemy's lines in the battle of Gettysburg July 3, 1863, while serving as Major Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry."

At the close of the war, after a short retirement to private life, Col. Rice entered the regular army and his name became well known throughout the country not alone by his brilliant career, but also through his inventions and improvements in weapons. On leave of absence in 1877 he visited Europe at the time of the Turko-Russian war. Joining the headquarters of the Russian Army, under Grand Duke Nicholas, he became, through the courtesy of the Czar, temporarily attached to the staff of Gen. Skobeleff, and was present at the storming of Green Hill Nov. 9, 1877.

Col. Rice was commandant of the guard at the World's Fair. He invented the Rice trowel bayonet for the army, and the Rice stacking swivel and knife intrenching bayonet now in use. In May of the present year he was nominated as Inspector General in the United States Army.

ENGINEERS OFF TO JOIN MILES.

First Regiment Left Peekskill by River Yesterday to Take Ship Here for Puerto Rico.

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 5.—The First Engineers had settled down to the belief that they were to remain in camp until Saturday afternoon, when late last night word came that the regiment would get away this afternoon. The men learned this morning of the change, and breakfast was eaten in a hurry. The news was so good the men did not have time to be hungry. Then came the work of breaking camp, and to-night the regiment is afloat and bound for Brooklyn, the first stop on the way to Puerto Rico.

Tents were taken down and folded, and by 2 o'clock the command was ready to start. At 4 o'clock the engineers were moving out toward Roa Hook in columns of fours in heavy marching order. All were clad in their tropical uniforms and carried their guns. A police detail remained in the camp a short time longer. Just before the engineers left camp they were presented with a handsome flag by the Engineers' Club of New York. The flag is a handsome one of silk, with the inscription "First United States Volunteer Engineer Regiment."

When the regiment reached Roa Hook it found in waiting the barge Starina, the lighter George C. Clausen, and the tug W. H. Vanderbilt. The camp equipage was placed on board the lighter, and the men then made themselves as comfortable as possible on board the barge. They will remain on board all night and expect to reach the Brooklyn pier, where the Chester is tied up, early in the morning.

Major L. L. Seaman went to Manhattan this morning to obtain fifteen recruits to take the places of those who have developed disabilities since joining the regiment and have been discharged from service. Gen. Alexander Shaler was in camp to-day to visit his son, Capt. I. A. Shaler, who commands Company F. Gen. Shaler marched to Roa Hook with the regiment, and there bade his son good-bye.

MARCHING TOWARD SAN JUAN.

Sixteenth Pennsylvania Seizes a Bridge Six Miles Beyond Juana Diaz.

AT DESCALABRODO RIVER, Six Miles Beyond Juana Diaz, on the Road to San Juan, Aug. 4.—The Sixteenth Pennsylvania of Gen. Ernst's Brigade, advanced to this point to-day, and holds the bridge over the river.

The Second and Third Wisconsin are expected to-morrow. No sign of the enemy is reported, but it is believed that the Spaniards are about 400 strong between this point and Coamo.

The seizure of the bridge insures control of the road to Coamo. Pickets are being pushed out, and they may collide with the Spanish outposts.

NOT STOPPED BY PEACE TALK.

Miles Issues Krag-Jorgensen Rifles to His Command Preparatory to an Advance.

PONCE, Aug. 5.—Major Gen. Miles is proceeding entirely without regard to peace negotiations. Krag-Jorgensen rifles are being issued. The Second and Third Wisconsin are moving up to the Sixteenth Pennsylvania to-day. Col. Hulings has captured 5,000 pounds of rice. Thus far the enemy has not molested him.

Major Gen. Brooke's landing at Arroyo was successful. The troops from the Roumanian, four batteries of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, the First Missouri, the First Pennsylvania, and the Fifth Illinois, disembarked there.

The Morgan troop of the Fifth Cavalry and the Mississippi Commissaries have arrived here.

Lieut. Hunter of the artillery was slightly wounded by one of our pickets last night.

Gen. Roy Stone is repairing the road to Arecibo, but a movement there is improbable.

MANILA'S ARCHBISHOP'S PLIGHT.

Vatican Orders Him to Put Himself Under Our Protection.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Vatican has telegraphed the Archbishop of Manila instructions to place himself and his clergy under the protection of the United States, in view of the threatened attack by the insurgents. The Archbishop's position is very odd, bearing in mind his foolish anti-American manifesto at the beginning of the war."

TUG AND TWELVE MEN LOST.

The Nimrod Sunk in the Gulf and a Dredge and Two Scows Driven Ashore.

APPALACHICOLA, Fla., Aug. 5.—George C. Randolph, purser of the tug Nimrod, of Mobile, arrived here this afternoon, accompanied by two shipmates, and reports one of the most terrible disasters that have ever occurred in the Gulf.

The Nimrod and her tow, the dredge Thomas H. Herndon and two scows, were all totally wrecked off Cape St. Blas in Tuesday night's storm.

The Nimrod with twelve of her crew went down forty miles at sea, and nothing has since been heard of them. The dredge with her two scows is ashore on Cape St. Blas, the dredge being a total loss.

The Nimrod, dredge, and scows belong to Rittenhouse Moore of Mobile. They are valued as follows: Nimrod, $40,000; dredge, $75,000; scows, $32,000.

MRS. CALLAHAN A SUICIDE.

Wife of the ex-Assemblyman Drinks Acid—Accident to the Ambulance Carrying Her.

Mrs. Jennie Callahan, thirty-eight years old, wife of ex-Assemblyman Michael Callahan, ended her life by swallowing acid in her rooms, at 71 Second Avenue, last evening. Her death was hastened by a collision between the Bellevue Hospital ambulance and a buggy while she was being conveyed to the hospital.

Annie Horn, the janitress of the house where Mrs. Callahan lived, found her sitting in a chair in an unconscious condition.

Mrs. Horn called in Dr. Schmidt, who occupies a flat in the building, and then sent a messenger for Mr. Callahan. An ambulance was called from Bellevue Hospital, and Drs. Hall and Barbour, ambulance surgeons, took charge of the woman.

While going up Second Avenue at a rapid rate two men in a buggy suddenly pulled in front of the ambulance at Thirteenth Street. The shaft of the ambulance knocked several spokes out of one buggy wheel, and John Hunt, driver of the ambulance, pulled his horse in so short that one rear wheel was thrown against the curbstone and shattered, giving the unconscious occupant a severe shock. She died four minutes later and her body was taken from the scene of the accident to the East Fifth Street Police Station. Coroner Hart gave a burial permit and the body was then taken back to the home.

Mr. Callahan said that he thought his wife committed suicide in a fit of despondency, caused by ill health.

The two men riding in the buggy at the time of the collision were arrested on a charge of careless driving, but were afterward released on bail. They gave their names as James H. Driscoll of 91 Walker Street, and John Welder of 4 Second Street.

DEMOCRATS GAIN IN TENNESSEE.

Little Interest Shown in the Local Elections of the State.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5.—The elections held in the various counties of this State yesterday for county offices were generally marked by a small vote. In some counties local contests aroused considerable interest and brought out a good vote, but in all of these usual interest was not displayed.

In upper East Tennessee, the Democrats elected a few officers in some Republican counties. In most of the counties the Democrats elected their tickets by safe majorities.

WADE'S PICNIC ABANDONED

Semi-Official Admission that the Volunteers' Puerto Rican Excursion Is Off.

ORDERS FOR HOME USE ONLY

Other Explanations from Various Sources Which Do Not Seem to Dovetail Together Perfectly—A Providential Excuse.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—It was semi-officially admitted at the War Department to-day that the Puerto Rico picnic party, which was to have been chaperoned by Major Gen. Wade, has been abandoned for the present. Now that it has been so soon done for, everybody outside the chosen confidants of the Secretary of War is wondering what it was begun for.

To the solution of this puzzle a variety of answers are contributed, varying according to the point of view of the answerer. By some it is contended that the expedition was never intended to be sent to Puerto Rico; that it was a "paper" division from the first, planned for home consumption by the friends of the State troops assigned to it. Those who take this view urge that it was evidently the idea of the Secretary of War that it would be some satisfaction to the volunteers to be able to say that they had been ordered to the front, even if they never got there, and that by including a regiment from every State not previously represented in the field, the Administration would be able to deny that any State had been slighted altogether.

At the time the expedition was first announced it was pointed out that Spain was understood to be about to accept our peace proposals, so that the chances were that it would be possible to abandon the enterprise, with good excuses ready at hand, when it was deemed proper to do so. A providential excuse came in the nick of time, these critics say, in the form of the suddenly discovered necessity of removing the soldiers of Shafter's army to this country immediately.

Corbin's Explanation.

That was the explanation offered at the War Department to-day to officers of Camp Alger regiments which were included in the provisional division, and who called at the War Department to ascertain when they might expect to move. These officers were informed by Adjt. Gen. Corbin that it would be manifestly impossible to send Gen. Wade's division to Puerto Rico now, for the reason that the department would have to employ all its transportation facilities in bringing troops back from Cuba.

Here a slight discrepancy is noted. At the same time that the Adjutant General was making this explanation of the cause of the postponement of the Puerto Rican excursion the official chief, the Secretary of War, was issuing a statement, the purport of which was that the department decided some time ago to remove Shafter's men from Santiago and that before the publication of Roosevelt's letter and the now famous "round-robin" it had ordered transports to Santiago for the purpose. As the Wade enterprise was only decided on last Sunday, these statements do not seem to dovetail together perfectly.

No orders have been given stopping the movement of Gen. Wade's excursionists, for the reason that none have ever been issued for them to move. Printed copies of the general order constituting the division have been sent to the regiments named. That is expected to have some soothing effect on them for the present. But no orders have been given for them to go to Puerto Rico, and it is now the prevalent opinion that none ever will be given.

Camp Alger Is Skeptical.

A correspondent writing from Camp Alger says that copies of the general order establishing the Wade division have been received there, but that, excepting in the regiments named, the receipt of the order is "not thought to be particularly significant." The impression prevails at that camp, especially at its corps and division headquarters, that the expedition will not start for months, if at all. At other camps further away from Washington, where less is known of the War Department and its chief than at the camp across the river, the regiments assigned to Wade are reported to be filled with enthusiasm over the prospect of going to Puerto Rico, and momentarily expecting their orders to embark.

The effect at these camps, when it is learned that there is no intention to send the expedition any time soon, if at all, will, it is predicted, be an unpleasant surprise to the Secretary of War. It is suggested that the regiments picked out for Gen. Wade to escort to Puerto Rico may ultimately be sent to Cuba when it becomes necessary to occupy the island. Nobody now professes to believe that they will be sent to Puerto Rico in the immediate future. The best opinion is that they will never be sent there at all. So far the only effect of the promulgation of the plans for the expedition has been to spread dissatisfaction among the regiments and increase the distrust among the men and the officers of the department which is charged with their care and direction.

EIGHTH NEW YORK WANTS TO GO.

Col. Chauncey Will Personally Ask to Join Wade's Excursion.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 5.—The selection of the regiments to join Wade's corps has created considerable discussion at Camp Thomas. A number of regiments which confidently expected to go on the next move, but which were not included in the order, are very much dissatisfied, and are making strong efforts to be included.

The Eighth New York is making the hardest fight to influence the War Department to change the present plan for its benefit. Col. Chauncey has gone to Washington, where he will use all of his efforts and influence to induce the Administration to send his regiment to Puerto Rico with Gen. Colby's brigade.

Collegian to Run a Fruit Stand.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Solerias J. Georgiades has taken out a permit to run a fruit stand. He is a graduate of the University in Athens and a native of Sparta. After completing the regular course, he took a post-graduate course, paying special attention to philology and languages other than his own. He became instructor in Greek at the University of Berlin. Later he made his home in Boston and gave instructions to educators who wish to take an advanced course in Greek. Among those he taught were Prof. Wheeler, now instructor in Greek at Columbia College, and Prof. Thurber of the University of Chicago.

ALGER'S ODD EXPLANATION

Secretary's Attempt to "Square Himself" with the Public Not Considered a Success.

STERNBERG WANTS MEN MOVED

Military Men Censure the Officers at Santiago for Setting Their Grievances Before the Public as They Did.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Secretary of War Alger to-day gave out a statement intended to demonstrate to the public that the sudden activity of the War Department in its efforts to remove the Fifth Army Corps from Santiago was not the result of the letter written by Col. Roosevelt and the round robin signed by all of Gen. Shafter's commanding officers. This statement was as follows:

"Until quite recently it was supposed that yellow fever was epidemic in Santiago, and it was not believed that it would be safe to send shiploads North of men largely infected with yellow fever. The disease, it was believed, would spread rapidly on shipboard and result in the death and burial of many at sea.

"On the 28th ult., the Secretary of War telegraphed to Gen. Shafter that as soon as the fever subsided, the men of his command would be moved North to a camp that has been selected for them on Montauk Point. On July 30 Gen. Shafter telegraphed 'Made known Secretary of War's telegram that troops would be moved North as soon as fever subsided, and it had a very good effect on the men.'

"When, however, the true condition was made known, an order was issued to Gen. Shafter to move his command North as rapidly as possible, and all ships in the Quartermaster's service possible to get to Santiago were sent there, and the great liners St. Paul and St. Louis were also ordered there. All this was done before the communication signed by Gen. Shafter and his Generals was received, and before Col. Roosevelt's letter was published.

"Over 150 Surgeons are at Santiago, and 176 immune nurses have been sent there besides the usual hospital corps that always attends such an army. There have been less deaths in Santiago by yellow fever than by typhoid fever in any camp the same size in the United States."

Remarkably Unsatisfactory Document

Apart from the weird English in which this document is couched, it is generally accepted here as being even more remarkable for its vague, illogical, and unsatisfactory character than the statement of the alleged investigation of the condition of the transports returning from Santiago with sick and convalescent soldiers given out from the same source several days ago. Even the stanch defenders of the Secretary of War, after reading this latest of his official pronouncements, acknowledged that it might have been better if it had been left undone.

The Secretary avers that the reason he did not undertake to move Gen. Shafter's army sooner was that it was thought that yellow fever was epidemic among the men and it would not be safe to bring them north. This seems strange in view of the assertion of the Surgeon General, who is presumed to be the medical adviser to the Secretary of War, that his advice from the first was that the men ought to be brought back at once if the military situation would admit. This assertion was made by the Surgeon General to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES two weeks ago, and repeated to-day.

"My advice all along has been," he said, "that it would be perfectly safe to bring the men north, and that it ought to be done as soon as the military situation would permit of the army being withdrawn from Santiago. It was only because it seemed impossible to withdraw the men instantly that I recommended their removal to the high hills back of the town. That was as an alternative. I never doubted that the best thing would be to return them to this country at once had it not seemed necessary to keep them there to hold the city they had captured."

The Secretary's statement that "When the true condition was made known an order was issued to Gen. Shafter to move his command north as rapidly as possible" is strangely lacking, it is pointed out, in information as to when and how "the true condition" was made known. No evidence has ever appeared at the War Department to indicate that "the true condition" was appreciated by, if it was known to, the department until the publication of the Roosevelt letter and the official round robin.

Sternberg Pleads Ignorance.

Surgeon General Sternberg said to-day that the only information he had of the situation at Santiago was the official bulletins cabled each day by Gen. Shafter giving the number reported on the sick list at the morning sick calls. If the Secretary of War had any clearer idea of the "true condition" than these statistics afforded, it is reasonably certain that he did not act upon it. This is evidenced by the fact that on Wednesday, the day before the appearance of the sensational press telegrams from Santiago, the department announced that it was preparing to move the cavalry only from Santiago to Montauk Point, and that in doing so it was intended to bring home only those who were in good physical condition. In fact, it was explained that the cavalry had been selected for the first removals because it was understood to be largely free from fever. Up to that time no preparations had been made for moving any troops but the cavalry, and no haste was evident in the preparations for transferring them. One transport had been loaded with troops and sent to Montauk Point to test the quarantine regulations, and the department was hesitating about embarking any more until it was seen how the first lot got through. The next day following the publication of the statements of Col. Roosevelt and the other general officers of the Fifth Corps the department suddenly announced that it proposed to transfer the entire army—every man in it that could be moved—to Montauk Point at once. Orders were hastily given for transports at Ponce to proceed to Santiago as quickly as possible, and every indication was given of suddenly acquired haste.

The Secretary's statement is intended to prove that Col. Roosevelt and his fellow-officers had nothing to do with this, but those who have watched the progress of events at the department for the past few days are not convinced. There is little effort at the War Department to conceal the resentment felt there at the action of Col. Roosevelt and the other commanding officers at Santiago in presuming to make public the condition of the troops there.

Conduct of Shafter's Officers Condemned.

By military men generally the method adopted by these officers in setting their grievances before the public by means of a round robin, which was promptly given to the press, is severely censured, and it is prognosticated that the officers who signed the document will suffer for it in the future, even if they are not punished for it now. In the eyes of sticklers for discipline their action was most unmilitary and subversive of discipline. A Brigadier General, speaking of the matter to-day, said that if one of the officers who signed the round robin ever received hereafter any special advancement or unusual reward it would be equivalent to giving notice that insubordination would be rewarded in the army. This severe view is not shared by those who look at the affair from outside the army. To the public the main point is that the result desired has been achieved. They reason that the officers who took part in the unusual proceeding are regular army men and themselves strict disciplinarians, and that they undoubtedly would not have staked their future on signing this document if the provocation had not been great. The conclusion reached here is that these officers came to the conlusion that it was no longer any use to appeal to the War Department and that they decided to appeal to the public direct, throwing themselves upon the tender mercies of the American people after finding the Secretary of War was either indifferent or incompetent.

There is a disposition to severely criticize Gen. Shafter for not having made the situation clearer, and for not being more active in looking out for the interests of his men. Had he been sufficiently energetic and urgent it is not doubted that the department might have been stirred to action sooner. As it was it appears that Gen. Shafter called the meeting which resulted in the preparation of the round robin.

JOY NOW IN SHAFTER'S ARMY.

Orders to Prepare at Once to Embark for Home Revive Sick and Languishing Soldiers.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—Major Gen. Shafter has just received orders to move his entire army north at once. The six transports here will take the first shipment, and the embarkation will begin to-morrow. There is great rejoicing among the troops.

From the moment Secretary Alger's cable message was received this morning ordering the instant removal of the army north everything has been bustle and activity at headquarters. The transports here, six in number, have been ordered to discharge their cargoes and to get ready without loss of time to take on board the first shipments for home. Other transports are expected here shortly. The embarkation will begin to-morrow, and it is expected that eighteen transports, including the Yale and Harvard, will soon be conveying our soldiers back to the United States.

Gen. Shafter's orders for the movement of his command provide the folowing programme: The Third and Sixth regular cavalry will embark first, then the First regular Cavalry and the First Volunteer Cavalry Rough Riders). These regiments have been ordered to be ready to go on board ship the day after to-morrow. For the present the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry will remain in camp. Only the private horses of the officers will be taken. The other horses will be turned over to Gen. Wood, who will designate an officer to receive them.

Gen. Wood remains here as military Governor. All the tents will be left standing, and all the extra worn clothing and bedding, which may possibly be infected, will be destroyed.

The First Brigade of Gen. Lawton's division, under Gen. Chaffee, will go next. All the men able to ride will be put on ponies and taken to the wharf. The others will be conveyed there in wagons. All the men who are suffering from yellow fever or infectious diseases will be left here.

The volunteer regiments will next be shipped in the following order: The First Illinois, the First District of Columbia, the Seventy-first of New York, the Ninth of Massachusetts, the Second of Massachusetts, the Eighth Illinois, the Thirty-third Michigan, and the Thirty-fourth Michigan. All these regiments have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go on board the transports the day after to-morrow, or as soon after as possible.

All the troops will first be examined by a medical board, and any suspicious cases will be left in the hospital.

No tenting or surplus baggage will be taken back to the United States.

SHAFTER'S ARMY HOMESICK?

Adjt. Gen. Corbin Thinks It Possible Nostalgia May Be the Cause of the Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Is "homesickness" epidemic at Santiago, and is the demoralization of the officers and men there attributable to the affliction of the entire army of occupation with "nostalgia"?

Adjt. Gen. Corbin seemed to be of the opinion to-day that something like an epidemic of homesickness had attacked the troops of Gen. Shafter.

"It may seem funny to you," he said, "but it is a serious affair to have men in an army seized with nostalgia. I have seen whole companies and regiments rendered helpless by it. When a man is thoroughly inoculated with the disease you may kick him and he will not resent the indignity. He is flabby, helpless, useless. A few days' ago I was startled to see among the deaths of soldiers at Santiago one set down as occurring from nostalgia. It is seldom fatal, still men die from it occasionally. It is not contagious, but it is epidemic, and among troops who have been enduring for a long time the discomforts to which Shafter's army has been subjected and who are not so long away from better living to quite forget it, the lack of active work and the longing to have the discomfort over is very apt to bring on the distemper. I think I could believe that the disease that is affecting so many of the men who are not reported by the doctors, but who are said to be disabled from the performance of duty, is homesickness."

SPANISH CAMP IN BAD SHAPE.

Gen. Toral Reports Several Hundred Men Sick and an Average of Twelve Deaths a Day.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—Gen. Toral, the commander of the Spanish troops, sent a letter to-day to Gen. Shafter, advising the latter that the camp of the surrendered Spanish troops is in an unhealthy condition. The Spanish officer also reported that there were several hundred sick in the hospitals, and that there was an average of twelve deaths daily. Gen. Shafter will take action at once to improve the sanitary condition of the Spanish camp.

TORAL COMPLAINS TO MADRID.

Spanish General Tells His Government 10,000 of His Men Are Sick.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—The Council to-night considered an official dispatch from Santiago, signed by Gen. Toral, saying that owing to the smallness of the camp which the Americans had conceded, the absence of tents, and the improper food, the number of Spanish sick had increased to 10,000, the death rate being from 12 to 14 daily.

The dispatch said also that the beds were now altogether insufficient for so large a number of sick soldiers, and that their return to Spain ought to commence immediately.

Gen. Toral informed the Government that the wound of Gen. Linares had not developed any complications, but was causing him great pain.

YELLOW FEVER NOT BAD YET.

Dr. Guiteras Says Typhoid Fever and Malaria Cause Most Trouble at Santiago Now.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Dr. John Guiteras, the famous yellow fever expert and one of the leading Cuban advisers in this country, arrived at his home in this city to-day from Santiago de Cuba, where he had been engaged in yellow fever work under the direction of the Government. Dr. Guiteras declined to make any comments upon the efficiency or alleged lack of efficiency of the medical and hospital corps of the army. Concerning the yellow fever which has attacked the troops Dr. Guiteras said:

"The yellow fever cases thus far have been of a light order, and the mortality among the troops has not been heavy. The most serious source of trouble at present is from typhoid fever and malaria. Most of the men ill in the hospitals are suffering from one or the other of these diseases. As the season drags on, however, the yellow fever will become more serious, and then it will be worse than the typhoid."

IMMUNES OFF FOR SANTIAGO.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 5.—Five thousand troops are on their way to Savannah to-day to embark on the transports for Santiago to relieve the troops there. The troopships Rio Grande, Leona, and Minnewaska, which left New York yesterday, are expected to arrive to-morrow. The troops, which are all immunes, are the Third Georgia Regiment, from Macon, and Third and Fifth Regiments, from Columbus, Miss. The Mississippi regiments will arrive to-morrow.

WANTS TO LEAVE SANTIAGO.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—A cablegram was received to-day by Gov. Wolcott from Major Donovan of the Ninth Regiment, asking the Executive to do everything possible to have the troops brought north at once. The message read:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 5.—The health of the Ninth Regiment is good with the exception of a little malaria, but we should be at once removed from this island to avoid the fever season, which will soon be upon us. Will you please do your utmost to bring this about?

"Major DONOVAN,

"Commanding Ninth Massachusetts Regiment."

GOV. TANNER APPLAUDS ALGER.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 5.—Gov. Tanner to-day wired the Secretary of War as follows:

"I congratulate you heartily on your well-fitting rebuke to Col. Roosevelt. The National Guard of Illinois, and, I believe, of the whole country, is composed of the best blood of the Nation. As a rule, they are trained soldiers, and, in my opinion, equal to any emergency and to any like number of soldiers on the face of the earth. They are brave, patriotic men, and their families and friends at home will highly appreciate your telegram."

SANTIAGO DAILY SICK REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The following report of the sanitary condition of the American camp at Santiago was made public at the War Department this morning:

"Santiago, Aug. 4.—Sanitary report for Aug. 3: Total sick, 3,778; total fever, 2,696; new cases, fever, 449; cases of fever returned to duty, 585; deaths, July 31, Private Conrad C. Johnson, Company A, First Infantry, acute dysentery; Aug. 2, Private Henry Bonesteel, Company A, Eighth Infantry, dysentery; Private Hugh Galbraith, Company G, Seventh Infantry, yellow fever; Aug. 3, Sergt. Christian Larsen, Company F, Twelfth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Thomas J. Barrett, Company E, Seventeenth Infantry, chronic dysentery; Private Henry Kaister, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Peter B. Haan, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private George Martin, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever."

"Santiago report for Aug. 4: Total sick, 3,354; fever cases, 2,548; total new cases of fever, 502; total cases of fever returned to duty, 549; deaths Aug. 4, Joseph Hynes, Troop E, Ninth Cavalry, and David Mertner, Troop E, Third Cavalry, cause not reported; Peter L. Vanderboen, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; H. L. Pease, Company H, Eighth Infantry, malarial fever; Patrick Nealy, Company F, Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever; L. Pagner, Company G, Thirteenth Infantry, yellow fever; Fred Roper, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, yellow fever; Owen Thornton, Company B, Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever; Paul Zamback, Company K, First Illinois, yellow fever; Charles Thoman, Company A, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; William Cornin, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry, malarial fever; William Murphy, Company E, Eighth Infantry, thermic fever exhaustion; William Gibson, Company G, Seventh Infantry, typhoid fever; Nathan J. Abbott, Company B, Seventh Infantry, typhoid fever."

MONTAUK MAIL FACILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Post Office Department has not received official information that troops are to be taken to Montauk Point, L. I., but, acting upon press dispatches stating that they are to go there, the officials have made arrangements to increase the postal facilities at that place. The mail trains now run only as far as Amagansett, twelve miles west of Montauk, but when the soldiers reach the latter place a regular mail car will run there, and, in addition to the small Post Office, a postal car will be stationed on the siding as a supplementary office. The necessary clerks will be detailed for the work. All mail, as in other cases, will be sorted by regiments and companies, so far as possible, on the mail cars.

ANXIOUS TO DO HIS DUTY.

Colonel of an Immune Regiment Resents an Attempt to Keep Him from Going to Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night made public the following self-explanatory telegram received from Col. P. H. Ray, commanding the Third United States Infantry, (immune,) whose headquarters are at Macon, Ga.:

Macon, Ga., Aug. 5.—Adjutant General United States Army, Washington: I see by to-night's paper a protest from Senator Bacon against this regiment going to Santiago. The officers and men of this regiment are willing and anxious to go and do their duty in any place they may be called, and have no sympathy or interest in the protest of Senator Bacon, but deprecate it.

RAY, Colonel.

MAKING READY MONTAUK POINT

Something About the Beautiful Camp Which Will Welcome the Heroes of Santiago.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., Aug. 5.—The work of arranging the Montauk Point camp for the men from Santiago progressed rapidly to-day. It was closely watched by Brig. Gen. Young, commander of the camp, who arrived at noon. There are 100 carpenters on the ground, and they expect to begin to-morrow the work of erecting necessary storehouses and other buildings. The sinking of wells is being continued. When the first troops arrive they will find everything prepared. There will be a model tented city big enough to accommodate 20,000 men. All available army tents in different parts of the country are to be brought to Montauk.

The work of equipping the hospital is in charge of Col. William H. Forwood, Chief Surgeon of the Soldiers' Home in Washington. Col. Forwood says that evrything that medical science can suggest will be done for the care and comfort of the sick soldiers from Santiago. There will be at least 5,000 beds in 1,000 tents. Col. Forwood says he will have an ample number of nurses, surgeons, and physicians to care for the sick soldiers.

The selection by the Government of Montauk Point as a camp will bring to public notice a territory which, although it lies within easy reach of New York, both by land and water, and is close to the fashionable Summer resorts of Eastern Long Island, is unknown to the majority of New Yorkers. Artists who have visited the Point in search of material have always been enthusiastic as to its natural beauties and its exceptionally fine and cool climate, while a few New York fishermen and sportsmen have been heard to dilate upon its advantages for fishing and shooting.

Until two years ago Montauk Point was reached by carriage or stage from Amagansett, a drive of ten miles along the low beach, through deep sand and generally clouds of mosquitoes. A few visitors to the Point sailed or steamed to the little pier in Fort Pond Bay. Two years ago Austin Corbin, whose long-cherished project had been to run a line of fast European steamers from Fort Pond Bay, which is a deep and safe harbor, completed, as the first step in the project, an extension of the Long Island Railroad from Amagansett to Fort Pond Bay. This brought Montauk Point into touch with the civilized world, but travel thither has not increased to any appreciable extent.

The formation of Montauk Point, which extends seven miles eastward from the end of the railroad at Fort Pond Bay to the lighthouse, is one of sand and clay dunes, covered with turf and heather, the valleys between them filled with fresh-water streams and lakes and ponds and swamps covered with bayberry bushes. The bluffs, which are generally of clay, rise abruptly from the ocean on the south, and have narrow beaches at their base; but on the northern side the dunes slope gradually to the blue waters of the Sound. The scenery is strikingly like that of the eastern coast of Scotland, and the downs, covered with sheep, make this resemblance all the more striking. In early Autumn the heather takes on a purplish hue, the fresh-water lakes and ponds become deep blue in color, and the air is winelike in quality. Thomas Moran, a landscape painter, painted three or four years ago one of his best canvases on Montauk Point. It gives a good idea of the wonderful colors and the splendid sweep of air and sea and sky which are there to be found.

Up to the present the only dwellers on Montauk Point have been the few railroad hands who live in and around the station at Fort Pond Bay, the crew of the life-saving station on the south beach, directly across from the railroad station; Mr. Conkling and his family, who own and occupy the only inn on the point, known as Third House, and the lighthouse keeper and his family and assistants, at the east end of the point. Some years ago the Montauk Association, which purchased a large part of the point from its original Indian owners, erected five or six handsome Summer cottages on one of the southern bluffs, but life was found too lonely there, and the cottages have been closed for two Summers. They will now probably serve as quarters for the officers of the regiments to be quartered here.

There is a fair road, which winds in and out among the dunes and across the downs from the railroad station to the Third House—an old farmhouse—a distance of about four miles, but the road from there to the lighthouse is hardly more than a wagon track. Bicyclists, who now come in goodly numbers to explore the point, find it best to leave their wheels in the Third House and walk the rest of the distance. Ada Rehan, the actress, has recently purchased one of the highest bluffs on the south shore and has begun the erection of a large cottage there. The view from this bluff is a far-reaching and superb one. To the east lies Block Island, some ten or twelve miles distant, and beyond it again the Newport cliffs, studded with villas. To the south the open ocean rolls, and to the west the eye follows a line of glistening beach lashed by white breakers, almost to Southampton. To the north one looks over heather-clad downs to the blue waters of Long Island Sound and the far-off, misty outlines of the Connecticut hills.

Every breeze that blows is cool and every wind is laden with health and strength from the surrounding waters. The point should be an ideal one for sick and weary soldiers, exhausted by the fevers and burning heats of the tropics, and the public, or that favored portion of the public permitted to visit the camp, will find the scenery and climate of Montauk Point a revelation.

CAVALRY TO ARRIVE THURSDAY.

Gen. Wheeler's Men to be First at Montauk Point.

More than the ordinary activity of war time prevailed in the Army Building yesterday because of the efforts of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Medical Supply Departments to complete in the shortest time possible the arrangements for the reception of Gen. Shafter's troops at the recuperating camp on Montauk Point.

The War Department has decided that the troops can be landed at Fort Pond Bay, and the pier there is being cleared for the disembarkment of Gen. Wheeler's cavalrymen, who are expected to arrive next Thursday on the transport Louisiana. The camp site consists of 5,000 acres, of which 1,500 facing the water will be used for the camp proper. Back of this will be the stores, drill grounds, and stables.

Col. Kimball of the Quartermaster's Department has suggested that the tentage from the army stores be shipped direct to the camp and not to the army building. A building 300 feet long is being erected for the commissary stores, and another 200 feet long for the Quartermaster's stores.

Col. Woodruff of the Commissary Department is arranging to ship a vast quantity of rations to the camp. Col. J. Morris Brown of the Medical Supply Department is bestirring himself for the health of the men. Col. Forwood, who selected the site for the camp, will co-operate with Chief Surgeon Byrne and Col. Brown and the Surgeon of the camp, still to be appointed. It is thought that the present Chief Surgeon will go home on sick leave when he comes to New York.

Thirty-six mule trains left Alexandria, Va., yesterday morning for the camp. Five thousand horses and 1,000 mules also left Fernandina, Fla., for Montauk Point.

The Commissary Department estimates that the 20,000 men expected at the Point will consume 100,000 pounds of food a day. A large supply of provisions is already on hand. Bids will be received for fresh beef, onions, potatoes, and bread. It will take 20,000 loaves of bread a day to supply the camp.

The Quartermaster's Department has received orders for the shipment to Montauk Point of 38 wall tents, 12,000 blankets, 7,000 pairs of drawers, 20,000 pairs of leggins, 20,000 blue flannel shirts, and 40,000 undershirts.

Deputy Quartermaster Gen. Kimball yesterday received replies to a query addressed to the principal railroads asking if they would give a half rate for wounded men who wanted to go to their homes on a furlough.

The Chesapeake and Ohio answered that half rates would be allowed all nurses and wounded men over its lines running to Fort Thomas, Ky., and stating that the fast express, No. 3, would stop at Fort Thomas for the convenience of the wounded. The Erie Road also granted the half rates. The New York Central replied that it would have to notify the Trunk Line Association, but that in the meantime it will allow the half rate. Nothing was heard from the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Long Island Railroad announced yesterday a rate of $2 for the round trip between Montauk Point and the city for all men on furloughs. To obtain these tickets the soldiers will have to show their passes.

A big force of men worked all yesterday in Long Island City loading flat cars with lumber for use in erecting hospitals and storehouses at Montauk Point. They succeeded in loading upward of 70,000 feet by last evening, and this was sent out at once. It will reach the camp grounds in time to allow the men there to get it for use this morning. More will be loaded this morning and sent down.

Many carloads of supplies are to be handled over the Long Island Railroad during the next few days. The army stuff is to be rushed through as rapidly as it is delivered, and the railroad has made preparations so that there will be no delay. When only a carload or so is to go it will be sent down by a regular freight train, out where there are a number of carloads they will be sent through as express freight by special trains.

An extra number of freight handlers has been obtained and held in readiness for work, and it is expected the shipments will begin to-day or to-morrow in heavy quantities.

Regulations relative to the bathing of the men are to be made. What these will be is not yet certain, but care will be taken that no harm results. The men, it is feared, will be apt to avail themselves too freely of the bathing privilege if it is not regulated by rule.

DELEGATES SEE THE PRESIDENT.

Charles E. Smith Accompanies a Philadelphia Relief Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A large Philadelphia delegation from the National Relief Commission, accompanied by Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, called on President McKinley to-day and talked over the conditions of the camp life of our soldiers. The delgation was headed by Joshua L. Bailey, and included ex-Gov. Pattison, the Rev. A. J. Kinet, Francis B. Reeves, and Dr. O. Shakespeare. A plea was made to avoid the unhealthful conditions heretofore encountered.

The delgation asked that in the selection of any new locations for camps here or at the front that due consideration be given the unfortunate experience at Camp Alger and other points. They took occasion to commend the hospital at Old Point Comfort, Va., as a model institution, and urged that hospital conditions generally be improved.

They called attention to the sad experience at Santiago, and, without specifically making a recommendation either way, spoke of the desirability of having the soldiers kept on higher ground. The President took part in the discussion, and showed considerable interest in their presentation of what they called the lessons of the past.

Reports from Shafter Suppressed.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Agency in this city has been notified by the War Department censor that it must not transmit anything published yesterday regarding the health of Gen. Shafter's army.

CAMP ALGER A PEST HOLE

Wells Driven Too Near Regimental Sinks Cause an Outbreak of Typhoid.

MEN OVERCROWDED IN TENTS

Three Weeks Ago the Number of New Cases Reported Increased Rapidly and Soon Reached Fifty-four in a Day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Within an hour's ride of the office of the Secretary of War, which is almost within reach of its fearsome odors, is Camp Alger. Pestilence has driven its occupants away, but the true conditions of the place are furnished this afternoon by a local paper.

Camp Alger has been a nursery of typhoid. The wonder is not that there has been so much of it, but that there has not been much more. The camp was intended for 20,000 to 30,000 men. Assignments were made to the place by Col. V. S. Lusk, engineer officer, and by Col. A. C. Girard, Chief Surgeon. The water of natural springs was insufficient, and as soon as they were condemned as unwholesome artesian wells were ordered to be bored for each regiment. Drilling machines were obtained from Washington, and work was begun about two weeks after the camp was created.

There were but two machines, and they were kept going day and night. As rapidly as a well was finished either Col. Lusk or one of his assistants would go to the next regiment and ask the Colonel to help him select a site for a well. This might be done independent of the sinks, the engineer officer explained, because the water was to be drawn from below a ledge of hard rock. Convenience was accordingly the only thing considered. The well sunk for the Eighth Ohio was within fifty yards of the regimental sinks, and it was from this well that the water supply of the First Division Hospital was obtained before it was moved to Dunn Loring. The well of the Sixty-fifth New York is easily within a stone's throw of the regimental kitchen sinks. That used by the Sixth Pennsylvania when the regiment was encamped near the Sixth Illinois was afterward condemned as "full of organic matter in a state of change." This well supplied drinking water for more than 2,000 men. In all the camp not more than two or three wells are at a decent distance from the dumping grounds into which goes all the refuse from a camp of 1,353.

The men soon became crowded. They had to "double up" and sleep six in a tent. The army regulations prescribing change of camps at frequent intervals were not observed. Typhoid began to spread at an alarming rate. Until about three weeks ago the number of cases reported each week did not exceed twenty, and was often less than ten. But it began to increase regularly about the time Gen. Butler determined to change his quarters, and that increase has gone on, until during one day (Tuesday last) fifty-four new cases were sent to Fort Myer. Out of this number three have been returned to the division hospitals as not affected with typhoid and about ten are registered as suffering from malaria or some kindred ailment.

MORE TYPHOID AT CAMP ALGER.

Twenty-two New Cases in the Second Division and Fifteen in the First —Troops Are Leaving.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Gen. Butler left Camp Alger to-day for Manassas, where he intends to select a suitable camping ground for his division.

The time of the departure of the First Division corps headquarters and the Hospital Corps has not yet been determined, but they probably will leave next Wednesday. The Second Division remained to-day at Burke's Station.

There were twenty-two cases of typhoid reported from the Second Division to-day and fifteen from the First Division. Private Wright of Company I, Third New York, is one of the sick.

Carpenter Steel Works Rushed.

READING, Penn., Aug. 5.—Notwithstanding peace negotiations, the Carpenter Steel Works are working on shells and projectiles under the heaviest pressure from the Government since the war started. The inference is that the supply of these munitions is to be kept up to the fullest measure for future contingencies. Large shipments are made three times a week.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Judge Countryman Will Take Three Weeks to Formulate a Report.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—Judge Countryman, who has been designated by the Governor as special counsel to the Attorney General, to investigate the report of the Canal Commission and report as to whether judicial action should be taken to punish any wrongs that may have been committed, stated to-day that it would take him three weeks to formulate his report.

ETRURIA BREAKS HER RECORD.

The Cunard Liner Arrives This Morning from Queenstown.

The Cunard steamer Etruria arrived inside the Sandy Hook bar at 1:30 o'clock this morning. Assuming that she reached the lightship at 1:10, the time of her passage is twenty-five minutes ahead of her western record.

The Etruria left Queenstown at 9 A. M. on July 31, and made the trip to the lightship in five days twenty hours and forty-five minutes. Her best previous voyage from Queenstown was made in five days twenty-one hours and ten minutes, in August of last year.

Boy Stabbed by Companion May Die.

Two boys, John Gerrick of 192 Scholes Street and John Grechman of 195 Meserole Street, Williamsburg, quarreled yesterday morning. Gerrick drew a knife, and stabbed the other in the left breast, inflicting a wound 1¾ inches long. Gerrick was arrested by Detectives Dussey and Cracy and taken to the Children's Society rooms. The injured boy was attended there by Dr. Schrader of 191 Stagg Street, who found that an artery had been severed, and that the boy could not be moved. He will probably die.

Peru's New Money System.

From The London Times.

Our Lima correspondent, writing on June 11, after describing the state of the Peruvian currency previous to the present year and the determination of Señor Pierola's Government to establish a gold standard, says: "The Government plans finally triumphed, although by a majority of only seven votes; and the following laws were passed: One confirming the closure of the mint (to silver) and prohibiting the importation of coined silver; another ordering the collection of Custom House duties either in gold or in silver plus a surcharge; another authorizing the Executive to gradually convert its stock of coined silver into bars for sale in Europe in exchange for gold, applying the above-mentioned surcharge to compensate the loss caused by this operation; and, finally, another authorizing the Executive to coin national money of the same weight and fineness as English sovereigns, and to admit them both in all Government offices as being equal to ten soles. With this series of measures, which have been warmly supported by the present Minister of Finance, Don Ignacio Rey, Peru has entered on the régime of gold, the silver coin in existence being valued in relation to gold at 31 to 1, and its coinage will consist of a gold 'libra,' equal to the pound sterling, and a silver 'sol,' the tenth part of the 'libra,' worth 2s. It is almost certain that Congress will pass a law making the gold 'libra' the unit of Peru."

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

GEN. COLLIS SCORES ALGER.

He Upholds Col. Roosevelt's Writing in Behalf of His Fever-Stricken Command.

In an interview yesterday Gen. Charles H. T. Collis gave high praise to Col. Theodore Roosevelt for writing as he did to Secretary Alger in behalf of the fever-stricken troops at Santiago. He scored Gen. Alger's reply and his action in making public portions of Col. Roosevelt's letter while suppressing others.

"The correspondence is most remarkable," he said. "Even if the letter of Col. Roosevelt addressed to Gen. Shafter had not been supplemented by the approval of all the general officers in the field, it would not have been insubordinate. Col. Roosevelt was present at a council of war at which the sanitary condition of the army was the subject for discussion, and he chose to put his views in writing. This is very customary. It was done at Gettysburg, and the opinions of the members of the council are published in the war records.

"Though not intended as such, the unanimous declaration over their signatures of every general officer in the field, nearly all of whom are regulars, that 'this army must be moved at once or perish' is the most scathing rebuke ever administered to an incompetent War Minister. The American people have been amazed during the past ten days at the daily official reports of the alarming increase of sickness in the camps at Santiago, and have been shocked to read of the brutal manner in which the sick and wounded have been transported north. Cattle shipped by a careful owner would have received better treatment. Carnot would have shot the man who was to blame for this, Stanton would have erased his name from the list with the remark, 'No longer officer of mine,' but our Secretary of War tells the people he has investigated the subject and finds 'nobody to blame'; that 'war is war.'

"I was among those who felt proud at the rapid mobilization of our improvised army, and gave full credit for it to the War Department, but the information which comes to us from the front telling of insufficient and defective camp equipage, badly selected and meagre commissary supplies, absolute lack of necessary hospital stores, is humiliating.

"As to the private letter of Col. Roosevelt written to the Secretary of War on the 23d of July last, I have only to say that the American public will form its opinion quickly, first, as to the ethics of publishing it to the world; second, as to suppressing a portion of it, and, third, as to delaying a reply to it until after Col. Roosevelt's views at the council of war were made known.

"The letter was that of an enthusiastic soldier who believed in his command. It reflected upon no other troops, but it did express an opinion as to their arms. Says Roosevelt, 'four thousand men who would be easily worth any 10,000 National Guards armed with black powder Springfields or other archaic weapons.'

"The reply of the Secretary is ill-tempered and in hot blood.

"When the whole of the letter is published it will probably be found that it contained friendly advice and important information as to the real conditions at Santiago, from an ex-Cabinet officer to an old colleague, and though not marked confidential should have been so considered. To a man bred to the ordinary amenities of social life it should not be necessary to mark such a letter 'private.'

"Col. Roosevelt will not lose a single friend by this fearless appeal to Washington in behalf of his fever-stricken command. It is just what Dewey or Hobson would have done, similarly situated. He is the type of American citizen whom an emergency always discovers, and he is too honest to be suppressed. It is too bad that the world will learn no lesson from us as to the care of our wonderful troops, while all civilization wonders at the quiet and unostentatious handling of our navy."

TROOPS START FOR HONOLULU.

Volunteers Break Camp at the Presidio to Sail for Their Destination To-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The volunteers who are to go to Honolulu on the steamers Lakme and Mason struck their tents at Camp Miller to-day and marched out of the Presidio to their vessels.

There were 364 enlisted men and 14 officers, comprising the Third Battalion, Second Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers, recruited in Denver, Salt Lake, Portland, and San Francisco, and Companies I, K, L, and M of the First Battalion and Company C of the Second Battalion of the First New York Volunteers, under Major Charles. There were 553 officers and men of the First. The vessels will sail to-morrow. Gen. Merriam designated the troops who are to sail on the Scandia and Arizona. They are:

The Seventh California Volunteers, last battalion of the Eighteenth regulars, last battalion of the Twenty-third regulars, and recruits for the regiments which have already sailed for Manila. The Twentieth Kansas struck camp at Richmond and moved to the Presidio to-day. Camp Merritt will then contain only the forces which will compose the expedition to sail on the Scandia and Arizona some time next week. Gen. Merriam is awaiting word from the War Department to learn what disposition to make of the remaining commands here. Nothing has yet been decided about the transportation of the remaining seven companies and headquarters of the New York regiment, and they may not get off before Aug. 15, which was the date set by the first terms of the contract.

BEEF FOR MEN AT MANILA.

Negotiating with London Firms for a Fresh Supply in Refrigerating Ships from Sydney.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. — Commissary Gen Eagen is in negotiation by cable with London firms for the supplying of fresh beef for the army at Manila. It has been found impracticable to ship meats from San Francisco to the Philippines. The distance —7,000 miles in round numbers—is too great for refrigerating it to advantage, even if the meat was to be had on the Pacific Coast.

As a matter of fact, it is said that on account of the severe droughts of the past year California has produced few cattle, and the meat market has correspondingly deteriorated. To secure fresh beef of the desired quality and in the proper quantity would make it necessary to ship it by rail from Chicago, 2,000 miles, and thence by steamer, a total of 9,000 miles. This being deemed impracticable, the Commissary General is arranging to engage cargoes of the refrigerated meat in Sydney to be shipped to Manila for the use of Gen. Merritt's men. The proposition is to have the ship remain at Manila as a refrigerator ship until her cargo is exhausted, the Commissary Department paying demurrage for the time it is thus detained.

So far the negotiations have not been concluded, but the Commissary Department is determined to bring them to an end in the next day or two, in order to be sure that the beef shall not be too long delayed in its arrival at Manila.

PANIC IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Prospect of Our Abandoning Them Causes Consternation.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The prospect of America's abandoning the Philippines has well-nigh brought on a panic. The insurgent leaders are greatly dissatisfied with the Americans and the British here. Mr. Wildman, the United States Consul, has replied to Aguinaldo as follows: Trust to the honor and justice of the United States, and let nothing interfere with the first task of throwing off the Spanish yoke. I believe in you. Do not disappoint me."

No Troops by the Suez Route.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—War Department officials say there is no basis for the report coming by way of San Francisco that additional troops may be sent to Manila by way of the Suez Canal. The plans for transporting troops in the usual way is going forward steadily, and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, having the matter in charge, says the Suez route will not be used.

MR. CROKER LEAVES TO-DAY

A Large Party of Tammany Men Will Accompany Him to Saratoga.

ROOSEVELT'S FRIENDS ANGRY

Lovell H. Jerome Denounces Secretary Alger's Act in Making Public the Colonel's Letter—Ex-Gov. Flower's Boom Grows—Campaign Buttons Appearing.

Richard Croker did not go to Saratoga yesterday, as he had planned, but he will leave for that resort to-day, accompanied by a large party of his political associates. Senator Thomas F. Grady, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Deputy Controller Michael T. Daly, and several others decided about the same time that Mr. Croker did that they needed a change, and that they could not afford to miss the Saratoga races. Many well-known Democrats, who are not going at the same time with the Tammany leader, will be there some time during next week. Some of Mr. Croker's friends let it be understood yesterday that an attempt was to be made to persuade ex-Gov. Flower, who has been in Saratoga for the last two days, to accept the nomination for Governor if it can be secured for him. According to reports, very little persuasion is needed to induce Mr. Flower to enter the race, but, although Mr. Croker, as some well-known Tammany men say, may have made up his mind even at this early date that the ex-Governor is the most available candidate, there are serious doubts about how Mr. Hill views the proposition.

It has become apparent that Mr. Flower is popular among most of the organization leaders here, and, according to reports from up the State, he has not lost his hold upon the farmers. At any rate, his boom is growing, and there is at present more talk about him among the politicians than of any other Democrat who has been mentioned for the nomination.

Campaign Buttons Appear.

A strong reminder that the campaign is near is the number of campaign buttons that are beginning to make their appearance. The first to come out was one proclaiming Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. Then came an Elliot Danforth button. Yesterday several buttons were put in circulation. One, which certain Republicans tooks occasion to say came out at a most unfortunate time, it being the day after the canal report, bore a likeness of Gov. Black. Another bore a portrait of Judge William M. K. Olcott, and announced him as a candidate for Attorney General. A third bore the words over the candidate's portrait, "For Senator, H. Stewart McKnight." Buttons for Mr. Flower are going to be issued in a day or two, and it is planned to send a box of them to Saratoga.

The act of the Secretary of War in making public the letter he received from Col. Roosevelt has aroused a storm of indignation among the Colonel's friends here who have been booming him for the nomination for Governor. The prevailing sentiment was that it would injure the Secretary rather than the Colonel, and that the latter's Gubernatorial boom would be affected but little.

Lovell H. Jerome, the leader of the Roosevelt element in the Republicans of the County of New York, said last night that Secretary Alger had done a most outrageous thing. "That a man," he said, "in such a high office would sink so low as to make public the private correspondence of an officer in the army seems almost incredible. It is not going to turn public sentiment against Col. Roosevelt, but against the Secretary himself. The time will soon come when Secretary Alger will have reason to regret what he has done. His aim is very apparent. But the dart he has thrown will not find the mark intended. He himself will be the injured party. The people will see through the whole business, and Col. Roosevelt will be just as popular as he has ever been, if not more so. The people will consider that he has been treated unjustly."

John H. Clarke in Town.

John H. Clarke, the leader of the independent Republicans of Niagara County, was in the city yesterday, and said, "The entire western part of the State is wild over Roosevelt" as a candidate. Mr. Clarke has been through most of the western counties recently, and has taken the opportunity to study the political situation there. He was of the opinion that if the Colonel were nominated he would surely be elected. Independent Republicans in Lockport are stirring up a strong opposition to Senator Ellsworth. They are planning to nominate an independent candidate to run against him, and have hopes of accomplishing his defeat.

Although Congressman William Sulzer has hopes of getting the Democratic nomination for Governor this Fall, it is said that Mr. Croker and Patrick Keenan are in favor of having him put in the field for Judge of the City Court, and of having Maurice B. Blumenthal nominated for Congress to succeed him. Mr. Blumenthal is very popular in the district, and his friends have little doubt of his ability to carry it.

SENATOR PLATT A DELEGATE.

Tioga Republicans Send Him to the State Convention—Senate and Congressional Delegates.

OWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The Tioga County Republican Convention, to elect delegates to the State, Congressional, and Senatorial Conventions, was held here this afternoon.

The following were elected without opposition as delegates to the State Convention:

T. C. Platt, W. A. Smyth, R. W. E. Johnson, D. P. Witter, W. B. Smith, and S. B. Davidge.

Senator W. E. Johnson was allowed to name the Senatorial delegates. The Congressional delegates are supposed to favor the renomination of George W. Ray.

Resolutions were introduced by H. J. Baldwin of Waverly indorsing Theodore Roosevelt for Governor, but they were promptly tabled, on motion of W. A. Smyth, Chairman of the County Committee. Resolutions were adopted commending the public service of T. C. Platt as United States Senator, Gov. Black, Congressman George W. Ray, State Senator W. E. Johnson, and President McKinley.

RAINES NOMINATED FOR SENATOR.

Forty-second District Convention Gives Him Unanimous Support.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The Republican convention for the Forty-second Senatorial District was held in this city to-day. Addison G. Gates of Wayne County was Chairman. Alfred H. Gates of Wayne County nominated John Raines of Ontario County for Senator.

The motion was unanimously carried, and the Secretary was empowered to cast one vote for Mr. Raines.

Mr. Raines thanked the convention for the honor bestowed upon him. He also spoke on the alleged Force bill, and touched upon the election frauds in New York City. He spoke of the prosperity of the country, which had nearly reached floodtide under a Republican Administration, and the necessity of doing everything possible to bring about a Republican victory.

Jersey City Election Board.

The new Board of Elections for Hudson County was organized at Jersey City yesterday. Augustus A. Rich was elected Chairman and Thomas M. Coughlin Secretary. The other members of the board are Michael J. Coyle and Joseph J. Guisto. Two are Democrats and two Republicans.

Drowned in Loch Sheldrake.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—A boat containing seven persons, who were sailing on Loch Sheldrake to-day, capsized, and two of the occupants were drowned. They were Mary Duryer of Brooklyn and Mary Connolly of 616 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Their bodies sank in sixty feet of water, and have not been recovered. The others of the party were rescued.

There is no dwelling house at 616 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. An apartment house is in course of erection on the lot.

REPORT OF GEN. WHEELER

Official Account of the Part His Command Played in the Fighting Before Santiago.

OFFICERS AND MEN PRAISED

Troops Were Utterly Exhausted After Their Night March and Long Struggle, but They Worked Hard on Intrenchments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The following report of Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler on the operations before Santiago de Cuba has been made public:

Before Santiago, Cuba, July 7, 1898.—To Adjutant General, Fifth Army Corps.—Sir: After the engagement of July 24 I pushed forward my command through the valley, Lawton's and Kent's commands occupying the hills in the vicinity of that place. After two days' rest, Lawton was ordered forward, and on the night of the 30th instructions were given by Major Gen. Shafter to this officer to attack Caney, while the cavalry division and Kent's division were ordered to move forward on the regular Santiago road. The movement commenced on the morning of July 1. The cavalry division advanced and formed its line with its left near the Santiago road, while Kent's division formed its line with the right joining the left of the cavalry division.

Col. McClernand of Gen. Shafter's staff directed me to give instructions to Gen. Kent, which I complied with in person, at the same time personally directing Gen. Sumner to move forward. The men were all compelled to wade the San Juan River to get into line. This was done under a very heavy fire of both infantry and artillery. Our balloon, having been sent up right by the main road, was made a mark by the enemy. It was evident that we were as much under fire in forming the line as we would be by an advance, and I therefore pressed the command forward from the covering under which it was formed. It merged into open space in full view of the enemy, who occupied breastworks and batteries on the crest of the hill which overlooks Santiago, officers and men falling at every step. The troops advanced gallantly, soon reached the foot of the hill and ascended, driving the enemy from their works and occupying them on the crest of the hill.

High Praise for Officers and Men.

To accomplish this required courage and determination on the part of the officers and men of a high order, and the losses were very severe. Too much credit cannot be given to Gen. Sumner and Gen. Kent and their gallant brigade commanders—Col. Wood and Col. Carroll of the cavalry, Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, commanding First Brigade, Kent's division, and Col. Pearson, commanding Second Brigade.

Col. Carroll and Major Wessels were both wounded during the charge, but Major Wessels was enabled to return and resume command. Gen. Wyckoff, commanding Kent's Third Brigade, was killed at 12:10, Lieut. Col. Worth took command and was wounded at 12:15, Lieut. Col. Liscum then took command and was wounded at 12:20, and the command then devolved upon Lieut. Col. Ewers, Ninth Infantry.

Upon reaching the crest I ordered breastworks to be constructed, and sent to the rear for shovels, picks, spades, and axes. The enemy's retreat from the ridge was precipitate, but our men were so thoroughly exhausted that it was impossible for them to follow. Their shoes were soaked with water by wading the San Juan River; they had become drenched with rain, and when they reached the crest they were absolutely unable to proceed further.

Notwithstanding this condition, these exhausted men labored during the night to erect breastworks, furnish details to bury the dead, and carry the wounded back in improvised litters. I sent word along the line that reinforcements would soon reach us, and that Lawton would join our right, and that Gen. Bates would come up and strengthen our left.

Battle Lasted All Day.

After reaching the crest of the ridge Gen. Kent sent the Thirteenth Regulars to assist in strengthening our right. At midnight Gen. Bates reported and I placed him in a strong position on the left of our line. Gen. Lawton had attempted to join us from Caney, but when very near our lines he was fired upon by the Spaniards and turned back, but joined us next day at noon by a circuitous route. During all the day on July 2 the cavalry division, Kent's division, and Bates's brigade were engaged with the enemy, being subjected to a fierce fire, and incurring many casualties, and later in the day Lawton's division also became engaged.

During the entire engagement my staff performed their duties with courage, judgment, and ability. Special credit is due to Lieut. Col. J. H. Dorst, Major William D. Beach, Capt. Joseph E. Dickman, and Lieut. M. F. Steeles. I desire also to say that Lieuts. James Reeves and Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Capt. William Astor Chanler, Major B. A. Carlington, Mr. Aurelius Mestre, and Corp. John Lundmark also deserve high commendation for courage and good conduct. Major West, my Quartermaster, deserves special commendation for his energy and good conduct during the campaign, and Major Valery Havard and Mr. Leonard Wilson have also done their full duty. Capt. Hardie and First Lieut. P. J. Koester, with Troop G, Third Cavalry, were detailed with headquarters and conducted themselves handsomely under fire. The superb courage displayed by the officers and men will be specially mentioned in the reports of subordinate commanders.

Our losses were as follows:

First Brigade.

Third Cavalry—Killed, 3 men; wounded, 6 officers, 47 men; strength, 22 officers, 420 men.

Sixth Cavalry—Killed, 4 men; wounded, 4 officers, 50 men; strength, 16 officers, 427 men.

Ninth Cavalry—Killed, 2 officers, 2 men; wounded, 2 officers, 17 men; strength, 12 officers, 297 men.

Second Brigade (Attached.)

First Cavalry—Killed, 1 officer, 12 men; wounded, 1 officer, 47 men; missing, 1 man; strength, 21 officers, 501 men.

Tenth Cavalry—Killed, 3 officers, 5 men; wounded, 9 officers, 63 men; missing, 4 men; strength, 22 officers, 450 men.

First Volunteer Cavalry—Killed, 1 officer, 12 men; wounded, 5 officers, 72 men; missing, 1 man; strength, 25 officers, 517 men.

The following is a list of the officers killed and wounded in the cavalry division:

Officers Killed.

Lieut. James M. Hamilton, Ninth Cavalry; Major Albert G. Forse, First Cavalry; Capt. W. O. O'Neill, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; First Lieut. William H. Shipp, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. W. H. Smith, Tenth Cavalry; Acting Assistant Surgeon H. W. Danforth, Ninth Cavalry.

Officers Wounded.

Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, Sixth Cavalry, (commanding First Brigade;) Major Henry W. Wessells, Jr., Third Cavalry; Major T. J. Wint, Tenth Cavalry; Major and Assistant Surgeon H. La Motte, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Major W. C. Hayes, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; Capt. J. B. Kerr, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry; Capt. George K. Hunter, Third Cavalry; Capt. C. W. Taylor, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. A. P. Blocksam, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., Tenth Cavalry; Capt. M. T. Henry, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; First Lieut. A. L. Mills, First Cavalry, Captain and Acting Adjutant General of Volunteers; First Lieut. M. H. Barnum, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. Arthur Thayer, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. O. P. Meyer, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. W. S. Wood, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieut. A. C. Murrillat, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. E. D. Anderson, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. R. C. Livermore, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. Corr, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; First Lieut. David J. Leahy, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Second Lieut. Willard, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Walter C. Short, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. F. R. McCoy, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. T. A. Roberts, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. H. K. Deveraux, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Second Lieut. H. C. Whitehead, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. R. C. Day, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Cadet L. M. Haskell, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Gen. Kent's report of casualties has been forwarded. They were: Killed—12 officers, 87 men; wounded, 36 officers, 561 men; missing, 62 men.

The strength given in the statement above is the aggregate strength of the command, but as there were many details the above figures are about 15 per cent. greater than the forces actually engaged in battle. Gen. Kent's force on July 1 was about 4,000.

The command has been active in strengthening its position, and commanders and their staffs have thoroughly informed themselves as to the topography of the country and the situation of the enemy.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH WHEELER.
Major General Volunteers.

Refused to Fall Back.

Accompanying the report is a copy of the dispatches which were sent to Gen. Shafter by Gen. Wheeler, beginning June 25 and ending July 2. On July 1, at 8:20 P. M., Gen. Wheeler, writing from San Juan, has the following to say about withdrawing from the position he had won:

"I examined the line in front of Wood's brigade and gave the men shovels and picks and insisted on their going right to work. I also sent word to Gen. Kent to come and get intrenching tools, and saw Gen. Hawkins in person and told him the same thing. They all promise to do their best, but say the earth is very difficult, as a great part of it is rocky. The positions our men carried were very strong and the intrenchments were very strong.

"A number of officers have appealed to me to have the line withdrawn and take up a strong position further back, and I expect they will appeal to you. I have positively discountenanced this, as it would cost us much prestige.

"The lines are very thin, as so many men have gone to the rear with wounded and so many are exhausted, but I hope these men can be got up to-night, and with our line intrenched and Lawton on our right we ought to hold our line to-morrow, but I fear it will be a severe day. If we can get through to-morrow, all right; we can make our breastworks very strong the next night. You can hardly realize the exhausted condition of the troops. The Third and Sixth Cavalry and other troops were up marching and halted on the road all last night and have fought for twelve hours to-day, and those that are not on the line will be digging trenches to-night.

"I was on the extreme front line. The men were lying down and reported the Spaniards not more than 300 yards in their front."

SANTIAGO MERCHANTS THRIVE.

They Do a Rushing Business with Soldiers and Cheat in Exchange.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO, July 21.—The Santiago storekeepers are reaping a good harvest from our soldiers and officers. The men are supplying the needs and requirements of many weeks. It is surprising to see how many of our officers and not a few of the enlisted men are familiar with the Spanish tongue. A good interpreter is always in demand, however, and the heart of the distressed storekeeper warms up to the man who will straighten out his perplexities with a customer who shouts in English, evidently believing the loudness of his words will carry understanding to the men addressed.

And how the shopkeepers do rob the Americans on exchange. An American dollar is worth two Spanish dollars. In the beginning our men did not know this, and American gold was given for Spanish silver values. Our paper money is already circulating in the town. It is much sought after. They also believe we Americans are honest. A certain tailor discovered that he was giving gold values for paper money calling for redemption in silver. He gathered up nearly $200 worth of silver certificates, hurried to a banker, and his relief was great beyond words when he learned they were worth as much as gold. Now his faith in America cannot be equaled in Santiago.

The city pawnshops are overstocked. Many a souvenir of the Cuban campaign that goes back to the United States has come from these places. Old Spanish silver and jewelry, watches, and even magnificent carved leather chairs, made centuries ago in old Spain and worked by deft Spanish fingers, will remind certain Americans of Santiago de Cuba and of the days they possessed it. But of the many souvenirs that will be carried away, a good machete, bought from the side of a Spanish officer, is the most popular. And they must be old and worn; new ones with the maker's label still stuck to the blade are of no value. Many of the souvenirs now acquired with so much trouble will never reach the United States. The owners have still many weary marches before them, maybe, and what is bought and well paid for to-day will perhaps be later thrown away.

There has been but one restaurant in town where the American officers have been able to find food. It is on the main plaza, in front of the American flag on the palace, and its bill of fare has up to to-day been limited to fish, meat, canned green peas, and coffee. A meal costs $2 in gold, and the restaurant is coining money. Drinkables have always been plentiful, however, and by simply stating that he had no other wine in the house, the restaurant keeper sold champagne in large quantities one evening.

MANZANILLO READY TO GIVE UP.

Spanish Garrison Is Short of Ammunition and Disheartened.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—The warships Massachusetts and Dixie arrived at Guantanamo Bay last night and started coaling immediately. Commander Todd of the Wilmington, reports that the conditions at Manzanillo, as learned from Gen. Rios, are as follows:

There are about 2,000 regulars, 1,000 volunteers, and 500 bombarderos, or firemen, there. They appear to be well supplied with cattle and provisions, but are believed to be short of ammunition. Recent events in that vicinity have caused them to become disheartened, and it is believed that the appearance of an American force, even of only 1,000 men, would result in the capitulation of the place. So far as forts are concerned, they amount to little or nothing. But it is said there are about twenty field guns in the vicinity

The last expedition to Manzanillo took the Spaniards there completely by surprise, and they thought an American force was landing south of the town, near Niquero.

The country immediately surrounding Manzanillo is fertile, and military operations could readily be carried on there. The only road leading out of Manzanillo goes to Bayamo. With a naval force in front of the city at this season of the year it would not be possible for the Spanish troops to leave except by the road referred to, which could be blocked by a landing party. The swollen streams prevent the Spaniards from escaping by any other way.

The general feeling of the Spanish forces at Manzanillo and in its vicinity is best shown by the fact that the insurgent leader, Gen. Rios, is encamped within a few miles of the place with 150 cavalrymen, and he occasionally makes raids on the outskirts of the town itself in order to obtain cattle belonging to the Spaniards. Gen. Rios says 500 additional men are now on their way from the interior to join him.

The Spaniards evacuated and burned a large blockhouse to the westward of the port of Tunas, in the Province of Santa Clara, on July 24.

A squadron bulletin says the Spanish forces generally, from Manzanillo to Trinidad, are evidently in a very demoralized condition.

Santa Cruz, the port on the south coast of the Province of Puerto Principe, is reported to be deserted. There is no shipping there.

Relief Reaches Gen. Gomez.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—Confirmation has been obtained of the report that the Florida expedition for the relief of Gen. Gomez has been successful. On July 24 Gomez was encamped about five miles northwest of Jucaro, the southern extremity of the Moron-Jucara trocha.

WORK IN THE NAVY YARD.

New Plates for the Texas—The Enquirer Out of Commission.

It was said on Wednesday, at the navy yard, when the battleship Texas was drydocked, that the dent in her bottom, caused by her striking a reef off Dry Tortugas, could be hammered out. Naval Constructor Bowles yesterday decided to remove the injured plates and replace them with new ones. That work will be completed in a day or two. A new plate has been placed on the port bow where the six-inch shell that killed Blakely entered. Men are at work beating in the dent on the starboard side of the gun deck caused by the explosion of the same shell.

The converted yacht Enquirer went out of commission at the yard yesterday, and Commander W. H. Stayton was transferred to the Naval Reserve training ship New Hampshire and First Lieut. Bishop was ordered to the converted yacht Restless.

HOW GUANICA WAS TAKEN

No Signs of the Enemy Were to be Seen Until the Spanish Flag Was Hauled Down.

LANDING QUICKLY EFFECTED

Gen. Miles Went Aboard the Gloucester and Warmly Thanked Lieut. Commander Wainwright for His Good Work.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

GUANICA, Puerto Rico, July 25.—Early on Monday morning the Gloucester, commanded by Lieut. Commander R. Wainwright, turned boldly toward the Puerto Rican coast and steamed into a harbor, which the chart showed to be that of Guanica. Steadily the Gloucester went ahead of the Massachusetts, the Yale, and the Columbia, not to mention the tardy transports, her leadline constantly going and her commander pointing out, outside the points which embraced the harbor, the safest anchorage for the big warships.

As the Massachusetts and her consorts let go their anchors Lieut. Commander Wainwright headed the Gloucester into the port, and for a time she was lost to view. Shortly afterward the reports of her six-pounders were heard, and then silence followed. The dispatch boat Cynthia thereupon obtained permission to enter the harbor, and steamed in after the Gloucester.

The harbor of Guanica is a beautiful place, with high mountains for a background, a bay of considerable extent, a plateau of cultivated meadowland, stretching from the beach to the mountains; a score or so of prettily painted houses on the line of the shore, a sugar mill on the right, a blockhouse distant a couple of miles on the left, and, directly in front of the place, a small loghouse, before which floated the Spanish flag.

As the dispatch boat entered the harbor those on board of her saw the launch of the Gloucester, with a rapid-fire Colt gun in her bow, land about thirty sailors under Lieut. Huse. The little party promptly advanced on the run to the spot from which the flag was floating. The red and yellow standard of Spain was quickly hauled down, and then up went the Stars and Stripes as a hearty cheer echoed over plains and heights.

A few minutes later there was a spiteful spatter of bullets around the Gloucester and the dispatch boat from a squad of Spanish soldiers who were concealed among the bushes up the main street of Guanica, which runs direct from the beach. In less time than it takes to tell it, the treacherous foes who had not fired a shot while their flag was up, were fleeing in every direction before the answering fire of the Americans ashore, backed up by the guns of the Gloucester, on board of which even the doctor and Paymaster took a hand in serving the pieces. The four six-pounders of the converted yacht shelled the blockhouse and the hills to the west, sending some Spanish cavalry, on their way to reinforce Guanica, scurrying toward the mountain like jackrabbits before a prairie fire.

Ashore, Lieut. Huse and his men had not been idle. "As much for practice as anything," as he quietly put it, they threw up an entrenchment across the street, mounted the Colt rapid-fire gun on its centre, tangled some barbed wire in front of the entrenchment to repel a possible cavalry charge, signaled for reinforcements, and then opened fire on the Spaniards with the Colt, with the result that four of the enemy were soon killed, while not one American was even wounded.

It was only a skirmish, but it was as gallant a little scrimmage as one would wish to see. The presence of an active foe was not suspected after our flag was raised. The Spaniards were well concealed by the houses and trees in the neighborhood.

Gen. Miles stopped on his way ashore, boarded the Gloucester, and warmly thanked Lieut. Commander Wainwright for his action.

When Lieut. Huse and his men were relieved by a battery of the Fifth Regular Artillery and returned on board the Gloucester they were most heartily cheered by their shipmates, by the soldiers on the transports, and by the crews of all the vessels in sight.

It is probable the Spaniards would not have been so willing to attack the Americans if they had been able to see the big warships and the transports outside the harbor, but those vessels were hidden from Guanica by the points of land on each side of the harbor entrance.

The landing of the troops was conducted in a methodical manner, and was easily accomplished. Boatload after boatload of men, and sometimes long lines of boats towed by the steam launches of the Massachusetts, made for the shore. The troops formed into companies, and promptly occupied the points of vantage in the neighborhood.

GAVE HIS LIFE FOR HIS CHUM.

Little James Carney of Camden Saved Frank Post from Drowning, Then Sank from Sight.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 5.—There was a sad drowning accident in the Delaware River off this city this afternoon in which a boy hero lost his life. He was James Carney, twelve years old.

He and Frank Post, ten years old, were swimming in the river with a crowd of other boys about their ages. They were some distance out from the dock when Post was seized with cramps and called for help. With the exception of Carney the other boys became frightened and made for the shore. Carney struck out to the rescue, and succeeded in towing his playmate to the shore, where the helpless boy was quickly lifted on to the pier.

Carney, however, was exhausted by his hard swim and the weight of young Post's body, and when he released his hold on the latter he sank and did not rise again.

Boy Swimmer Drowned in East River.

Edward Derschorr, sixteen years old, was drowned in the East River at Eighty-second Street last night. The boy lived with his aunt, Mrs. Wick, at 315 East Eighty-fifth Street, his parents being dead. Last night he went to swim in the river with friends. The river at Eighty-second Street is a favorite bathing place for boys, although considered by the police one of the most dangerous spots along the water front. There is a steep embankment, and a strong current at all times. The boy swam out some distance, then cried for help. He sank before any one could reach him. The body was not recovered.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 5.—Green & Braman's sawmill was totally destroyed by fire last night. The plant is on Stone Island, outside of the city, so the fire had full sway. The loss is placed at $45,000; insurance, $25,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Fire broke out in the chapel of the Niagara University, a Catholic institution on the American side, three and a half miles below the Falls, at 4 o'clock this morning. The chapel was almost completely destroyed. There was no possibility of saving the structure, as the fire apparatus is totally inadequate. The loss is estimated at $70,000, with insurance placed at $19,000. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

B. Altman & Co.

Announce the opening on Monday, August 8, of their Autumn and Winter Stock of BLANKETS, also Sateen Down Quilts and Silk and Satin Quilts.

REVENUE LAWS FOR CUBA.

Our Internal Revenue Taxes to be the Customs Rates—Port Charges on Vessels to be Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Cuban customs tariff was discussed at some length by the Cabinet to-day, particularly the tobacco schedule, and it was agreed that the present rates of internal revenue taxation now in force in the United States should be made the customs rates for Cuba.

The question of revising the list of port charges at Cuban ports also was under discussion, and it was decided to leave the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury. Under Spanish rule the port charges were $1 per registered ton, regardless of whether the vessel was loaded or in ballast, and those charges were imposed on entering the port and also on leaving. Secretary Gage will make a very material reduction in these rates, and it is his present purpose to recommend to the President the imposition of a tax of only 20 cents per registered ton on entering and when leaving port, provided the vessel has a cargo on board.

In the event that she is in ballast no charge whatever will be made. If she enters the port with a cargo, and after discharging it leaves in ballast only one charge will be made, and this rule will apply to a vessel entering in ballast and departing with a cargo. As the registered tonnage of a vessel is only about half of her actual carrying capacity, the tonnage dues will be only about 10 cents a ton on her actual tonnage.

The question of customs tariff for Puerto Rico also was discussed, and it was the opinion of the President and the members of the Cabinet that as soon as that island passes into possession of this country the custom laws and regulations now in force in the United States shall be made to apply to Puerto Rico without modification. This is the view now entertained by the Administration and without some unexpected change occurs this scheme will be put into operation.

HIGHER EXPORT TAX ON IRON ORE.

Maryland Steel Company Says the New Duty Is Prohibitive.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A Maryland steel company has protested to the President against the export duty imposed on iron ore shipped from Santiago de Cuba. It is stated that the tax as now fixed is absolutely prohibitive, and the 9,000 workmen employed by this company will have to be discharged.

In addition to the old duty, the new Government at Santiago has fixed an export duty of 15 cents a ton, which is declared to be very onerous, the Spanish being only 5 per cent.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul Inaugurates a Drastic Rate War in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—A passenger rate war that will affect directly every fare in the West, and, indirectly, half of the tariffs of the Eastern and Southern lines, has been declared.

Next Monday the rate between Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul will be $8. The tariff is now $11.50. On the same day and thereafter, until peace is declared, the rate between Chicago and Omaha will be $9.25. The normal rate is $12.75. Tickets may now be purchased between Chicago and Kansas City for $10.50. The normal is $12.50. It is expected that the rate will go down to $9.25 within a few days.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul took the initiative in the fight. Other lines have declared their intention of following its lead. Blame for the necessity for these reductions is placed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul upon the Canadian Pacific. That line, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul declares, brought about a war of rates to Alaska points.

The application of these low rates—about 60 per cent. below authorized tariffs—affected the Chicago-St. Paul situation to such an extent that brokers had no difficulty in selling tickets for either St. Paul or Minneapolis for $8 and $8.50. The same rates have been made by brokers for weeks from St. Paul to Chicago.

The reductions made will affect not only St. Paul, Omaha, and Kansas City traffic, but all beyond those cities, the new fares being tendered as basing rates to connecting lines.

BIG SALES OF ROLLING STOCK.

Railroads Are Making Many Contracts for Cars and Locomotives.

This is the season for railroad rolling stock equipment on a large scale. The Central Railroad of New Jersey is asking bids on from three to ten heavy engines for freight service. Six will probably be bought. The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern has ordered ten heavy consolidation freight locomotives. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas has ordered five Mogul engines, with an option on five more. Lake Erie and Western will need twenty or thirty engines of the Mogul type for use in connection with the Cleveland and Newcastle Railroad, which will probably be operated as an extension of the Lake Erie and Western. The company will need 2,000 more coal cars. The Plant System has asked prices on twenty ten-wheel engines, part for freight and part for passenger service. The Mobile and Ohio has placed an order for ten freight and ten passenger engines. The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg is asking prices on from 300 to 500 freight cars. The Baltimore and Ohio has placed an order with Pullman's Palace Car Company for 1,000 gondola and 1,000 box cars. The St. Louis Southwestern is in the market for six chair, four parlor, and two combination baggage and passenger cars. The St. Joseph and Grand Island has placed an order for 100 box cars, 50 stock cars, and 25 coal cars, all for September delivery. The Terre Haute and Indianapolis is building 38 gondola cars. The Union Pacific has placed an order for 1,000 box cars, 150 furniture cars, and 250 ballast cars.

To Build a Railway in Haiti.

A special Wall Street dispatch from Washington yesterday said: "Lemuel W. Livingston, United States Consul at Cape Haitien, reports to the State Department that plans are being perfected for beginning, within the next two months, the construction of a line of narrow gauge railway from Cape Haitien to La Grande Riviere du Nord, eighteen miles northeast. The capital stock is $450,000 and the estimated cost $250,000. The syndicate projecting the enterprise has already subscribed $25,000, while 675 shares, at $500 a share, are open to general subscription, with a guaranteed interest by the Government of 8 per cent. The material will be purchased wholly in the United States. H. Thomasseh will direct the work."

New Baltimore and Ohio Auditor.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—George B. Howarth has been appointed auditor of disbursements of the Baltimore and Ohio, with headquarters at Baltimore, vice Andrew F. Dunlevey, deceased. Mr. Howarth has been chief clerk in that department for several years.

Sir William Marriott Coming Over.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Sir William Marriott will sail for the United States by the Cunard steamer Campania to-morrow.

He is going to Washington on business connected with the Central Pacific Railway.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

Hospital Accommodation to be Provided for Forty Cavalrymen at Fernandina.

NURSES FOR FORT McPHERSON

Ten Men with Supplies to Go in Response to Request from Chief Surgeon Taylor—Miss Barton Will Stay in Cuba.

Field Agent Kent, at Jacksonville, wired Chairman Barton of the Cuban Relief Committee yesterday morning that forty very sick cavalrymen had just arrived at Fernandina, and asked if the Red Cross could provide food and hospital accommodations for them. Mr. Barton wired to Agent Kent to go at once to Fernandina and provide everything needed for the comfort of the men. A telegram received later in the day from Agent Kent stated that his son had gone to Fernandina to look after the soldiers.

Major B. D. Taylor, Chief Surgeon at Fort McPherson, Ga., has consented to accept the services of Red Cross nurses. He made a formal application yesterday for ten male nurses and a large quantity of hospital supplies. The nurses will leave to-day or to-morrow. They will be under the supervision of Surgeon Taylor, and will assist Post Chaplain Nave and wife, Mrs. Atkinson, wife of the Governor, and others, who have been nursing the sick at Fort McPherson. Chaplain Nave telegraphed for assistance last week, but the Chief Surgeon refused to allow the Red Cross to send nurses or provisions. His change of mind was brought about by Field Agent D. L. Cobb, who went to Fort McPherson a few days ago from Tampa.

A lot of supplies were shipped yesterday to Chickamauga, where they will be used in the Red Cross Hospital, now being established there. Twenty-two nurses and five cooks will leave to-night or in the morning to take charge of the hospital. The nurses will live in tents.

In a cablegram received from Miss Clara Barton yesterday, she said that the schooner Mary E. Morse had discharged only half her cargo of ice, but that the tug Triton would be immediately loaded with supplies and sent to Gibara.

Stephen E. Barton said yesterday that the removal of the troops from Santiago would not necessitate the return of Miss Clara Barton. She will stay at Santiago, Mr. Barton said, or go wherever her services were needed in the West Indian Islands.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, a member of the Red Cross Committee that has had charge of the sick at Camp Alger and Fort Monroe, said yesterday afternoon that the Red Cross agents would accompany the soldiers from Camp Alger to their new encampment.

Arrangements have been made by the Red Cross agent at Washington to furnish ice to all steamers conveying sick soldiers that touch at Hampton Roads.

Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Red Cross, has issued a statement showing the society has distributed $130,700, or its equivalent, in providing for the needs of the sick and wounded soldiers. Of this sum $47,000 represents the value of the hospital boat Red Cross; $13,700 was spent for ice; $7,500 for maintenance of eighty-five trained nurses, $9,500 for mules, tents, &c., and $53,000 represents the value of all other supplies forwarded. The report closed with July 30.

DR. LESSER SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Red Cross Physician Taken Down with a High Fever.

Dr. A. Monae Lesser, who was in charge of the first Red Cross expedition to Cuba, and who returned from Santiago on the transport Concho on Sunday, is reported to be seriously ill at his residence, 19 East Sixty-first Street.

On his return from Santiago Dr. Lesser was very much weakened physically, and instead of taking a much-needed rest, he made out his official report and continued to do much business for the society. On Thursday morning about 9:30 o'clock he was taken ill, but not apprehending anything serious, he did not send for a doctor. During the day, however, he gradually grew worse, and in the evening several physicians were summoned. Dr. Goodhart of 133 East Sixty-first Street, who first arrived, found Dr. Lesser in a high fever, and at once ordered him to bed. Last night it was reported that his condition was serious.

Mrs. Lesser, who accompanied her husband to Cuba, where she was taken ill and forced to return, is improving rapidly in health. She is still confined to her room, but it is believed she will be able to be out in a few days.

Red Cross Fete at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 5.—At the large Colonial residence of James L. Breese an open-air fête will be held to-morrow, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross fund. In the afternoon there will be an entertainment on the spacious grounds, including a dance in costume by children and tea. In the evening there will be a vaudeville performance in Mr. Breese's studio. The 150 tickets have all been sold at $5 each. Cardinal Gibbons, who is the guest of the rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart in this village, has been invited.

Miss Helen Gould Visits Quarantine.

Miss Helen Gould was a guest yesterday at Tompkinsville, S. I., of Miss Rhodes, who is interested in the work of the Women's War Relief Association. In company with several other women they visited Quarantine yesterday, and were permitted to inspect the facilities of the stations for caring for sick and wounded soldiers. They were brought to the city later on the Health Officer's boat, the Gov. Flower.

Red Cross Contributions.

Treasurer Frederick D. Tappen of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee received the following contributions yesterday: Mrs. E. N. Herzog, $100; Max Herzog, $150; Mrs. Alfred Pell, $25; employes of the National Conduit and Cable Company, $14.50; Citizens of Sidney, Cheyenne County, Neb., $20; Auxiliary No. 9, Kinderhook, N. Y., $40; total, $349.50.

Y. M. C. A. CAMP WORK.

Tents to be Established with Armies of Occupation—What Has Been Done.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Army Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association was held yesterday at the office of Treasurer F. B. Schenck, in the Mercantile Bank, 191 Broadway. It was determined that the prospects of peace with Spain should not interfere in any way with the work of the commission, but that tents should be established with all the armies of occupation as well as invasion.

Secretary W. B. Miller in his report showed that up to the present time $37,000 has been expended in tents and equipment, while the outstanding bills will make a total expenditure of $40,000. He said there are now sixty tents in the various camps, both in and out of the country, with 135 secretaries in charge, and about fifteen evangelists doing special work. Almost all of the writing paper used by the soldiers to send letters home was furnished by the commission, which up to date has supplied 2,250,000 note heads and 2,000,000 envelopes free of charge.

Mr. Miller said work had been commenced in preparation for the return of the troops to Montauk Point. He said there was one large tent coming north with the Rough Riders from Fernandina, Fla., and that orders were given yesterday for three additional new tents. He thought that six at least would be needed for the Montauk camp. These will be supplied with letter paper, ice water, magazines, and newspapers, books, and choice literature, as well as games of all sorts.

The Oldest Volunteer.

A New York State doctor, aged 109, volunteered his services to the President recently, and expressed a desire to enter the army as a surgeon. Even at his advanced years he can read without glasses, and walk 10 to 15 miles a day. The oldest standard medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has no equal for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, fevers, and bad blood. It strengthens, purifies, and vitalizes. One bottle does much good.

WRECK IN BELLE ISLE STRAIT.

Report of the Sinking of an Unknown Ship Confirmed—Collision with an Iceberg.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 5.—The mail steamer Virginia Lake arrived at Tilt Cove, on West Bay, 280 miles from here, at daylight this morning, bringing certain corroboration of the reported loss of an ocean liner in the Strait of Belle Isle.

A fisherman at Noddy Bay reported to her that he saw a steamer collide with an iceberg and sink soon afterward. The report is generally believed, but nothing reliable is obtainable. The fisherman said that the steamer looked like a passenger ship, and he could see the people trying to launch boats, but she sank before they could do anything.

The French cruiser Manshe sailed to-night for the Straits of Belle Isle to investigate the reported loss.

The Strait of Belle Isle lies between Newfoundland and Labrador, and is the most northern of the two channels which connect the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Atlantic Ocean. It is twelve miles wide, and navigation in it is reputed to be unsafe. It is not the route taken by passenger liners usually.

Austin Baldwin & Co., the New York agents of the Allen Line of steamers, one branch of which runs between Montreal and Great Britain, said yesterday that they were sure it was not one of their steamers which was lost. While they did not positively know the route taken by their vessels, it was believed that they never went by the Strait of Belle Isle.

The only other Montreal passenger line of steamers of which they had any knowledge was the Donaldson Line. They believed that passenger liners never went by that route, and that it could not have been a passenger liner, as reported.

Suffering on Northern Coasts.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 5.—The schooner Cambridge arrived here to-day and brings a tale of terrible suffering on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts. The party was on a prospecting expedition and included Dr. Morris, whose services were required at Lewis Inlet night and day to give relief to persons sick and dying from starvation. Large quantities of provisions were distributed from the vessel. The same condition of affairs exists all along the coast. There are 1,600 persons similarly situated, and immediate relief is necessary. The failure of the fisheries will tend to further increase the suffering.

JAPANESE HIGHBINDERS.

San Francisco Menaced by Another Society of Malevolent Orientals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—Commissioner of Immigration North has discovered in this city an organization similar in its aims and purposes to a Chinese highbinder tong. Wakayama Jin Kai is its name, and its members are some of the worst characters in the Japanese colony.

While ostensibly organized for benevolent and social purposes, the members are bound by a code, which compels them to obey the desires of a majority of their number. Each member of the society carries a sword concealed in a cane or umbrella, but pistols and knives are not despised.

Funds for the maintenance of the society have been solicited from Chinese all through the State.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Sergt. Abraham Benedict, Company H, Third New York Volunteer Infantry, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date July 22, by the commanding officer of his regiment.

Second Lieut. David P. Davis, Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 4.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Alexander W. Netteroth and John Mason Williams will proceed from Louisville to Chickamauga Park and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for duty.

Changes in the duties and stations of officers of the Corps of Engineers: Capt. George A. Zinn is relieved from duty at Milwaukee and will proceed to and take station at Louisville, to relieve Capt. James G. Warren from the duties now under his charge, together with all money and property pertaining thereto; Capt. Warren, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to and take station at Milwaukee, to relieve Capt. Zinn of the duties now under his charge, together with all money and property pertaining thereto.

The leave of absence, on account of sickness, granted Major R. L. Turner, Surgeon, First Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, July 13, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers: First Lieut. Francis R. Shunk is relieved from temporary duty under the immediate orders of Col. Charles R. Sutter, Corps of Engineers, San Francisco, to take effect Aug. 20, and will return to his station at West Point and report for duty to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy not later than Aug. 30; First Lieut. Chester Harding is relieved from temporary duty under the immediate orders of Major Daniel W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, Newport, R. I., to take effect Aug. 27, and will return to his station at West Point and report for duty to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy not later than Aug. 30.

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, and assume charge of the work now in progress to establish a camp at that place.

Second Lieut. William W. Gordon, Jr., Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Jacksonville and report to Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Major George W. Baird, Paymaster, United States Army, will proceed to Charleston, West Va., and pay the Second Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and on completion of that work return to his station in Washington.

Leave of absence for one month and fourteen days on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. William M. Wright, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers.

Assignments of officers to regiments: Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, promoted from First Lieutenant, First Cavalry, to the Second Cavalry, Troop C, to date from June 23, vice Augur, retired; First Lieut. Elmer Lindsley, promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry, to the First Cavalry, Troop F, to date from June 23, vice Foltz, promoted. Lieut. Lindsley will remain on duty with the Fourth Cavalry until the First Cavalry returns to the United States from Cuba, when he will proceed to join his troop.

Major William J. Wakeman, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Chickamauga Park and will repair, without delay, to Fort McPherson, Georgia, and report for duty to Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon, United States Army, commanding United States general hospital at that post.

The following-named officers of the Medical Department will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to Tampa and report to Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, to await transportation, by first transport, to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding troops at that place, for duty: Acting Assistant Surgeon Randall R. Hunter, Fulton, Kan.; Acting Assistant Surgeon G. H. Fonde, Mobile; Acting Assistant Surgeon George E. Lawrason, Macon, Ga.; Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank R. Maura, Pensacola; Acting Assistant Surgeon Milton Vaughan, Little Rock, Ark.; Acting Assistant Surgeon C. H. Tebault, Jr., New Orleans.

The following-named officers of the Medical Department will proceed from the points hereinafter designated to Camp Alger, Virginia, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for duty: Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank W. Ross, Elmira, N. Y.; Acting Assistant Surgeon Fred W. Palmer, Washington, D. C.; Acting Assistant Surgeon John C. Orr, Chambersburg, Penn.

The following-named officers of the Medical Department will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to New York City and report to Major William H. Arthur, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, to await transportation by United States transport Breakwater to Santiago de Cuba, and upon arrival there will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding troops at that place, for duty: Acting Assistant Surgeon W. E. Apple, Philadelphia; Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Towner, Boston.

The following-named officers of the Medical Department will proceed from the points hereinafter designated to Chickamauga Park and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for duty: Acting Assistant Surgeon H. L. Gilchrist, Cleveland; Acting Assistant Surgeon D. R. Dewey, North Adams, Mass.

Second Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, Fifth Artillery, will report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

Lieut. Col. Lucien F. Burpee, Judge Advocate, United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City and report to Col. Eugene Griffin, First United States Volunteer Engineers, for transportation to Puerto Rico, and upon arrival there will report to Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, commanding troops, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Thomas S. Grasselli, having accepted, July 28, an appointment as Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, is honorably discharged, on tender of resignation, as Captain and Quartermaster of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, to take effect July 27.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect this date: Capt. William F. Morris, Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Abraham L. Willcock, Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Harry H. Sawyer, First Maine Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. Charles D. Palmer, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, having reported to the Quartermaster General, will proceed via Cincinnati to Chicago and resume his temporary duties at that place.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles F. Craig, United States Army, will proceed from Danbury, Conn., to Chickamauga Park and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles V. Butler, United States Army, will proceed from Norwich, Conn., to Camp Alger, Virginia, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Capt. Samuel S. Saxton, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, having reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General of the troops belonging to the Department of the Pacific for transportation to the Philippine Islands, and upon arrival there will report to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, commanding troops, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. John F. Stephens, Tenth United States Infantry, is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster in of United States volunteers at Island Lake, Mich., and will proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, and relieve Capt. Charles H. Barth, United States Infantry, from duty as recruiting officer. Capt. Barth, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Atlanta and report to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty with that portion of the Twelfth Infantry serving in that department.

The following-named enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, now at Santiago de Cuba, will be sent to Fort Thomas, Ky., and will report upon their arrival to the commanding officer Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry to receive commissions: First Sergt. Andrew J. Smith, Company B; First Sergt. Wyatt Huffman, Company G; First Sergt. Macon Russell, Company G, and Sergt. William McBryar, Company H.

Private Charles T. Ziegler, Company M, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp George H. Thomas, will be discharged from the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his regiment to enable him to accept a commission.

Private James H. Colfelt, Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, will be discharged from the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his battery to enable him to accept a commission.

Assignments of officers to regiments: Col. Thomas McGregor, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel Eighth Cavalry,) to the Ninth Cavalry, to date from July 5, vice Perry, retired. Lieut. Col. Stevens T. Norvell, (promoted from Major, Tenth Cavalry,) to the Ninth Cavalry, to date from July 1, vice Hamilton, killed in battle.

Lieut. Col. Wirt Davis, (promoted from Major, Fifth Cavalry,) to the Eighth Cavalry, to date from July 5, vice McGregor, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, (promoted from Major, Fifth Cavalry,) to the Fourth Cavalry, to date from July 13, vice Morris, retired.

Major Samuel M. Swigert, (promoted from Captain, Second Cavalry,) to the Third Cavalry, to date from June 30, vice Loud, retired.

Major Joshua Fowler, (promoted from Captain, Second Cavalry,) to the Tenth Cavalry, to date from July 1, vice Norvell promoted. He will proceed to join that portion of his regiment stationed at Lakeland, Fla.

Major Richard R. Pratt, (promoted from Captain, Tenth Cavalry,) to the First Cavalry, to date from July 1, vice Forse, killed in battle.

Major Charles L. Cooper, (promoted from Captain, Tenth Cavalry,) to the Fifth Cavalry, to date from July 5, vice Davis, promoted. He is relieved from duty at Santa Fé, New Mexico, and will proceed to join his regiment.

Major Winfield S. Edgerly, (promoted from Captain, Seventh Cavalry,) to the Sixth Cavalry, to date from July 9, vice Fecht, retired.

Major Eugene D. Dimmick, (promoted from Captain, Ninth Cavalry,) to the Fifth Cavalry, to date from July 13, vice Wagner, promoted.

Capt. John H. Gardner, (promoted from First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Ninth Cavalry,) to the Second Cavalry, Troop L, to date from June 30, vice Swigert, promoted.

Capt. Charles J. Stevens, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry,) to the Second Cavalry, Troop I, to date from July 1, vice Fowler, promoted.

Capt. Guy Carleton, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry,) to the Tenth Cavalry, Troop I, to date from July 1, vice Pratt, promoted.

Capt. William E. Almy, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry,) to the Tenth Cavalry, Troop G, to date from July 5, vice Cooper, promoted.

Capt. Thomas B. Dugan, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Third Cavalry,) to the Seventh Cavalry, Troop G, to date from July 9, vice Edgerly, promoted.

Capt. Alvarado M. Fuller, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry,) to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop H, to date from July 13, vice Dimmick, promoted.

First Lieut. Joseph T. Crabbs, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry,) to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop E, to date from July 1, vice Stevens, promoted.

First Lieut. William J. Glasgow, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry,) to the Second Cavalry, Troop G, to date from July 1, vice E. Carleton, promoted.

First Lieut. Frank S. Armstrong, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry,) to the Tenth Cavalry, Troop F, to date from July 1, vice Shipp, killed in battle.

First Lieut. James G. Harbord, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry,) to the Tenth Cavalry, Troop G, to date from July 1, vice Smith, killed in battle.

First Lieut. John O'Shea promoted from Second Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry, to the Fourth Cavalry, Troop L, to date from July 5, vice Almy, promoted. He will report in person to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty with a troop of the Fourth Cavalry serving in that department.

First Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, promoted from Second Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry, to the Fourth Cavalry, Troop E, to date from July 9, vice Elliott, retired.

First Lieut. Ervin L. Phillips, promoted from Second Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, to the Third Cavalry, Troop I, to date from July 9, vice Dugan, promoted.

First Lieut. Frank Tompkins, promoted from Second Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry, to the Second Cavalry, Troop F, to date from July 13, vice Fuller promoted. He will proceed to Tampa and report in person to the commanding officer, Second Cavalry, for duty, until such time as it shall be practicable for him to join his troop.

Navy.

Prof. A. N. Skinner is ordered to the Naval Observatory.

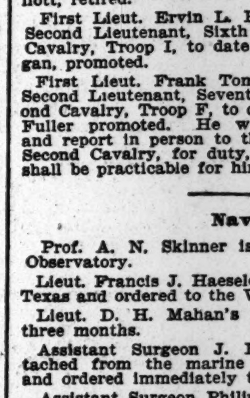
Lieut. Francis J. Haeseler is detached from the Texas and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. D. H. Mahan's sick leave is extended three months.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Payne, Jr., is detached from the marine rendezvous at Boston and ordered immediately to the Marcellus.

Assistant Surgeon Philip S. Reig is ordered to the marine rendezvous at Boston.

GORHAM
SILVERSMITHS
TRADE MARK
STERLING
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane



Its Quality Wins.
Hunter Baltimore Rye.
Pure and Mellow.
TRADE MARK

Going to ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe
Means Standard of Merit.
Sixth Ave., cor. 20th St.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Wanamaker's

(Closes at Noon To-day).

Quick Talk

UNTIL twelve to-day it will be our pleasure to serve you; after twelve we shall serve our own pleasure.

These are the matters we have prepared for the first half of that arrangement:—

A Golf-Negligee Shirt for men at 50c., that we have found to be superior to any regular dollar shirt on sale in this town. We can promise no more after to-day.

A Shirt at a Dollar that has heretofore figured in the most exclusive circles of dollar-and-a-half shirt society. Made from madrasses, percales and zephyrs,—mostly imported materials.

A Silk Suspender, at 25c. It's of pure silk, despite the price.

Madras Ties, and of D. & J. Anderson's madras at that, at four for twenty-five cents. Half of a low price.

Men's Collars, fifty cents for six. You know all about them. They're a specialty of ours. We promise that they equal in every respect, except that of wear, any 25c. collar you can name. They wear *better*.

Men's Trousers, five dollar grades, $3.50. Some are $6 kinds, but there are only a few of them.

Women's Collars, at ten cents each. Like the men's collars, mentioned above, these are fully equal in appearance and superior in wearing quality to the highest class goods made.

Women's Oxford Shoes, at $1.40, and laced boots, at $1.75. Two shining examples of the kind of bargains we like to give.

Men's Handkerchiefs at $1 a dozen. Not to be equaled, nor approached, we think. Men's Novelty Handkerchiefs,—the strange and startling things that Paris sent us early in the season. Fifty cents each. Odd, but highly popular.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

DEATHS AT GRADE CROSSINGS.

Three More Victims Reported at Albany—Work of Raising Tracks to be Expedited.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—There was received at the office of the Railroad Commissioners this morning telegrams announcing the killing of three persons by railroad trains at grade crossings. These telegrams are sent, under the law, by the railroad company on whose road the accident occurs. Commissioner Baker glanced over these reports this morning, and was led to remark that the law relative to placing all crossings of railroads either below or above grade could not be carried out too quickly. "It's a stupendous piece of work," he said, "both from an engineering and a financial standpoint. In cities the changes from grade to safe crossing will cost from $25,000 to $50,000, while a good many of the highway crossings may be eliminated at from $1,000 to $1,500."

There are in the State of New York 7,061 unprotected grade crossings and 1,575 which are protected by flagmen, making a total of 8,636 crossings which need the attention of the Railroad Commissioners. There are 1,315 crossings, which are either under or over grade. The grade crossing department of the Railroad Commission, which is in charge of Mr. Suitermeister, is busy getting the location and conditions surrounding the grade crossing on the three big railroad companies of the State. The inspectors are making tours of these roads on hand-cars, instituting thorough examinations of the entire roadways. In their reports, made daily to Mr. Suitermeister, they point out the weak and dangerous spots, and send accurate surveys of the crossings at grade which they have examined.

These surveys Mr. Suitermeister drafts on uniform cards, properly labeled. The highways are made in yellow, the railway tracks in red, and bodies of water in blue. Thus, at a glance, the conditions surrounding each crossing are plainly indicated. Two of the recently drawn localities give a fair idea of the more dangerous of these crossings and the puzzling conditions which confront the engineer. One shows a rock cut a short distance from the highway on one side and a "fill" on the other side, with a creek a short distance beyond. Another one has the appearance of a star, the railroad, the highway, and a creek conjunction forming the centre. In many cases high rocks are close to the highway and in many others there are dense clumps of trees which hide the view of an approaching train to any one coming along the highway.

The Syracuse and Binghamton improvements which must be made are considered the most perplexing of the entire work to be done. It is variously estimated that to put the tracks of railroads in these cities in safe condition will cost close on to $750,000 in each case. The work in Buffalo, which has been done by depressing or raising the track, is considered a model, and no doubt its features will be adopted by the Railroad Commissioners in their plans of recommendations. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad's twenty-five miles of tracks in New York State is guarded the entire distance by safety crossings.

BIG WHEAT BUSINESS EXPECTED.

Handlers of Wisconsin Grain Getting Ready for the Rush.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 5.—Grain men, railroads, and elevators are all ready for a big rush in the wheat business this Fall, and the first of the rush is expected within a couple weeks.

Last year the movement commenced about the 1st of September, but the railroads are expecting to begin hauling about two weeks earlier this year. Harvesting in the southern districts is well along, and the northern farmers are busy getting their crops ready for shipment. The elevators at the head of the lake are quite empty, as the grain has been going out by boat as fast as it came in over the rails.

The middle of August may see the first of the new crop arriving. The grain men already have representatives in the wheat belt, and Superior firms anticipate a very lively season.

Stafford Bicyclist Killed.

LE ROY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Miss Mira North of Stafford was instantly killed yesterday afternoon about a quarter of a mile west of that village. Miss North was riding her wheel, and in some way ran into a passenger train. Her wheel ran between the engine and tender, the corner of the latter striking her head and crushing in one side of her face. The train was stopped and the young lady taken up, but life was extinct.

TRANSPORT IROQUOIS HERE

Brought Twenty-one Passengers from the Fever-Stricken Camp at Santiago.

MUCH SUFFERING AT THE FRONT

The Rev. Dr. McCook, Who Arrived There After the Surrender, Says the Condition of Wounded and Sick Was Scandalous.

The United States transport Iroquois, known as Transport 25, arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon her passengers, twenty-one in all, were brought up to the city on the tug C. R. Stone. Save for slight attacks of malarial fever contracted at Santiago, none of the passengers had been sick since leaving Cuba, and they declared that the voyage had been most enjoyable. They were all rejoiced to get home again, and to escape from the hardships, many of them, it was stated, avoidable and unnecessary under proper management, at the front.

Interviews with some of the passengers bear out only too fully the previous reports of the deplorable condition of things at Santiago, and of the sufferings of the wounded and sick, many of whom at times lacked not alone care and attention, but even medicines and nourishing foods.

It was shortly after 7 o'clock when the Iroquois arrived at Quarantine. Health Officer Doty was promptly on hand, and, after an examination, decided to hold the steamer for disinfection. The vessel was found to be in remarkably good condition, and in a few hours it was decided that the passengers should be landed without further delay. Accordingly, they were transferred to the tug C. R. Stone and landed at Pier 3 East River. They were the Rev. Dr. C. H. McCook of Philadelphia, Chaplain of the Second Pennsylvania Volunteers; Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia, who represented the Maritime Relief Committee; Col. Weston, Chief Commissary; John Mallory and Thomas Connors, clerks to Col. Weston; Sergt. Thomas Deney, Ninth Infantry; Private J. Farrell, Ninth Infantry; Private John E. Anderson, Company D, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers; M. E. Dawson, Bandmaster; W. D. Powers, Boston Transcript; J. F. Archibald, San Francisco Post; Frank Morris, McClure's Magazine; W. E. Armstrong, New York Sun; Col. D. Bogan, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers; Lieut. W. K. Jones, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. W. H. D. Wise, Ninth Infantry; Lieut. H. Warren of Gen. Lawton's staff; Lieut. Z. D. Roberts, Nineteenth Infantry; Major William C. Forbush, Ninth Cavalry; Col. John H. Page, Third Infantry; W. Leary, civilian.

What Dr. McCook Saw.

Among the first of the passengers to set foot on shore was Dr. McCook, who went to Santiago to assist in caring for the members of his regiment, the Second Pennsylvania. He did not arrive until after the surrender. Asked as to the condition of affairs at the front he said:

"You cannot paint the picture in too dark colors. When I arrived at Santiago I found the condition of the wounded and sick nothing short of scandalous. Many of the sick were lying on the ground with only a rubber blanket between them and the damp earth. Their clothing, such as they had on, was soiled and dirty, and they were being sadly neglected. Cots were not to be had apparently for love or money, while the supply of medicines was about exhausted. Delicacies for the patients were out of the question, and instead of nourishing food, which, above all things else they needed, they were given the coarse food served to the soldiers on the field, and which in their weak condition they were unable to eat. All the hospitals were overcrowded, and had it not been for the providential arrival of the Resolute with medical and other supplies there is no knowing what the results would have been.

"Few of the men, or officers, for that matter, have had a change of under clothing since they landed on Cuban soil, while in many cases they have been as far removed as a mile from water, and therefore have been unable to keep their persons clean. Add to this the constant strain put upon them, and you will see that it is not surprising that their health and general physical condition are bad. I know that it is the opinion of the army doctors that if the embarkation of the troops for this country is long delayed there will be many deaths. Some have already occurred on the ridge, but for fear of alarming the troops nothing is said about it."

Dr. McCook will make recommendations to President McKinley along these lines.

Col. Weston's Experiences.

Col. J. F. Weston, the Chief Commissary officer with Gen. Shafter's army, went immediately to the army building. To a reporter he said:

"My work at the front has been of the very hardest character. The first place that I landed supplies on the Island of Cuba was at Aserradores, where I put ashore provisions for Gens. Rabi and Castillo of the Cuban Army. A day or so later, on June 21, I began to put supplies ashore at Daiquiri. My orders were to land 200,000 rations, but the task was an impossibility. I put off 100,000 rations, and that night the depot was changed to Siboney, which is located nearer Santiago.

"Unloading the supplies was interesting work. Every lighter that was sent to Cuba was lost except a small forty-ton open-deck lighter that came from Galveston, Texas, and this I secured. The coast was rather steep, and it was difficult to get the things ashore.

"One of the great difficulties in the way of distributing the food was the lack of transportation. The brigade commissary officers sent in their pack trains, and the mules were loaded and sent off to the front. Another difficulty experienced in handling the stores was the fact that the ships were improperly packed. In many cases the provisions that ought to be the first thing removed were put on board first, and over them were packed camp equipments, soldiers' baggage, and other things. This made it very difficult to get at the stores when the vessel arrived at Siboney. In some instances the rations appeared to be thrown in."

Views of Santiago's Archbishop.

Col. Page of the Third Infantry, in referring to the agitation for the return of the troops at Santiago to United States soil, said that the Archbishop of Santiago had told him that if the American troops remained in and about the city till September their ranks would be largely depleted by deaths. Col. Page said that many of the soldiers would certainly succumb unless immediately sent north.

Col. Page is the only Colonel of the regular army present at the fighting around Santiago who escaped death by battle or disease. He contracted malarial fever about a month ago, and is still very weak from its effects. He was sent home to recuperate.

The chief officer of the Iroquois has the blank four-inch shell, weighing 37¼ pounds, from which the shot was fired that knocked down the Spanish flag from the fort at Aserraderos. The shot was fired by Lieut. Blue of the United States steamer Suwanee. He has also a thermometer with ornamental frame from the sunken Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa.

The Iroquois is under orders to load and take on supplies for Puerto Rico as soon as possible.

Owing to her arrival the work of disinfecting the Yale was put off until to-day.

THE CELTIC IN PORT.

She Brings Four Sick Men from the Fleet Off Guantanamo.

The United States refrigerator steamer Celtic, Commander Mansfield, with a crew of 125 men and 12 men from the fleet off Guantanamo as passengers, arrived yesterday morning. She left New York July 11 with stores for the fleet in Cuban waters, and left Guantanamo on the return trip July 30.

Four of her passengers came home for medical treatment. They were Chief Engineer Cowie of the battleship Indiana, suffering from an abscess in the ear, and a sick seaman from the same vessel; one man from the Oregon, and one from the Hornet. The other eight men were from the various vessels in the fleet, and are to be discharged, having served their time.

Capt. Mansfield reported the health of his crew as excellent. Fine weather was experienced during the entire voyage from New York to Cuba and return. Health Officer Doty boarded the Celtic immediately on her arrival and inspected the crew. She was released from quarantine soon afterward, and proceeded direct to the Navy Yard, where she arrived at noon.

IN QUARANTINE AT TAMPA.

List of Passengers on the Steamers San Marcos and Comal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The following delayed dispatch has been received here:

"Tampa, Aug. 3.—List of passengers on steamship San Marcos at Quarantine Station, Egmont Key, Fla.: Major Llewellyn, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; First Lieut. Charles P. George, Sixteenth Infantry, leave; Second Lieutenant H. H. Stout, Sixth Cavalry, under orders, and twenty discharged soldiers and twenty-three teamsters; also remains of Lieut. Babcock, Thirty-third Michigan, who died in hospital at Siboney.

"On steamship Comal: Major W. G. Laltiener, Capt. R. Marcoote, Lieut. J. McNaughton, and thirty-two soldiers, seventeen teamsters, eleven stevedores, five officers' servants, nine correspondents, and one Red Cross nurse. Passengers on all transports reported as doing well. No serious illness. COPPINGER, Major General."

The Concho Out of Quarantine.

The United States transport Concho was permitted to leave Quarantine yesterday morning, and she proceeded to the Mallory Line pier, No. 20, East River. The process of disinfecting her involved a great deal of ripping out of interior fittings, and a great deal of work will have to be done on her before she is again ready for service.

THE WOUNDED AT ST. PETER'S.

Private Parker Is Started for His Home in Indiana.

Private Burton Parker, who has been at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, was started for his home, at Martinsville, Ind., last evening. His father, W. S. Parker, and Dr. Paul F. Pyburn of St. Peter's Hospital accompanied him. It is considered doubtful if Parker can reach his home alive, as he is conscious only at intervals. He was shot in the head by a Mauser bullet at the first day's fight at Santiago.

Private James Scanlon, who is at St. Peter's, is not expected to live. He was shot in the right lung.

Thirty-three soldiers from St. Peter's Hospital were entertained yesterday noon by Warden Hayes at Crow Hill. They were shown over the penitentiary and were taken there and back in a decorated trolley car, furnished by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

LIEUT. SARTORIS FEVER STRICKEN.

Major R. B. Harrison Now Provost Marshal of the Seventh Corps.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 5.—Lieut. Sartoris of Gen. Lee's staff is slightly ill with malarial fever, and will probably be given a ten-day leave of absence.

Private B. Hart, Company G, First Wisconsin, died to-day of typhoid fever.

Major Russell B. Harrison of Gen. Lee's staff, who has been appointed Provost Marshal for the Seventh Corps, assumed the duties of his position to-day.

Lieut. J. B. Steele Dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The following cablegram has been received at the War Department from Santiago, via Haiti:

Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington:

First Lieut. James B. Steele, Signal Corps, U. S. Volunteers, died of yellow fever at 2 A. M., this hospital this day.

LA GARDE, Surgeon.

Lieut. Steele was born in Canada in 1866. For the last eight years he has been in the regular army as a Sergeant in the Signal Corps. After the outbreak of war he was promoted to his present rank in the Signal Corps of the volunteer army.

Lieut. Steele was stationed at Chicago for about two years, leaving for the front at the time the war broke out. His brother, John W. Steele, lives at 1,183 Sheffield Avenue, Chicago. The Lieutenant was thirty-three years of age, and had spent twelve years of his life in the regular army. He enlisted in St. Louis when twenty-one years of age in Troop A of the Sixth Cavalry.

After serving the five-year term, during which he participated in the campaign against Sitting Bull and his Sioux at Pine Ridge, he re-enlisted and took the course of instruction in signaling, being transferred to that corps.

Death of Capt. Edgar Hubert.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day received the following cablegram:

Ponce, Aug. 5.—Capt. Edgar Hubert, Eighth Infantry, died of brain fever at 7 o'clock last night. Notify his wife, at Fort Russell. GILMORE.

Capt. Edgar Hubert was born in Georgia, and in June, 1876, entered West Point. On his graduation he was made Second Lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry. In 1887 he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and in 1897 to the rank of Captain. He was highly accomplished in military matters, and was regarded as one of the most intelligent and energetic officers in the army.

Burial of Corp. Ward.

Corp. Patrick Ward, Company I, Third Cavalry, who died on Wednesday at Bellevue Hospital, was buried yesterday afternoon at Cypress Hills Cemetery. Brief Roman Catholic services were held at the grave. The body was accompanied to the cemetery by twelve members of the Fifth Cavalry and a bugler in command of Corp. Martin, from Governors Island. The brothers and sisters of the dead man were present.

A DOG WITH FALSE TEETH.

A London Dentist Took Endless Trouble and Made a Good Job.

In an illustrated article on "Queer Quadrupeds," in The Young Man for August we are introduced to dogs and cows with wooden legs, a four-legged duck, and a dog with a glass eye, but perhaps the most interesting of all is the dog with false teeth. This canine curiosity is, appropriately enough, the property of a dentist in the West End of London—Mr. Edward Moseley of Regent Street. "Myn Duivel," as Mr. Moseley has named his pet, is of the Schipperke breed, and of Belgian nationality. The dentist discovered him a year ago, while holidaying in the Belgian capital. He had many good points, which counterbalanced to some extent his misfortune in being almost toothless. But this misfortune was accentuated in the kennels, where "Myn Duivel" was very unpopular among the other dogs, being attacked without the least chance of defending himself. His food had to be minced before he could touch it, and it was a pitiable thing to see "Myn Duivel"—a most entertaining pet—humbly submit to being worried by his brute companions.

So the idea occurred to Mr. Moseley to provide the dog with a substitute for his lost masticators, and after ten days of what Mr. Moseley describes as the most difficult work he ever did, the operation was successfully performed. One can well believe the task was not an easy one. The smallness of the teeth is amazing. They are quite half a dozen to the inch—less than half the size of the smallest teeth made. The filing down of each tooth occupied two hours, and as there are twenty-four teeth the reader will not need to be told that the grinding was a weary task. There was great risk of breakage in shaping the teeth, and Mr. Moseley declares that he "put in more hard work, and took more skin off his finger-tips in shaping those teeth, than in a whole year of ordinary work."

"Myn Duivel" was, of course, chloroformed, and at last, as Pat would say, every tooth in his head was out. But the difficulty was only then beginning. Models had to be taken of the dog's mouth, a necessary precaution against which the animal revolted furiously. But the puzzle was ultimately solved; metal dies were cast from the models, and tiny platinum plates of double thickness were struck to fit each jaw. The outlay involved was considerable, the tools used being specially made. One mechanic was engaged on the case constantly for nearly a fortnight. The result is, however, eminently satisfactory, and the teeth undoubtedly save the dog much needless pain. The dog has not had a single accident with his teeth, and crunches bones to powder as vigorously as any of his more fortunate companions. It may interest readers to know that the Princess of Wales has purchased one of "Myn Duivel's" offsprings.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12 P. M.—510 East Houston Street, Charles Bishop; no damage.

12:40 A. M.—23 Bleecker Street, J. Kahn; damage, $10.

8:40 P. M.—233 East Sixty-first Street, Mary Hilman; damage, $600.

9 P. M.—425 East Fourteenth Street, Annie Rodgers; damage, $25.

9:14 A. M.—19 Mott Street, Tuck Hi; no damage.

10 P. M.—163 Allen Street, Solomon Brader; no damage.

10:40 P. M.—96 Cannon Street; damage, $15.

Rose of Arden

Lundborg's—

has the fragrance

of freshly cut Roses.

ARMS LANDED IN CUBA.

Steamship Wanderer Makes Three Successful Distributions on the Coast of the Island.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 5.—The steamship Wanderer returned here this afternoon, after effecting successful landings of arms and ammunition at three different points on the Cuban coast. She left here early in July with about forty Cubans anxious to join their fighting compatriots, and eleven members of the Third United States Cavalry to protect the landing of about 2,000 rifles and carbines, with nearly a million cartridges.

On July 23 the Wanderer attempted to discharge her cargo at Bahia Honda, Province of Pinar del Rio, but was fought off by a force of several hundred Spaniards, who peppered the ship's hull with Mauser bullets, killed three Cuban scouts, who were in waiting to receive the expedition, and wounded six of the Wanderer's crew. The steamer then came back to Key West, left her injured men in the hospital here, and started on her second attempt. This time she went to a point about six miles east of Bahia Honda, where she met a small party of insurgents from Col. Carillo's forces, but no Spaniards. About one-third of her cargo was discharged here and twenty-five Cubans were put ashore.

The Wanderer then headed for the mouth of the Manati River, Province of Puerto Principe, where, on the night of July 30, she landed without difficulty about the same quantity of arms and ammunition and seven Cubans. From there she went to Porto Padre, in the same province, where the remainder of her cargo and men were disembarked. All three landings were made without the necessity for firing a shot.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

France Thinks It a Precaution Against the Naval Power Born at Santiago.

From The London Times.

Mr. Goschen's proposals are, of course, discussed, but in various fashions, by the French press. The Débats, while quite understanding the interest with which England watches the Russian Navy, says:

"In spite of Mr. Goschen's pacific assurances, all is not perfectly clear in England's game. We readily assume that she has no share in the risings in the southern provinces of China against the Manchu dynasty—though her sentiments toward that dynasty, now won over to Russia, are well known, but there is a rumor in London that something important is being prepared in the direction of Persia, and that there will be an attempt, by various financial measures, to recover the quasi-ascendency possessed there twenty years ago. The question of the Indian frontier is still at stake, and is the pivot of British policy. Nevertheless, it is not impossible to suppose that Russia and her armaments and the great principle (of equality with the two most powerful European navies put together) were a good pretext, and that, while ostensibly looking to the east, Mr. Goschen really turned his thoughts to the west.

"The Spanish-American war has been fertile in lessons for the admiralties of all countries, and it cannot be doubted that the London Cabinet has largely profited by them. But the fact which for the moment most clearly emerges is that a new great naval power has arisen and one which must certainly be reckoned with. People in London, indeed, are all delighted—at least, apparently—and merrily fraternize with the Americans, whose recent victories have added so much lustre to the renown of the Anglo-Saxon; yet the congratulations echoed by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham and the word 'alliance' uttered on every occasion cannot entirely prevent the distant future from being taken into consideration. The warmest friendships are sometimes transformed into strong hatreds, and when rivalries break out it is vexatious to be unprepared. America has become an oceanic power by the annexation of Hawaii. She might desire to enforce her influence in the Far East, to acquire some good coaling station in the Philippines, or something still better, and her fashion of applying the Monroe doctrine in her own country is frequently not reassuring. In calculations of the European fleets with which England may some day have to cope, it was well, at least as a measure of prudence, to include that of the United States, and this would explain Mr. Goschen's haste in taking alarm at the progress of the Russian Navy and its new constructions."

Sir Henry Irving as a Mason.

From The London News.

Sir Henry Irving managed to import an amusing piece of by-play into the actual laying of the commemoration stone of the new theatre at Kennington yesterday. He used very skillfully—for his is a practiced hand—the handsome silver trowel with which the architect supplied him. He carefully leveled the mortar, and then struck the stone with the mallet. So far this was quite in accordance with custom. But after the usual formula: "I declare this stone to be well and truly laid," he paused, with mallet again raised, and to the architect said quaintly: "But is that so?" Apparently the workmanship was not all that it should have been, for the stone was retouched, the mallet used again and again. "Is that well done now?" asked Sir Henry, and he and those near him laughed heartily when the architect and the contractor signified their approval.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Dr. Ellwood Wilson, Munich, Germany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator John M. Thurston, Nebraska.

GRAND—G. Dudley Smith, London.

HOFFMAN—C. C. Steinhardt, Berlin, Germany.

HOLLAND—George F. Southard, Paris; C. B. Macdonald, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Col. James Elverson, Philadelphia; Walter Burt, London.

MANHATTAN—R. S. T. Matthews, London; Charles G. Belden, Syracuse.

MURRAY HILL—Edson J. Weeks, Philadelphia.

WALDORF—Count F. Deym, Vienna; John E. May, Alton, England; Dr. Erwin Steinbush, Berlin.

WINDSOR—Thomas Rain Walker, Honolulu; George S. Davies, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ahern, T. E., & Co., Fondulac, Wis.; T. E. Ahern, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Clement, J. V., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss I. Hamilton, millinery; Miss E. Namesburg, millinery; 622 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Dorr, A., Sons, Augusta, Ga.; V. J. Dorr, woolens; Hotel Gerlach.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; V. G. Le Bean, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

Elganbrun Company, The, Petersburg, Va.; E. Elganbrun, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Dick, notions and furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Fox, A., & Brother, Corsicana, Texas; A. Fox, clothing, hats, and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

French & Bassett, Duluth, Minn.; C. E. Bassett, carpets; Astor House.

Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Graff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Gross, W. & M., Troy, N. Y.; Wolf Gross, clothing; Marx Gross, clothing; Sinclair House.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Rich, cloaks and suits; 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

McIntosh, R. C., Quitman, Ga., dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Mould, J., & Co., Reading, Penn.; W. H. Stoner, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. F. Gordon, furnishing goods; 454 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; C. R. Jamieson, boys' clothing; 377 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. London, notions; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Pearlman, D., Americus, Ga., dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Roos, S., & Son, Houston, Tex.; G. S. Roos, clothing and shoes; Colonnade Hotel.

Rosenberg, S. & J., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Rosenberg, dry goods; Occidental Hotel.

Sanford, Varner & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; W. S. Sanford, clothing; 10 White Street; Hoffman House.

Sullivan & Stampfer, Dubuque, Iowa; J. F. Stampfer, silks and cloaks; Hotel Manhattan.

Shrum, J. R., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. R. Shrum, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stern, C., & Co., Athens, Ga.; C. Stern, clothing; Continental Hotel.

Taylor, J. R., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, cloaks and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

NEW YORKS BREAK EVEN

The Cincinnatis Were Outplayed in the First Game, but Won the Second.

CARRICK PITCHED CLEVERLY

He Gave Nine Bases on Balls and Still Won—The New Yorks Could Not Hit Hill's Pitching.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	63	32	.663
Boston	58	34	.630
Cleveland	57	35	.620
Baltimore	55	36	.591
Chicago	52	42	.553
New York	50	41	.549
Pittsburg	48	44	.522
Philadelphia	42	47	.472
Brooklyn	35	55	.382
Louisville	35	59	.372
Washington	32	58	.356
St. Louis	28	68	.292

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 9; Cincinnati, 5.
Cincinnati, 9; New York, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Louisville, 4; Boston, 2.
Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 0.
Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 1.

Games To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Brooklyn in Louisville.
Pittsburg in Chicago.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Washington vs. Cleveland in Philadelphia.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—The home team and the New Yorks broke even to-day. Breitenstein was an easy mark in the first game, and, though Carrick gave nine bases on balls, only five runs were made off his delivery. Hill was invincible in the second game, which was called after the seventh inning on account of darkness. Umpire Brown ordered Hartman off the field in the second game for kicking. Attendance, 4,585. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McPhee, 2b	0	0	4	4	1	V. Halt'n, cf	2	2	5	0	0
Smith, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Tiernan, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	2	2	0	Joyce, 1b	2	3	12	1	0
Vaughn, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	Davis, ss	1	1	3	3	1
Irwin, 3b	1	1	0	2	0	Gleason, 2b	1	2	1	5	0
Miller, rf	1	2	3	0	0	Doyle, lf	1	2	1	0	2
Steinfeldt, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Hartman, 3b	1	3	3	2	0
Peitz, c	0	0	1	0	2	Grady, c	0	0	0	1	0
Wood, c	1	1	4	1	0	Carrick, p	0	0	0	1	0
Breitenst'n, p	0	0	0	1	0						
Total	5	6	27	10	3	Total	9	14	27	13	3

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	—5
New York	2	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	—9

Earned runs—New York, 3. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Tiernan, Joyce, Hartman. Three-base hit—Joyce. Stolen base—Hartman. Double plays—Carrick, Davis, and Joyce; Joyce and Davis; Davis, Gleason, and Joyce. First on balls—Off Breitenstein, 1; off Carrick, 9. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 4. Passed balls—Wood, 2. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McPhee, 2b	1	1	0	3	0	V. Hal'n, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Smith, lf	2	2	2	0	0	Tiernan, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Corcoran, ss	1	1	0	3	0	Joyce, 1b	0	0	6	1	0
Vaughn, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	Davis, ss	0	0	0	2	0
Irwin, 3b	2	2	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	0	4	0
Miller, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Doyle, lf. 3b	0	0	2	1	1
Steinf'dt, cf	2	2	3	0	0	Hartm'n, 3b	0	1	0	0	0
Peitz, c	0	1	5	0	0	Grady, cf. lf	1	1	5	2	0
Hill, p	0	0	0	0	0	Warner, c	0	0	3	2	0
						Seymour, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Gettig, p	0	1	0	0	1
Total	9	9	21	6	0	Total	1	3	21	13	2

Cincinnati	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	—9
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Irwin, Peitz, Grady, Tiernan. Three-base hit—Corcoran. Stolen bases—Steinfeldt, Hill, Irwin, McPhee. First base on balls—Off Hill, 1; off Seymour, 3; off Gettig, 3. Struck out—By Seymour, 1; by Gettig, 1; by Hill, 3. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Game called on account of darkness.

BROOKLYNS DEFEATED AGAIN.

Sudhoff's Pitching Was Too Puzzling for the Team in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Sudhoff pitched in fine form to-day, allowing the Brooklyns only two hits. Dowd's muff of Griffin's fly in the fourth inning gave the visitors their only run. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, rf	1	1	0	0	1	Griffin, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Stenzel, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Jones, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Harley, lf	1	1	0	0	0	Sh'k'rd, lf	0	1	3	0	1
Cross, 3b	1	1	1	2	0	H'llm'n, 2b	0	1	2	5	0
Clements, c	0	1	2	0	0	L'C'nce, 1b	0	0	12	1	0
Sullivan, ss	1	1	3	7	1	Magoon, ss	0	0	3	6	0
Tucker, 1b	0	1	18	0	0	Shindle, 3b	0	0	0	2	1
Quinn, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	Ryan, c	0	0	0	0	0
Sudhoff, p	1	2	1	6	0	Dunn, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	5	9	27	18	2	Total	1	2	24	15	2

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	—	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned run—St. Louis, 1. Two-base hit—Sullivan. Wild pitch—Dunn. Double play—Cross and Tucker. Sacrifice hit—Stenzel. Stolen base—Hallman. Three-base hit—Sudhoff. Hit by pitched ball—Hallman. Base on balls—Off Sudhoff, 1; off Dunn, 3. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—The first of the series of games between the Cleveland and Washington teams transferred from Cleveland to this city was played to-day, the Washingtons winning through the excellent pitching of Dineen. Both teams played a clean fielding game. The score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Washington	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	.	—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 7. Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson and Creiger; Washington, Dineen and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 0.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The home team won and lost a game with the Baltimores to-day. Clever pitching by Woods kept the Baltimores from scoring in the first game. Maul was nearly as effective against the Chicagos in the second. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	.	—5
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 10; Baltimore, 6. Errors—Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Wood, Chance, and Donahue; Baltimore, Hughes and Clarke.

Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 1.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	—6

Base hits—Chicago, 7; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Chicago, 1; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Isbell and Donahue; Baltimore, Maul and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Louisville, 4; Boston, 2.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.—The home team won to-day's game through fine pitching by Magee. The Louisvilles did some timely batting in the fifth inning, securing enough runs to win. The score:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	.	—4
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Louisville, 3. Base hits—Louisville, 7; Boston, 6. Errors—Louisville, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Magee and Kittridge; Boston, Hickman and Yeager. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 0.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—The local team won an interesting game from the Philadelphias to-day. The game was notable for many brilliant plays. Clarke, who refused to sign with the New Yorks, and who was eventually sold to the Pittsburg Club, played his first game this season to-day and did well. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	.	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Rhines and Bowerman; Philadelphia, Pratt and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Golf at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 5.—A circular letter was sent out this week by the Kebo Valley Club to various golf clubs throughout the country, announcing that an open handicap tournament at match play, open to any amateur, will be held at the Kebo Valley Golf Club, beginning Aug. 23, 1898, for a cup presented by A. Howard Hinkle. A cup will be given also to the runner up. Handicaps will be limited to twelve strokes. Matches will be at eighteen holes each, except the finals, which will be at thirty-six holes. Intending contestants must hand in not later than Aug. 20 two scores of eighteen holes each. Failing to do so they may be put at scratch.

Entries should be made to Golf Committee of Kebo Valley Club, Bar Harbor, Me., not later than Aug. 20, 6 P. M.

Ladies Play Golf at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—A golf match was played on the ladies' course at the Newport Golf Club this afternoon for cups presented by Miss Alice C. Rogers. The play was called a ladies' bogey match. Miss Rogers, the donor, secured the booby prize, with scores of 1 up and 16 down, respectively. Other players included Miss H. M. Busk, Mrs. Barger Wallack, Miss Barger, Miss Potter, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Hyde, and Mrs. Bangs.

LIPTON'S CUP CHALLENGE.

Sir Thomas Says the Yacht Racing Association Has No Jurisdiction—$500,000 for the Poor.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Sir Thomas Lipton informs The Associated Press that the Yacht Racing Association has no jurisdiction in the matter of his challenge for a series of races for the America's Cup, the Royal Ulster Yacht Club having, as a matter of etiquette, asked the approval and advice of the association. Therefore, the Royal Ulster Yacht Club will issue an independent challenge within a few days.

An interesting piece of news has just transpired. Ten days ago Sir Thomas Lipton visited Marlborough House and presented the Princess of Wales with a check for £100,000 ($500,000) to start dining rooms in London at which working people may secure substantial meals for from 2 to 8 cents. There will be a central dining room, capable of accommodating 2,000 people simultaneously. It is expected that from 8,000 to 10,000 diners will be served there daily. The Trustees, of which the Princess of Wales will be one, will shortly be appointed to manage the project, which will be known as the "Alexandra Trust."

COMMENT ON THE NEW YACHT.

London Field Says It Must Be Built Before a Challenge Is Sent.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Field, commenting this morning on Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup, says:

"According to the terms of the deed of gift the yacht must actually be built before the challenge is accepted, unless the New York Yacht Club will take everything on trust.

"Supposing this is no 'fairy tale,' it is to be regretted that it was made public before a definite and accredited challenge could be sent. To ask the New York Yacht Club if it will accept a challenge under the proposed scheme would be absurd, and the club would naturally decline to entertain it."

Yacht Races at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—The thirty-footers held another interesting race this afternoon in a fair wind from the southwest. The course was from Brenton's Cove to Bishop's Buoy and return. The start was made at 2:58. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	4 24 04	1 26 04
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	4 25 28	1 25 28
Wa Wa, R. B. Brooks	4 26 32	1 28 32
Hera, R. N. Ellis	Did not finish.	
Carolina, P. Jones	Did not finish.	

BROKE ARM IN FIRST BOUT.

Jeffries, the California Pugilist, Was Unable to Beat Two Heavyweights Last Night.

"Jim" Jeffries, the California heavyweight pugilist, came to grief at the Lenox Athletic Club last night. He broke an arm in his bout with "Bob" Armstrong, the colored pugilist, which prevented his meeting "Steve" O'Donnell later in the evening.

Jeffries had undertaken to meet both Armstrong and O'Donnell, each in a ten-round bout, and had contracted to knock them out within that time. Armstrong was to be his first victim, and O'Donnell his second. But Mr. Jeffries's plans went agiee. Armstrong, who at best is not more than a third-rate fighter, surprised the spectators, as well as Mr. Jeffries, by giving an exhibition which, while not first-class, was nevertheless sufficiently interesting to keep Jeffries guessing. The Californian, in short, proved a disappointment to his friends, and, while he landed several good body and face blows on Armstrong, he was slow and clumsy, and received not a little punishment in return. At the end of the stated tenth round Armstrong was far from being knocked out.

The explanation for this may lie in the fact that, at the conclusion of the bout, it was announced that Jeffries's arm had been broken and that he would be unable to engage O'Donnell, as had been his intention.

Of course, the spectators were disappointed, and many were inclined to cast doubt on the accuracy of the report of the fractured arm. Some of the spectators say that if Armstrong had been properly handled he would have defeated Jeffries.

COLOGNE CHESS TOURNEY.

Fifth Round Played with Charousek and Cohn Leading.

COLOGNE, Aug. 5.—The pairing for the fifth round of the International Chess Tournament this morning was as follows:

Gottschall vs. Cohn, Heinrichsen vs. Tschigorin, Burn vs. Steinitz, Charousek vs. Showalter, Janowski vs. Albin, Fritz vs. Schlechter, Schallopp vs. Schiffers, and Popiel vs. Berger.

Gottschall went down before Cohn. Heinrichsen was defeated by Tschigorin, Burn and Steinitz and Charousek and Showalter adjourned their respective games in even positions, Janowski had a lost game against Albin, Fritz was beaten by Schlechter, while Schiffers and Berger had the superior positions against Schallopp and Popiel, respectively.

The following additional results were recorded this evening:

Burn beat Steinitz, Charousek worsted Showalter, Albin beat Janowski, Schiffers vanquished Schallopp, and Popiel and Berger drew.

Following are the totals of all the players up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	2½	2½	Janowski	3	2
Berger	1	3	Popiel	1½	3½
Burn	3½	1½	Schallopp	½	3½
Charousek	4½	½	Schiffers	2	3
Cohn	4½	½	Schlechter	3½	1½
Fritz	1	4	Showalter	2	3
Gottschall	1	4	Steinitz	3	2
Heinrichsen	1½	3½	Tschigorin	4	1

The sixth round will be contested in the following order to-morrow:

Schlechter vs. Schallopp, Albin vs. Fritz, Showalter vs. Janowski, Steinitz vs. Charousek, Tschigorin vs. Burn, Cohn vs. Heinrichsen, Popiel vs. Gottschall, and Berger vs. Schiffers.

Belmonts Win Again at Cricket.

The Paterson Cricket Club gave the Belmont team its third metropolitan game yesterday at Paterson, and the visitors again came out victorious, this time by a margin of 40 runs. The totals were: Belmont, 122; Paterson, 83.

How to Enjoy Outdoor Sports.

From The London News.

Mr. Bryce being called on yesterday to make a speech on the occasion of a public school prize distribution, made a few remarks upon games. This was quite in keeping with the spirit of the times. Many of the public schools make their chief work of play, and only play at work. But Mr. Bryce was somewhat of a Balaam after all. He distinguished three ways in which "sport" might be pursued, and only for the first of the three did he express any sympathy. A "sportsman" may:

1. Play the game himself, (this Mr. Bryce approved, with a warning against excess.)
2. Look on at other people playing it. (The pleasure of this Mr. Bryce had never been able to understand.)
3. Read about it afterward in the newspapers. (This was a pleasure which baffled him altogether. He might have added that fourth form of "sport," about which we said something yesterday.)
4. Stand at the end of a tape and bet on the game.

It required some courage on Mr. Bryce's part even to hint a doubt as to the mania of muscularity which is now so rampant. But in these days of industrial competition Lowell's aphorism needs recalling—"brain weighs more than brawn in the scale of the destinies."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:01	Sun sets	7:10	Moon rises	9:19

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:40	Gov. Isl'd	11:06	H. Gate	. . . .
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:57	Gov. Isl'd	11:19	H. Gate	12:59

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Altai, Fortune Islands	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellicia, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hevelius, Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
Silvia, Ponce	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Troja, Nassau, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Winifreda, London		9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Geo. W. Clyde, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 16 at 7:00 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 7 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 6.

Ardandearg, Gibraltar, July 22.
Cacique, St. Lucia, July 30.
Hannah M. Bell, Gibraltar, July 13.
Montauk, Gibraltar, July 23.
Polarstjernen, Hamburg, July 21.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Aug. 3.
Sir Richard Grenville, Hamburg, July 22.

SUNDAY, AUG. 7.

Buffon, St. Lucia, July 31.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, Aug. 4.
El Monte, New Orleans, Aug. 2.
Fort Salisbury, Liverpool, July 23.
Geo. W. Clyde, Jacksonville, Aug. 4.
La Bretagne, Havre, July 30.
Laughton, Curacao, July 29.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Aug. 4.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, July 25.

MONDAY, AUG. 8.

Georgic, Liverpool, July 29.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, July 28.
Thingvalla, Stettin, July 22.

TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Aug. 4.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 2.
Kensington, Antwerp, July 30.
Port Melbourne, Liverpool, July 28.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10.

Bremen, Bremen, July 30.
Georgian, London, July 28.
Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 3.
Salerno, Dundee, July 27.

THURSDAY, AUG. 11.

Caprivi, Rotterdam, July 28.
Jersey City, Swansea, July 28.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Aug. 3.
Pretoria, Hamburg, July 31.

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 5.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Ferguson, Liverpool July 30 and Queenstown 31, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. South of Fire Island at 11:02 P. M.

SS Jacob Bright, (Br.,) Mills, Perth Amboy, to W. D. Munson.

SS Knight Bachelor, (Br.,) Froggatt, Shields July 23, in ballast to Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Energia, (Br.,) Chaplin, Yokohama, &c., April 22, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Bruinsma, Rotterdam July 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Svendsen, Demerara July 26, with mdse. and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Karlowe, Hamburg July 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Aug. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Huby, Hull July 22, with mdse. to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Hamburg July 28 and Southampton and Cherbourg 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

U. S. supply SS Celtic, Mansfield, Guantanamo Bay July 30.

SS Goldsboro, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Olaf Kyrre, (Nor.,) Falsen, Shields July 22, in ballast to United States Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 5, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Knight Errant, (Br.,) for Hamburg.
SS Panama, (Fr.,) for Bordeaux.
SS Tyr, (Dan.,) for Boca del Toro.
SS Knight Bachelor, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Aurette, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Algiers, for New Orleans.
SS Lord Kelvin, (Br.,) for Adelaide, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Carib, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Grangense, (Br.,) for Barbados, &c.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Excelsior, (Br.,) for Rotterdam.

Notice to Mariners.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY—MASSACHUSETTS.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on July 25, 1898, a bell buoy, painted red, was established in 28 feet of water, on the easterly side of Howland Ledge, about 4¾ miles northerly from Plymouth (Gurnet) Lighthouses. Plymouth (Gurnet) Lighthouses, S. ¼ W., westerly; Standish Monument, S. W. ¾ W.; Humane Society's Boathouse, Brant Point, W. N. W. 9-16 W.

This buoy will not be maintained during the Winter months.

Bearings are magnetic; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 52.

Miscellaneous.

FALMOUTH, Aug. 5.—Bark Cosmo, (Nor.,) Capt. Orland, from Moss, Norway, July 19, for North America, has arr. here with her Captain sick.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—SS Manchester Enterprise, (Br.,) Capt. Couch, from Montreal July 23 for Manchester, is aground in the Mersey close to the entrance of the Manchester Ship Canal. A tug tried to tow her off and failed on account of the tide being on the ebb. She will float next tide.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 5.—Bark Ecclefechan, (Br.,) Capt. Hind, from San Francisco for this port, before reported towed off the shore at Clonakilty Bay and beached at Dunworley Bay leaking badly forward, is being towed here, divers having patched her up temporarily.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for Dundee, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Indravelli, (Br.,) Capt. Norman, from New York via Singapore and Hongkong, arr. at Shanghai to-day.

SS Sahara, (Br.,) Capt. Cove, from New York for Bombay, &c., arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Sirius, (Dan.,) Capt. Kech, from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Liverpool for New York at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Acanthus, (Br.,) Capt. Worrall, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Capt. Byrne, (from Santos,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York Aug. 4.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York via Cherbourg and Southampton, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York for Hull, arr. at London to-day.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, (from Santos and Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Bahia for New York Aug. 2.

SS Titania, (Br.,) Capt. Grote, from Calcutta via Colombo for New York, passed Perim yesterday.

SS Ellerie, (Br.,) Capt. Nivan, from Bombay via Marseilles for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Aden, Singapore, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Venus, (Dan.,) Capt. Lund, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Langwill, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Cape Town July 13.

SS Anna Moore, (Br.,) Capt. Wetherill, from New York via Port Elizabeth, arr. at East London July 14.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aitkenhead, from New York for Venice, &c., arr. at Madeira July 23.

SS America, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Strathleven, (Br.,) Capt. Moar, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Alliança arr. at Colon at 9:20 A. M. yesterday.

SS Finance sld. from Colon for New York at noon yesterday.

"TEXAS DAY" BY THE SEA

Capt. Philip and His Men Handsomely Entertained at Manhattan Beach.

MUCH MUSIC AND FIREWORKS

Crowds Everywhere Cheered the Gallant Sailors in Hearty Fashion—They Will Attend Central Park Lawn Fete—Other Courtesies Offered.

Yesterday was "Texas Day" at Manhattan Beach, and heartily and in most patriotic manner was it celebrated. At the invitation of the Manhattan Beach Company, Capt. Philip and fifteen of his officers and 100 of the crew of the battleship reveled in the attractions at the beach last night. All the places of amusement and entertainment had been thrown open to the gallant tars and, like typical seamen when on shore, they enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

First they heard the concert by Victor Herbert's band, which played patriotic airs, the spirit of which was so contagious that the many hundred auditors applauded the rendition to the echo. Next the guests of honor repaired to Pain's exhibition of fireworks, where the battle of Manila was portrayed in fire. As a special feature fire pictures of Admiral Dewey and Capt. Philip were displayed, and the cheering for Admiral and Captain was almost deafening.

After the fireworks the party went to hear De Wolf Hopper in the "Beggar Student." Capt. Philip and his wife and Lieut. Radford and his wife occupied a box near the stage. They were loudly applauded on their entrance. Mr. Hopper was particularly happy in a topical song composed for the occasion, in which the performance of the Texas came in for no inconsiderable attention. After conclusion of the third act Nella Bergen sang the "Star Spangled Banner," to the accompaniment of a number of pieces of Victor Herbert's band. The song stirred to a high degree the patriotic spirit of the audience. All rose to their feet and remained standing throughout. Then three hearty cheers for Capt. Philip, his men, and his ship were given. This ended the evening's entertainment.

Capt. Philip was seen afterward, and expressed himself as deeply pleased and gratified with the reception accorded him and the sailors of the Texas, and as particularly impressed with the enthusiastic patriotism of the people.

Referring to the report that the Texas had run on a sandbar or shoal near Sandy Hook previous to her arrival here the other day, Capt. Philip characterized it as without foundation. No such grounding ever occurred, and the ship lay to off the Hook until the morning following her arrival only for the reason that the rules of the harbor had to be observed.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that Capt. Philip will in all probability not go with the Texas when she returns to Cuban waters. He is to be made a Commodore in a few days in the natural order of promotion, and will, it is said, be otherwise assigned.

Representatives of the National Association of Naval Veterans yesterday visited the Texas and invited Capt. Philip and his crew to visit Central Park Tuesday afternoon, when a lawn party will be given by the Women's Patriotic Relief Association.

Capt. Philip declined the invitation. When asked if the crew might go, Capt. Philip replied: "Why, certainly. I will have them all muster aft." Accordingly, all hands were mustered on the quarter deck and one of the visitors made an address to the crew, setting forth the objects of the party, and then asked all those who would like to go to hold up their right hands. Every hand went up. They then gave three cheers for the Women's Relief Association, and then were "piped down."

The visitors obtained the loan of the big battle flag which flew at the masthead of the Texas in the Santiago fight, and also from Seaman George Venice one of the breech plugs from a six-inch Hontoria gun on the Vizcaya. Both these relics will be exhibited at the lawn party. It is intended to send an invitation to the officers of the ship, and several have announced their intention of accepting.

Capt. Philip and his officers have also accepted Mr. Kiralfy's invitation to be present at the opening of his naval show, "Our Naval Victories," at Madison Square Garden next Monday night.

Since receiving the invitation of the New York Yacht Club, granting house privileges to the Texas' officers while here, many of the officers spend considerable time there.

IN HONOR OF THE BROOKLYN.

Plans Proposed to Celebrate the Famous Cruiser's Return to Port.

The citizens of Brooklyn are preparing for extensive celebrations upon the arrival of the cruiser Brooklyn at this port. The committee having the matter in charge has received many communications which insist that the captain and officers shall be fêted, toasted, and presented with tokens of appreciation and esteem, and that the crew shall also have a large share in the proceedings.

In the absence of Chairman Berri, who is ill, George F. Price will take charge, and will hold a meeting of the committee to discuss plans already presented.

Owing to the success of the meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday night it has been proposed to give a public reception to Capt. Cook and the officers and crew, at which a small admittance fee will be charged. The proceeds will be given to destitute families of sailors and soldiers. Another plan is to meet the cruiser down the bay and prepare the men for the celebration to follow. For this plan some large steamer, the Richard Peck, General Slocum, or Grand Republic could be chartered, and here again, it is pointed out, a good sum could be realized.

THE COMANCHE.

Senator Hanna on Its Cost and the Price Paid for It.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, July 30.

A false statement which has been floating around the country was denied in an emphatic manner yesterday afternoon by United States Senator M. A. Hanna.

Congressman James Hamilton Lewis, the Popocratic Representative from Washington State, at the adjournment of the lower house of Congress had a speech inserted in The Congressional Record, although it is said he did not deliver it. Yesterday a Leader reporter showed Senator Hanna the following excerpt from the speech:

"At this time a distinguished Senator's brother had a yacht, the Comanche, which cost $48,000. It had been in use for a long time, yet through 'friends' from Ohio this yacht, after having been so used and being of little consequence, was sold to the Government for $102,000. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt rebelled against this infamy, but was hushed. It is publicly known that this was one of the things which forced him to leave the Navy Department."

The Senator listened intently, and when the reporter had concluded, he said: "It is a libelous lie. My brother, H. M. Hanna, heard that the Government was in need of yachts, and of the very kind he had. He therefore offered it for sale, not as an investment, but merely to assist the Government in any manner he could.

"He notified the department at Washington of his willingness to sell the yacht, and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt sent naval experts to Cleveland to appraise the value of the vessel. They placed a value of $115,000 on the yacht, and recommended to the department that she be purchased at that price. My brother was willing to part with his yacht, and allowed the Government to have it at the price fixed by the naval experts.

"The yacht originally cost $150,000. And, moreover, I had no interest in the yacht whatever."

Big Bicycle Parade in the Bronx.

A monster bicycle parade in the interest of the good roads movement will take place in the Bronx this afternoon. Clubs from all over the city will be represented, and it is expected that fully 1,500 wheelmen will be in line. The parade, which will start from the Southern Boulevard and Alexander Avenue at 3 o'clock, will be divided into three divisions, the first comprising police, Marshals, aides, band, military organizations, club representatives, and city departments, unattached, trick and grotesque riders, fancy dress, decorated wheels, &c.; the second, uniformed competing clubs from outside boroughs, and the third uniformed competing clubs from Bronx Borough. Good prizes are offered in the various classes.

MUSTERING IN VOLUNTEERS.

Many Regiments, Troops, and Batteries Now Being Formed Throughout the Union.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—With peace in near prospect the mustering in of volunteers under the second call is proceeding with a snail-like pace. The process has been almost forgotten by the public at large in the presence of so much more stirring events, but it is going on nevertheless in a number of States, which seem to find the difficulty of filling up their quotas to increase as the war draws to a close.

According to an official statement issued by the Adjutant General's office the following regiments, troops, and batteries of the volunteer army are now in process of organizing:

Third Alabama Infantry, (colored,) at Mobile; First Colorado Battery, at Denver; Third Georgia Infantry, at Griffin; Eighth Illinois Infantry, (colored,) at Springfield; One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Infantry, at Indianapolis; Fifth and Sixth Iowa Batteries, at Des Moines; Twenty-third Kansas Infantry, at Topeka; Fourth Kentucky Infantry, at Lexington; Batteries B, C, and D, Maine Heavy Artillery, at Augusta; Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, at South Framingham; Thirty-fifth Michigan Infantry, at Island Lake; Fifteenth Minnesota Infantry, at St. Paul; Third Mississippi Infantry, at Jackson; Sixth Missouri Infantry, at Jefferson Barracks; Battalion Nevada Infantry, at Carson City; Fourth New Jersey Infantry, at Sea Girt; Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third New York Infantry, at Hempstead; Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth New York Light Batteries, at Hempstead; Tenth Ohio Infantry, at Columbus; Second South Carolina Infantry, at Columbia; Fourth Tennessee Infantry, at Nashville; Fourth Texas Infantry, at Austin; Fifth Virginia Infantry, at Richmond; Second West Virginia Infantry, at Charleston; Fourth Wisconsin Infantry, at Camp Douglas; Wisconsin Light Battery, at Camp Douglas; Third Volunteer Engineers, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fourth Volunteer Infantry, at Fredericksburg, Va.; Seventh Volunteer Infantry, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Eighth Volunteer Infantry, at Fort Thomas, Ky.; Ninth Volunteer Infantry, at New Orleans, and Tenth Volunteer Infantry, at Augusta, Ga.; Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory Regiment Infantry at Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

It is stated in explanation of this showing that most of these organizations are practically complete, many of them entirely, and that only some slight preliminaries remain to be executed to render them full-fledged members of the United States Army.

In Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia, however, great delay is being experienced in filling up the regiments under the last call. In some cases recruits are being secured outside of the States. The Third Mississippi is understood to be taking men from New Orleans, and Alabama's colored regiment has the promise of several companies from Florida. The Florida negroes, however, according to last reports, were about to back out of this arrangement on the ground that they believed the Governor of Alabama, after accepting their aid in filling the regiment, intended to place white officers in command of them instead of their own officers. South Carolina and Mississippi are the only two States in the Union that have no troops ordered to the front in this war. They did not even get "honorary mention" in the Wade provisional division alleged to be about to go to Puerto Rico.

MORE TROOPS FOR CAMP BLACK.

Two Additional Regiments Are Expected to Go There.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 5.—It is now expected that within a few days Camp Black will be enlarged, and that in addition to the three regiments and the section of the Seventy-first New York, and the three batteries, at least two more regiments will be in camp here. Then will follow, it is anticipated, the assignment of a General to the command of the camp.

All that is known definitely is that Lieut. Weigle of the regular army, who is Post Commissary, received a query last night from Adjt. Gen. Andrews asking him if he could accommodate at once two more regiments. The reply was that the camp was ready for them. The wording of the query makes it possible that the two regiments will be sent here without warning. Where they are to come from is not known, but it is expected that they are from New England.

The committee of the Veterans' Society of the Seventy-first is still investigating the recent trouble in the ranks of the recruits here. The committee was here to-day, and had interviews with Col. Schuyler, Capt. Stoddard, Lieut. Weigle and others.

THE KOREAN KING'S SON.

His Visit to This Country Ended After Singular Experiences.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 31.—A rather interesting bit of gossip about a foreign potentate in which a former Franklin County (Ohio) boy, Dr. Newton Allen, figures in an Asiatic Court, is being told of the Crown Prince of the little Kingdom of Korea.

After a not wholly pleasant sojourn in America, the Crown Prince of Korea has squared accounts with his landlady, paid all of his outside bills, discharged his two attendants, bid the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions good-bye, and sailed for Japan and home. The Prince came here a year ago—just why no one seems to know. At first it appeared he came to be educated, but if that was the errand it seems to have been poorly carried out. There were rumors that reasons of state in Korea dictated his absence for a time. At any rate, he was sent out by his father, the King, the money for his support passing through the hands of the senior Secretary of the Presbyterian Board. He went first to New York and then to Washington, where his stay was kept as secret as possible.

Only once did he come into notice, and that was when he had a quarrel with his landlady. He was hard up most of the time, remittances not coming regularly from home. At first he studied furiously, mastering English fairly well in a short time. Then, all of a sudden, he would not study at all, but lived in complete idleness. Now, when he departs, he does so hurriedly and without consulting any one. He is the heir of the Korean throne and the son of the Queen who was murdered, as the public will remember. It was an incident on the night of the murder that brought the King into friendly relations with the Presbyterian Board, with Dr. Newton Allen, formerly of Central College, as the hero.

There was an uprising of the populace in the capital and the royal family was in grave danger, and indeed the Queen was murdered by the mob, when Dr. Allen, who was in the city as a representative of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, stepped in and, at the risk of his life, succeeded in quelling the riot and saving the King and his family. Since that fateful hour Newton Allen, the farmer boy from Central College, has been a man of more than passing popularity. Mr. Allen was the Secretary of the Korean Legation to this country during the greater part of Cleveland's first Administration and through President Harrison's entire Administration. The Crown Prince will possibly return to Korea now, where he will be under the watchful eye of his American counselor.

Educate the Cubans.

From The Rockville Centre Observer.

If this country wants to bless Cuba, let it provide free schools in every part of the island where children live, and also require that all these children be taught the English language. That is the only language on earth in which the principles of freedom and the practice and philosophy of good government can be properly studied by the rising generation. These great principles are not taught in Spanish.

It would also be an indescribable blessing to the Cubans if it were provided that after some date in the near future all the proceedings of the Cuban Legislature should be conducted in the English language, as well as the proceedings of city and county governments. Also that all public records be made in duplicate in English and Spanish; after a while in English only. One of the greatest blessings that could possibly be conferred on the Cubans would be a constitutional convention that twenty years hence only those could vote who read English. That would be a strong incentive to youthful ambition, and by that time all or nearly all of the population would be able to read and speak English.

In the meantime let there be no haste to haul down the Stars and Stripes in Cuba, again made sacred by the blood of our heroes. Cuba should not be consigned to the doom of numerous South American and Central American countries, in which they have a republic in name, but a tyranny in fact. Let the Cubans rule, but they should be made to rule according to American notions of civil liberty and good government.

RARITAN BAY DROWNINGS.

The Bodies of Three Out of the Five Victims Were Recovered Yesterday—Sailor Sacrificed His Life.

The bodies of three of the five persons who were drowned in the accident to Frank Ruppert's launch late Thursday afternoon at Raritan Bay, off Richmond Valley, S. I., were recovered yesterday. The work of dragging, which had been continued until after midnight on Thursday, was resumed early yesterday morning. The first body to be brought to the surface was that of Anna Siebenliehan, the niece of Mrs. Otto Frohwein and cousin of the other three girls drowned. The grappling iron caught in Miss Siebenliehan's jacket, and, while the men were endeavoring to reach the body, it slipped from the hook and sank again. It has not since been found.

The body of the sailor was secured soon after this, and sent to the morgue at Clifton. The man's name is not known. He had recently obtained employment on the Ruppert yacht. He was a Norwegian, about thirty-five years old, and his home was on President Street, in Brooklyn, but what number is not known.

A little later the body of Gertrude Frohwein, the eldest daughter of Otto Frohwein, was recovered, and early in the afternoon the body of Tillie Frohwein, the youngest daughter, was dragged up. The bodies of Emma Frohwein and Anna Siebenliehan are still in the bay, but it is hoped that they will be located this morning. The fishermen say that they will undoubtedly be recovered, as the wind and tides are holding right to either drive the bodies ashore or else to keep them about where they went down.

The bodies of the two girls were sent to the Clifton Morgue, where they were embalmed, and they were later transferred to an undertaker's establishment in this borough. They will be sent to the home of Mr. Frohwein, at Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue, this morning. Arrangements have been made for private funeral services at the house to-morrow.

Mrs. Frohwein and her four-year-old son Otto staid on board the Ruppert yacht Thursday night, and were brought to Manhattan yesterday morning. Mrs. Frohwein is in a dazed condition, and is hardly conscious of what has occurred. The little boy is said to be all right. Mr. Frohwein returned to his home last night.

Those who saw the accident say that the sailor who was drowned was a strong swimmer. Coming up clear of the party, he made for the four girls, who were struggling in a bunch. His idea appeared to be to save the four by supporting one, while the others held on to the one he grasped. The frightened girls, however, grabbed him, and after a momentary struggle the five went down. Several boats, manned by fishermen, were rapidly approaching, and another minute might have witnessed the rescue of the five.

Mr. Ruppert said yesterday:

"As I wished to reach the city at 7:45 Thursday evening, I offered to bring the ladies with me, which was accepted, and I then signaled the sailing master of the yacht to send a dingy ashore. Two sailors came with the boat, which was a large one. The combined weight of the party was not great, and the boat was not heavily loaded. The waves did not seem to be particularly high, and there was no wind to fear. For some cause the boat did not appear to mount the waves. I saw a big wave coming and, when it reached us, the boat put her nose directly into it. Another followed it and suddenly the boat went from under us.

"I came up directly and saw it, keel upward, a few feet away. Mrs. Frohwein was clinging to it, and the little boy Otto was clinging to her skirts. I swam to them and helped Mrs. Frohwein to get a firm hold on the boat, and then started to swim to the yacht. I soon found I did not have strength enough. I was lifted out of the water into a boat and saw Mrs. Frohwein, the boy, and one of the sailors in another boat."

Gertrude Frohwein was graduated from Grammar School No. 37 this Summer, and intended to enter the Normal College in the Fall. Emma Frohwein graduated from the same school and was planning to attend the city high school. Anna Liebenliehan was a clerk in the Post Office sub-station in Mr. Frohwein's drug store at Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue, and lived with the Frohweins. Frank Ruppert, the host of the party, is a graduate of Columbia Grammar School, and is in business with his father, Jacob Ruppert, the brewer.

DR. PEPPER'S PRESENTIMENT.

He Believed that He Would Die at the Same Age as His Father.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Dr. William Pepper, whose sudden death in California shocked the community, seems to have had a fixed belief, which he often expressed to those with whom he talked of the matter, that he would die at the same age at which his father died. His father died Oct. 10, 1864, in his fifty-fifth year. The son died in his fifty-fifth year. His next birthday would have been Aug. 21, when he would have been fifty-five years of age.

It was difficult even for those who were constantly with him to explain exactly how this conviction grew upon him, as he always guarded closely the slightest symptoms of any ailment in his family and especially in himself, speaking of such with the greatest reluctance and brevity. It is now positively known that he knew he had heart disease before he went on the trip to California, yet to the last he preserved his perfectly calm and optimisitic outward manifestation about the matter.

And just there comes in another belief of the famous physician and scientist, which partly explains the manner of his life work to all, now that he is gone—he believed that he would die at exactly the same age as his father, no matter what he did himself. The term fatalist does not exactly describe the nature indicated by the feeling that he expressed, but he felt somehow that he was in the drift of the laws of the universe, governed by cycles; that there was a sort of periodicity about every movement, including his own life, and that periodicity of his earthly career was indissolubly linked with and governed by that of his father.

No matter how absolutely he exhausted his powers by overwork, going without food and sleep, many times at the point of breaking down—on the suggestion of those around him that he would harm himself, he would reply, always in the same hurried, half-bantering, half-serious way, that it was not of the slightest consequence, and should not give the slightest concern to any one, because he would have to die when his time came.

For twelve years he kept up his work at a pace that astonished his friends, and was believed by those about him to be reckless, as though he was bent upon the accomplishment of certain great objects within the time allotted to him—fifty-five years. His heart's greatest desire seemed to be the study of the diseases of the two organs which broke down in his own and his father's and brother's cases, for after his father and brother died of diseases of the lungs he wrote to a dear friend: "You cannot wonder that I registered a vow to do what I could to secure the erection and endowment of a special department of the University Hospital for chronic diseases of the lungs and heart." His own death is assigned to angina pectoris, which produced a spasm of the heart.

When he gave $25,000 for a certain work in the new laboratory, which he said would take $200,000, he wrote: "I shall reckon it a privilege to supply as much of this sum as my continued professional labors may render possible," and added: "It is hard to conceive in what way we can better display our sorrow for the dead and our love for the living." This related to his "vow" concerning diseases of which his father had died at fifty-five and his brother at thirty-two.

One of the remarkable things is the emphasis with which he insisted that hundreds of his patients must give up business for a time and rest, at the same time that he was killing himself by attention to business.

Alger's Failure.

From The Toledo (Ohio) Sunday Journal.

Without disparaging the notable kindly characteristics of Gen. Alger, it is obvious to all who have paid heed to the methods obtaining in the war, that he is a conspicuous and notable failure as Secretary of War. In this opinion the majority of his friends now frankly join, conceding that he has been lamentably incompetent and that he should resign in decent respect for the brave men who have been so wantonly abused, neglected, and abandoned to unnecessary hardships. All concede that the Government had a tremendous task on its hands at the outbreak of the war. There is no dispute as to this point. What is held is that there were unbounded facilities at hand, which, with decent organization, should have overcome these obstacles. To say that "these things always happen in war" does not settle the matter. A competent head of the War Department would not have permitted the insufferable disgrace to this Nation of sending our brave men against El Caney and Siboney when there were neither surgeons nor hospital ships to care for the wounded. Mr. Alger is a fine, kind-hearted, benevolent gentleman. But the events have shown clearly that he is in the wrong niche and should vacate his place for a real organizer.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The Sixty-seventh Annual Methodist Camp Meeting Begins at Sing Sing Heights.

THE GROUNDS MUCH IMPROVED

The Rev. A. C. Morehouse in Charge for Twenty-eighth Year—Many New York Clergymen Will Take Part in the Campaign Against the Forces of Evil.

SING SING, Aug. 5.—Within an arcade of deep green oak foliage, intrenched more strongly than ever before, the Methodists of the New York and Hudson River Camp Meeting Association began their sixty-seventh annual onslaught against the powers of evil with a skirmish last night, at which such powerful doctrinal volleys were unloosed that it is evident that the devil and his hordes will be put to utter rout and dismay in this vicinity long before the end of the ten days' campaign.

Only the services of an evening and one day have been carried out so far, yet the older members declare the campaign has been most effectively begun. With the leeway of Saturday, in which to bring forward reinforcements and to gird up the loins for further conflict, the grand battle of the campaign on Sunday will be a fierce contest, in which Beelzebub seems predoomed to a disgraceful retreat and confusion. Failing to obtain the victory by this time, another entire week remains during which to wield the sword of the spirit and to hurl the darts of truth at the array of wickedness.

For the modern expounder of doctrine who sets forth that evil is but the absence of good, or he who says that God rules without opposition, or those who teach that all is good and that evil does not exist will find themselves aliens in a strange land here. It is a personal devil, omnipresent, potent, ever seeking whom he may devour, that these hard-headed Methodists have gathered to resist. Unseen this personal presence may be, but it is none the less real to the worshippers. Does he not enter into man, and are not the writhings and wrestlings of the body which are seen of those touched by the spirit before the praying stands true evidences of his exit? Can it be any less than a spiritual entity that may not depart from those it possesses without such visible reluctance?

And so the struggle is waged. Before the exhorters' platform, beneath the green arches, through which the sun enters to throw mottled blotches of shadow on the hard trod ground, it needs but little stretch of imagination as the tall oaks sway and rustle, and the shadows flit and gambol on the heads of the devout, to people this air with swarms of evil spirits, hovering in search of the weak at heart, or waiting the moment when the attack grows feeble to descend and capture. As they reason, these sombre-faced men and women realize that the devil and his lieutenants in the guise of dreadful genii seem improbable and fantastical, but when, before the praying stand, the wild ringing tones of the preacher search out the recesses of the soul; when the shrill cries of the women and the deep "amens" of the Elders stir the depths of the emotions until men and women break forth in jubilant physical manifestations, then it is hard to doubt the enemy is not near, to be repelled in a hand-to-hand conflict, to be bound and cast without the fold.

Solemn, Impressive Spot.

It is a solemn, impressive spot upon the heights where the hamlet of cottages and tents is pitched. Oaks rising straight and slender to arch closely fifty feet above the ground, roof the entire plot. Many of the trees are a hundred years old, remnants of the virgin forest. Not only is it rich in associations to the followers of John Wesley, but it is hallowed with mementos of American history. At the foot of the hill runs the brook from which Washington drank after the battle of White Plains. From the brow of Sunset Hill, near by, the glint of the Tappan Zee may be discerned.

In a warfare where even the elements at times seem allies of the enemy, sturdy efforts have been made the past year to put the grounds in the best of shape. Taking lesson from the experience of two years ago, when continuous rains seriously interfered with the success of the conflict, the canvas roofs have been superseded with rain-proof shelters. Damp spots and depressions have been filled and leveled, and, rain or shine, the hamlet of the Methodists is healthy and cheerful. On the brow of the hill the "Preachers' Rest," at which the ministering clergymen are accommodated free of charge, has been enlarged and remodelled, the gables and eaves touched with light woodwork decorations, and last and most important in the campaign, the platform has been extended until full forty leaders may be seated thereon.

The seats have also been painted a vivid green, so vivid and so recently, in fact, that the earnest and the lax of the camp are easily distinguishable from the smutches of paint on their clothing. A piano has also been recently donated to the association and placed in a prominent position beside the preachers' stand.

For his twenty-eighth year of leadership, the Rev. A. C. Morehouse is in charge. He is assisted by the Rev. Thomas Harrison, an evangelist from Boston. It is expected that the Presiding Elder, E. S. Osborn, will also be present when his manifold duties will permit. For the preaching services there will be a large number of Methodist ministers, most of them from this city. Among them will be the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, the Rev. Dr. D. W. Couch of Beekman Hill, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Pardington of the South Second Street Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. F. H. Smith of the Seventh Street Church, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Oakley of the New York Conference, the Rev. Dr. A. K. Sanford, Superintendent of the Five Points Mission; the Rev. Dr. F. J. Shackelton of the Forsyth Street Church, the Rev. Dr. John Roe, the Rev. Louis Johnson, the Rev. P. C. Bascom of the New Jersey Conference, the Rev. Dr. J. O. Foster of the Rock River Conference, and a host of lay workers.

A Scandinavian Chapel.

At one corner of the hamlet is the Scandinavian section, where services similar to those of the American-born Methodists will be held. Their campaign will be shorter, lasting but seven days, beginning last night. To bring to bear the influences and reminders of home, their tent will be roofed inside with green foliage after the custom of the Summer of Sweden and Norway. Here the Rev. Olin Swanson, pastor of the Lexington Avenue Swedish Church, will take charge, assisted by the Rev. H. W. Ecklund of Immanuel Church, Brooklyn. The Scandinavian colony numbers about fifty of a week day. Sundays 400 or thereabouts worshippers join in the service.

With the main body, the day of spiritual warfare begins at 6 o'clock in the morning, when a prayer meeting is held in the Gospel Chapel, a tent holding about 100 belligerents. The seats are arranged in a square and within the central square is laid several inches depth of clean, bright straw. As the spirit sways the worshippers and they have the "jerks," as the emotional demonstrations were called when they frightened the Presbyterians who instituted the camp meetings here, they kneel shoulder to shoulder and vehemently exhort and supplicate to the way of righteousness.

At 8 o'clock a meeting for the "promotion of holiness" is held, this time in the tabernacle, a neat structure of wood, roofed, and furnished with modern pews. Then at 10:30 in the open air before the preachers rest in the green seats, the main session of the morning is held. Preaching, prayer, singing, and testimony are the weapons used against the adversary. At 1 o'clock another prayer meeting is held, and at 2:30 a second session of preaching and singing takes place. The children's meeting is held at 4 o'clock. At 6 o'clock the young people hold a meeting, and at 7:30 the artillery of the spirit is brought into action in the most powerful meeting of the day. The acts of worship are carried on in their utmost intensity, and the day ends with the shouting of the saved, the thunder of amens, the staccato calls of cheers and glory, and the passionate prayers of the leaders.

Last night the Rev. Dr. Foster deployed the skirmish line to begin the attack. He preached from the text, "Bring ye all tithes into the storehouse that there may be meat in mine house," Mal. iii., 10. Although the worshippers were few in number, they were stirred with a powerful impulse. Among the audience was one recognized by some as a young farmer of the vicinity. His appearance denoted a woeful lack of abstinence from liquor. As the call was sent out for prayers, he signified his desire to be helped to a better way of living, and was led, penitent to the praying stand, where he at length found voice to denounce his evil ways and to forswear rum forever. He left the meeting completely sobered, promising to attend thereafter. It was an incident of the first engagement.

The Venerable Leader.

In the afternoon to-day the Rev. A. C. Morehouse opened the meeting. As he began to speak, his quavering, feeble voice did not reach beyond the first few rows of seats. His hearers listened with the respect to which his eighty years were entitled, and they recalled how the old-time politician of Schoharie County had altered his mode of life, led the Schoharie meetings, come to New York City, and built up church after church. They remembered his feat at Smithtown, L. I., when, after the tower of the church was built, no carpenter bold enough to climb up and fasten the brass pinnacle could be found. Then it was that the now aged leader took the brass weather cock and himself climbed to the tower's top to attach it.

As Dr. Morehouse proceeded his voice grew stronger. At the last it thrilled as in his youth. He introduced the evangelist, Thomas Harrison. A chorus of twenty voices sang "I Must Tell Jesus." Mr. Harrison began in quiet tones. As he warmed to his subject he walked energetically around the platform. He swung his arms in fierce gestures. At times he walked around the desk. To point an appeal, he stepped down to a level with his hearers and flung out his supplications direct in their faces.

"How deceitful are the ways of modern belief," he cried. "To what are we come? We see a minister in Brooklyn preach Jonah, Sunday after Sunday. Jonah all the time, while his church has no one to direct them on the way to light. Then they take David. 'This is not his psalm,' they say. They seek to destroy the realities of religion. How great should be their damnation!

"There is false light all around. It is only the other day that a fond mother told me with pride how skillful her children were at euchre. Think of it! Putting them on the road to destruction. Then, in Brooklyn the other Sunday, I saw hundreds riding on Sunday. They knew it was wrong. They are in the path to hell fire. Turn ye, turn ye, while he may, and escape the wrath to come."

Thus it is from day to day, flaying the devil unceasingly until the campaign closes. It is all emotional. Elemental weapons are used. Fear of post-mortem punishment; an actual stifling, torturing pit of blazing brimstone; a real Satan prodding those who, when alive, would not quit the easy ways of life. To the blessed the joys of an eternal happiness are promised. When the richly painted word pictures vanish, the choir bursts forth in soul-entwining hymns—"At the Cross, at the Cross Where I First Saw the Light," "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," and other favorites of the old Methodists.

Within the past few years the Sing Sing meeting has regained the prestige which flowed to Ocean Grove a decade ago. They are the old-time Methodists; they do not go to camp meeting grounds for the surf bathing. They go to save souls from a real, living, fiercely malignant power of evil. Until Sunday after next it will continue. Then, with an hour of glorious shouting, fervid exhortation, and final bidding of godspeeds, they will depart to their homes, fortified to live as they believe is right in the sight of God.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Aug. 14.

Copyright, 1898, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT—The Shunamite's Son. Second Kings, iv., 25-37.

GOLDEN TEXT—Cast thy burden upon the Lord and He shall sustain thee.—Psalms, lv., 22.

We now enter, in the story of Elisha, upon the study of a new phase of God's dealings with sinful man. In the story of Elijah we saw His righteous indignation aroused against the violation of His law. In that of Elisha we will see His mercy and grace manifested to the violators of His law. There is no change however, in the people when Elisha begins his ministry. They are under essentially the same government—surrounded by the same influences—and are just as corrupt and idolatrous in their lives as when Elijah first appeared before Ahab. But the manner in which God deals with them now is very different, and the difference is very marked.

We must, therefore, not look upon Elisha simply as the successor of Elijah, as one man taking the place and work of another man. No man in himself, as a man, is ever of very great importance in God's work. Humanly speaking, it would seem as if Elijah was more needed just when he was translated into heaven than at any other time. Then wickedness and idolatry were on the increase. But history shows that God could do without even an Elijah.

Hence the removal of Elijah and the commissioning Elisha were more than a merely human relationship. They marked a spiritual progress. As in Elijah, we saw some of the features of the law, so in Elisha, we will see some of the features of the Gospel, the glorious Gospel of Christ, that Gospel upon which we lean, in which we find comfort, by which we are strengthened, which tells us of love and peace, and which makes us both afraid of sin and ashamed to sin.

So we find that Elisha did not come and go as Elijah did, but was always with the people. He lived where they lived. He came in and went out with them. Sons of the prophets, common people, even Kings, sought him out and asked counsel at his hand, and leaned upon him for help. Even those in other lands came to him for guidance and healing. So all men in every land and time can come to Jesus Christ, and in Him "find grace to help in time of need," (Heb., iv., 16.) He is the true El-sha.

When Elijah was translated into heaven, as we saw last week, Elisha was at once received by the sons of the prophets as the head of their order, for they said, "The spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha," (ii., 15.) He immediately entered upon his official work. The first four recorded incidents connected with that work are, however, omitted in this course of lessons. They are: 1. The healing of the water springs of Jericho. 2. The destruction of the mockers at Bethel. 3. The supplying of water to the army in "the wilderness of Edom." 4. The help given to a poor widow, to enable her to pay her debt.

Significance of Elisha's Acts.

All of these are full of instruction, but we cannot consider them now. All are characteristic acts of kindness, excepting the second. That savors of as much severity as the ordinary acts of Elijah. But in the history of Elijah the second recorded incident of his ministry—the restoring of the dead child of the widow of Zarephath to life—is also just as much an exception to his ordinary course. It savors of as much kindness and compassion as any of the ordinary acts of Elisha. Both of these exceptions, it will be noticed, occurred at the very outset of the ministry of each of the prophets. They set forth, very significantly, as we have already seen, that God in His wrath remembers mercy, and in His mercy He never forgets judgment. Thus in the history of both of these prophets we are led to "behold the goodness and severity of God." (Rom., xi., 22.)

The incident to which our attention is now directed occurred in or near the town of Shunem. It is now called Solam. It is "a village three miles north of Jezreel, five from Gilboa, full in view of the sacred spot on Mount Carmel, and situated in the midst of the finest corn fields in the world." (Smith's Dict.) The owner of one of these "corn fields" was the husband of this Shunamite. Their names are unknown in history, although at the time they must have been well known in the town as people of wealth and of great kindness. It is also evident that this woman was not only of a naturally amiable and generous disposition, but that she was a devout worshipper of God. She had not been carried away with the prevailing devotion to Baal. The reason given why she took an interest in Elisha is that she perceived that he was "an holy man of God." (v. 9.)

Elisha's home at this time appears to have been at a school of the prophets established on Mount Carmel. As he journeyed to and from this school, on various missions to neighboring towns, he frequently passed the house of the Shunamite, and was always a welcome guest at her table. She also persuaded her husband to build, for his special use, a little chamber on the wall, or perhaps on the roof. Access to such a room could be easily had by the outer staircase common on Eastern houses. This room was furnished with every needed comfort, and was entirely private. In grateful acknowledgment of all her kindness, Elisha assured her that she should be blessed with a son. This was the greatest of all blessings to a Jewish wife, for every wife cherished the great hope that she might be the mother of the expected Messiah.

When this child was a few years old "it fell on a day that he went out to his father to the reapers." Suddenly he was stricken down, probably by the heat of the sun. With loving care he was at once taken to his mother. For several hours she applied every known remedy, but it was all in vain. At noon the child died in her arms. Although overwhelmed with grief, she at once determined what she would do; she would go to Elisha at Mount Carmel. Evidently she went in the faith of Abraham, "accounting that God was able to raise up" her child "even from the dead; from whence also" she "received him in a figure." (Heb., xi., 19.)

The Mother's Faith.

Her conduct declared her strong expectation. Although she knew that her child was dead, yet she took no steps to prepare its body for burial, which in that climate generally took place on the day of death. But laying it upon the prophet's bed, she hastened away. She did not even stop to tell her husband of her great sorrow. Although her heart was broken, she only answered, "It is well," to all whom she met. When she reached the prophet, she threw herself at his feet, but she could not bring herself to tell even him that her child was dead. Her heart was too full. Her whole soul was wrapped up in the thought that it was the child of promise and of hope, and now it had been taken away. Surely it could not be dead, in the sense that she never more would hear it call her "Mother!"

It was enough, however. Elisha readily understood her case, and at once hastened to comfort her. Like Jesus, when He met the widow of Nain, doubtless "he had compassion on her" and said unto her, "Weep not." (Luke, vii., 13.) Then his servant was dispatched, with all speed, to lay his "staff" upon the face of the dead child. This was the symbol of his authority. It marked the power committed to him, because it stood for the Power on which he leaned. (Second Kings, xviii., 21.) This, however, could not satisfy the heart of the mourner. It was not the servant—or even the servant clothed with power—on which her faith rested. The prophet himself must come to her. For in such a sorrow as hers no mere form of outward observance can ever take the place of the true El-sha.

But even the personal presence of the prophet was not enough. He must not only be at the side of the dead, and with sympathizing tear enter into fellowship with the mother in her sorrow, but he must come into personal contact with the dead and breathe into it a new life. The story is told very graphically. At last the dead child returned to consciousness, and was given again into the arms of its mother. (Heb., xi., 33-35.)

When the widow of Zarephath mourned the loss of her son, she came to Elijah, the vindicator of the law, with the bitter cry, "What have I to do with thee, O thou man of God? Art thou come unto me to call my sin to remembrance, and to slay my son?" (First Kings, xvii., 18.) It was very much the same cry as that of Ahab. (First Kings, xviii., 17; xxi., 20.) Elijah and her sorrow seemed to speak to her only of sin, and death was its penalty. St. Paul thus expresses this idea in spiritual life: "The commandment which was ordained to life I found to be unto death. For sin, taking occasion by the commandment, deceived me, and by it slew me." (Rom. vii., 10-11.)

But when the bereaved mother of Shunam stood before Elisha—the revealer of grace to the law-breaker—death had a very different aspect. Her child was just as dear to her as the child of the widow of Zarephath was to her. If anything it was more dear, because of the circumstances of its birth. It was the child of promise. So when she hastened to the prophet and fell at his feet the uppermost thought in her mind was not her own unworthiness, or even God's judgment. It was God's promise. She said nothing about her sin being brought to remembrance, but only, "Did I desire a son of my Lord?" (v. 28.) The unfinished argument is clearly, Yet thou didst promise me a son, and now he is taken away. Where is the promise? This is the great argument of the Gospel. It rests on the covenant of God.

Thus in this incident in the Gospel of Elisha we see prefigured the attitude of our Lord Jesus Christ toward those who are "dead in trespasses and sins." (Eph. ii., 1.) By nature they have no knowledge of their condition, any more than this child had when it lay cold in the arms of death. But others know, just as this mother knew, the truth concerning her child. With strong faith and prayer she hastened to the only One who could help either her son or herself. Before Him she pleaded His promises. To Him she clung for help. Her prayer prevailed, her dead was made alive, and she was comforted.

Each Believer's Privilege.

In her case she came to merely a prophet of the Lord. In himself he had no more power than the "staff" which he sent by the hand of Gehazi. In our case, however, every humble, believing child of God can go, on behalf of others, to the Lord Himself, and he can go with far more confidence than this Shunamite went to Elisha. It is the gracious privilege granted to every believer.

More than that, it is God's appointed way of bringing men to Himself. When our Lord was upon earth it was a marked characteristic of His ministry that, in nearly every case where healing or comfort was bestowed, it was to those whom some one brought to Him. Very rarely did suffering men go of their own accord. Still more rarely did he seek out the distressed and go to them. So it is now.

And those who would save others must be no more contented with simply outward religious observances and service, or even with an upright moral life, than this Shunamite was contented to have only Elisha's "staff" laid upon her child. For men continue just as dead in the midst of the most solemn services, and with highest moral character, and even under the most earnest teaching, as did this child after Gehazi had promptly and faithfully fulfilled all of his mission. The "staff" was undoubtedly a very helpful thing to Elisha in his daily walk among men, but it had no life-giving power. For nothing really awakens men spiritually but the personal contact of the living Saviour with the dead sinner. When He breathes into him with the breath of the Holy Ghost then a new life begins.

This is the great Gospel of the grace of God. It was for this very purpose "that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners," and the very way by which He saves them. "He took not on Him the nature of angels, but He took on Him the seed of Abraham." (Heb. ii., 16.) The Son of God became "The Son of Man." He became bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh, "in all points tempted like as we are." (Heb. iv., 15.) He touched our human nature and our relation to the law of God at every point of our experiences. His hands were upon our hands, His eyes upon our eyes, His mouth upon our mouths. He "Himself took our infirmities and bare our sicknesses." (Matt. viii., 17.) "He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities, the chastisement of our peace was upon Him, and with His stripes we are healed." (Isa. liii., 5.) Hence He says, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." (John xi., 25.) He is our El-Sha, our Almighty Saviour.

Questions on the Lesson.

What differences in God's dealings with man are seen in Elijah and Elisha, and what is said of the people when Elisha appeared?

Why must we not look upon Elisha simply as the successor of Elijah, and what is their spiritual relationship?

What incidents in Elisha's history are passed over?

Where did this incident occur, and what is said of "this Shunamite?"

What did she do for Elisha, and what was her reward?

When her child died, what did she do, and what did her conduct declare?

How did Elisha receive her, and what did he do?

What marked distinction is there between "this Shunamite," and "the widow of Zarephath," in their sorrow?

What lesson does her conduct teach us in regard to the spiritual welfare of others, and what was a marked characteristic of our Lord's ministry?

What is said of Elisha's "staff," and its lessons?

How does this incident illustrate the work of our Lord Jesus Christ?

A CALL DECLINED.

The Rev. Dr. Coyle of Oakland, Cal., Will Not Come to Madison Avenue.

The Rev. Dr. Robert F. Coyle, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Oakland, Cal., was called to the pastorate of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue, this city. He came here and personally investigated the conditions surrounding the call. Reaching Oakland, he writes back:

"At the outset I felt very doubtful about success by the open, free church plan so far as the Madison Avenue Church is concerned. Adequate financial backing to make it go is lacking."

So the Rev. Dr. Coyle declines the offer of $7,000 a year, and will not become a New York pastor just now. His decision, after carefully looking over the ground, has set the few active church workers remaining in town to discussing the free church plan as applied to New York churches. It is rendered of more interest in this case because the late pastor of the Madison Avenue Church is President of the Open and Institutional Church League. Although not mentioned in its name, this league is the pronounced free church organization of Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and a few other denominations, and is not greatly interested in the development of the institutional church.

This discussion brings out the fact that the Madison Avenue congregation sought, some time since, to consolidate with the First Union Church, at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. Its proposition was to go to the east side, buy the First Union's edifice, which is not new, and build on some available lots across the street. Conference committees met, but made no progress, for the First Union did not look favorably upon the plan. Its members made a counter proposal to sell and go further east, say to Second Avenue, and perhaps a little further down town. Then the new Madison Avenue would build a little further west, but on the east side of Central Park, and together they would church the vast section which, east of Park Avenue and from Seventieth to One Hundred and Tenth Street, is one of the least churched parts of all New York. But this did not suit the Madison Avenue committee's views and the negotiations fell through.

RELIGIOUS BODY AT SARATOGA.

Presbyterian Young People's Christian Union in Convention.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The Rev. Dr. W. E. Moorehead of Xenia, Ohio, conducted the prayer and praise service and Bible study to-day at the tenth annual convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian Church of North America at the morning session. The Rev. C. E. McDonald of Winnsborough, S. C., made an address on "Echoes from the Cross." Departmental conferences were simultaneously held at five different places, and were conducted respectively by the Rev. Huber Ferguson of Caledonia, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Kennedy of Denver, the Rev. J. H. Martin of India, the Rev. Dr. H. H. Bell of Monmouth, Ill., and the Rev. J. A. Crosby of Aurora, Ill.

This afternoon R. E. Speer of the student volunteer movement of New York City made an address on "Missions"; the Rev. T. H. Hanna, Jr., Steubenville, Ohio, submitted the Title Committee's report, and the Rev. Dr. John C. Scouller of Philadelphia presided over the general conference on Christian beneficence.

The Rev. Dr. R. M. Russell of Pittsburg this evening delivered an address on "Pauline Christianity; or the Church's Need in the Presence of Her Missionary Opportunity."

Appeal to Aid Newsboys' Home.

The Rev. Charles L. Blake, who has been appointed by Bishop McDonnell, as Chaplain of the Newsboys' Home, on Poplar Street, Brooklyn, has made an appeal to all the pastors of the various Catholic churches in Brooklyn, for funds for the improvement of the building on Concord Street near Washington, recently occupied by the Immaculate Conception Nursery. As soon as the improvements are completed Father Blake will remove the field of his labor to the latter building, which was originally purchased by the Bishop for that purpose. The present quarters on Poplar Street are inadequate. To-morrow a collection in aid of the project will be taken up at the several masses in the Catholic churches in the Diocese of Long Island.

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, will preach in that church to-morrow, both morning and evening.

A reduced rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip has been granted by the Trunk Line Association on all railroads to and from Penn Yan, this State, on the occasion of the Christian Endeavor Assembly, in Keuka Park, on Aug. 16 to 21.

During the month of August the Rev. Dr. M. B. Chapman will supply the pulpit of the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in this city. Dr. Chapman is known as one of the most eloquent preachers and successful administrators in the Methodist denomination.

Archbishop Ireland will deliver the opening address at the National convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, which convenes in Boston, Mass., on Tuesday next. The convention will be in session three days, and many well-known prelates will attend.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, through its Supply Committee, is providing fine opportunities to those remaining in town to hear prominent ministers of England and America. To-morrow, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., the Rev. W. J. McKittrick of Buffalo, a former President of the Christian Endeavor Union of New York State, will preach. On Sunday, Aug. 14, the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London, and on Sunday, Aug. 21, the Rev. George H. C. Macgregor, also of London, will be the preachers. These clergymen from England are here in attendance upon the great conference at Northfield, and are among London's most celebrated pastors.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. OPEN ALL SUMMER. STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Service Sunday, Aug. 7th, at 11 A. M.
Rev. John I. Blackburn, D. D.,
of Covington, Kentucky, will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, BROADway and 34th St. Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching by Rev. John E. Tuttle, D. D., of Worcester, Mass. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. Morse preaches. Morning subject, "Christ in Gethsemane." Evening, "Christ Enthroned." Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—High mass, 9; low masses, 7:30; 11, matins; 10, vespers, (plain.)

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, COR. OF LEXington Av. and 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning prayer, with sermon, at 11 A. M.; holy communion on first Sunday in month.

COLONEL HADLEY ANNOUNCES.—To accommodate those crowded out of his regular meetings the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play moving pictures will exhibit twice nightly, 7:30 and 9:45, in the "Summer Meeting House" on Wesley Lake, Asbury Park, to-night and next week.

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., of Chicago will preach at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. J. Tallmage Bergen will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church.—Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.—Church closed. Congregation uniting in worship with Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Boulevard and 71st St., at 11 A. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St., 5th Av.—Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw preaches 11 A. M.; topic, "Troubled Thoughts"; and 8 P. M., topic, "Missing the Mark."

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th Street, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 7th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. W. J. McKittrick, D. D., of Buffalo is expected to officiate.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d Street, Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Frederick D. Shearer, D. D., will preach Sunday morning at 11. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
Lenox Av. and 122d St.,
Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgman, D. D., Rector.
Morning prayer and sermon..........11:00
Evening prayer and sermon.......... 7:45
The curate, Rev. Alexander G. Cummins, Jr., will preach at both services.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, COR. 10TH ST.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
10 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon.
8 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.
All seats free.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. THOS. DIXON.
11, A Glorious Peace; 3:30, What is Success?

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Cor. West 73d Street.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, D. D.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.,
REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor,
Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. M. B. Chapman, D. D. No evening service during August. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow, 11 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 6, 1898.

OFFICES:

New York—	
Publication	Printing House Square
Up-Town	1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.	
Washington	515 Fourteenth St.
London: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.	
Switzerland, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.	
Germany, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency. Agency for Germany and Austria.	
Italy, Rome: Loescher & Co.	

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
One Year	$10.00
Six Months	$5.00
Three Months	$2.50
One Month	$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
One Year	$8.00
Six Months	$4.00
Three Months	$2.00
One Month	.75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)	
One Year	$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)	
One Year	$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
One Year	$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:	
Per Month	$2.00

TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE FLAG AT MANILA.

> While as anxious for peace as any true American, I do not see how we can now or at any time hereafter, return the Philippines to Spain. It is not a question of empire, but of humanity and of civil and religious liberty. When Dewey three months ago annihilated Spanish power in Luzon, after full conferences and arrangements with the Philippine insurgents, peace-at-any-price men in Washington said he had done an awkward act and had embarrassed the Administration. President McKinley did not so feel, and is absolutely incapable of withdrawing the flags of Dewey and Merritt, and allowing the Spanish soldiers captured by us in Cuba and transported to Spain to be sent thence to the Philippines to ravage the islands and to continue to commit cruelties far more enormous than any for which he has justly driven Spain out of the Western Hemisphere.
>
> It may be that we do not want the islands as colonies. But we can certainly make them free and independent. To give them back to Spain would disgrace us in the eyes of England and all Europe and turn our battles of glory into victories of dishonor.—Senator William E. Chandler.

When President Cleveland ordered the American flag to be removed from the Government building at Honolulu, where it had been improperly and unlawfully raised by that Hawaiian jobster, John L. Stevens, the annexation conspirators and the Republican enemies of Mr. Cleveland made a terrific uproar and kept it up for months. They sought to make it appear that the order given by President Cleveland, which was intended to withdraw us from a position in which we had been placed by the guilty participation of our Minister in the plots of the rebels, was somehow a degradation of the flag and treason to the United States. The President was doing what he could to atone for a crime committed by Minister Stevens against a friendly Government. The President's enemies sought to make it appear that he had committed a crime.

The sentiment created by this violent abuse of President Cleveland now flames up to embarrass President McKinley. Senator Chandler feels and reflects it. The President, he says, is absolutely incapable of withdrawing the flags of Dewey and Merritt. That feeling is pretty widespread in the country, we imagine. It may constrain the President, even against his sober judgment, to retain the Philippine Islands when he would much prefer to make some other disposition of them. Very naturally, he would shrink from being abused and vilified for hauling down the American flag.

In reality, it is not a question of the flag at all. We shall raise the American flag in Manila when we capture it, just as Gen. Scott raised the American flag in the City of Mexico when his troops marched in. But Scott brought the flag away with him after the treaty had been signed, and the voice of no American was raised in protest. We did not want the whole of Mexico. We wanted only the territory she ceded to us in the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo.

We are just as free to haul down our flag at Manila, Cavite, and Corregidor. If we decide to keep the islands because we need them or because we cannot honorably do anything but keep them, then the flag will remain as the symbol of our sovereignty. But the Philippine question is not at all one of the flag. It is silly to defend annexation on the ground that we must not haul down the flag that Dewey and Merritt have raised.

The argument made by Senator Chandler against returning the islands to Spain is sound and not easily met by the opponents of annexation. We have gone so far that we are morally bound to deliver the Filipinos from Spain, whether we take them to ourselves or not. The obligations of civilization, of humanity, a sense of our obligation as a powerful and progressive nation to aid the world's advancement, and our virtual alliance with the insurgents make us the appointed deliverers of the Philippines.

SPAIN AND PUERTO RICO.

Señor Castelar cites a most unfortunate precedent when, in attempting to stiffen the backs of the Ministers in the present peace negotiations, he admonishes them to "remember the Virginius affair, when the energy displayed by Spain in dealing with the United States saved Spanish interests." It was not Spain's energy that saved her from punishment at our hands for her hideous butchery of the Virginius victims. Lying and deceit helped her much, our irresolution helped her more. Her "energy" was not a factor.

It would have rid this hemisphere of its greatest curse if we had gone to war with Spain then for those barbarous murders. With the blood of the men of the Virginius upon her hands she stood divested of every right which a humane nation was bound to respect. We might have fallen upon her then and driven her out of the New World without incurring the reproaches of the world. President Grant and Secretary Fish had grave doubts about our rights in the matter, however, and while they hesitated, listening to Spain's lies and promises, the hour appropriate for the act of vengeance passed. A great many Americans felt that it would have been better to chastise Spain first and inquire into the matter later. Any European power would almost surely have taken that course. Yet investigation proved that the doubts of the President and the Secretary of State were well founded. The Virginius was sailing under a false register, and had no right to fly the United States flag. Her owners were Cubans, Spanish subjects, engaged in an insurrection against their country. The Spanish Government had a perfect legal right to punish their treason. Our only legal standing in the matter was gained by our representation that the misuse of our flag was an offense to be passed upon by us, not by Spain, but this was not a very satisfactory position, and we released Spain from her agreement to salute our flag and apologize. Our sense of justice influenced us. Spain's "energy" counted for nothing.

When Señor Castelar points to the Virginius affair to encourage the hope that Spain may preserve her sovereignty over Puerto Rico if she is firm in the peace negotiations he exhibits the complete lack of logical perception that characterizes most Spaniards. Although we had no standing in the Virginius case, many of our people felt that we ought to have taken vengeance on Spain by driving her out of Cuba. Many of them still think so. In Puerto Rico we have, or soon shall have, the perfect right that comes of conquest and possession, and practically all our people believe we should keep the island. They insist on it, the Administration insists on it, and the proposition to give it back to Spain would encounter a storm of protests from the whole country. There is no virtue in "energy" or any other quality that Spain possesses sufficient to alter our resolution. If Spain is not ready to give up Puerto Rico at once we shall have to whip her into a more reasonable frame of mind.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

It is reported that among other things for which Secretary Alger is wroth with Gen. Shafter is the General's giving out for publication Gen. Kent's report of the battle of San Juan. No doubt the Secretary is disgusted that the report should be published before he had a chance to edit it. It would have been immensely convenient for him if he had been allowed to edit the reports of some of his own superior officers during the civil war. Now that he has the power, it is not to be expected that he would willingly forego its exercise.

Gen. Kent's report is an extremely lucid and interesting account of the operations of the First Division on July 1. It shows that all the troops under his command behaved well, some of them heroically well, with the exception of one battalion of the Seventy-first New York. The battalion, says Gen. Kent, was "thrown into confusion and recoiled in disorder" and the men were "panic-stricken." The other two battalions "came forward in better order."

It is evident that Gen. Kent was not surprised by this behavior of raw troops, which happened to lead the advance and came for the first time under fire, and "under a galling fire." He does not blame anybody in particular, nor does he recommend a formal investigation. It is plain that he expected the volunteers to behave as they did behave. Why should we have expected anything different?

The Seventy-first has been one of the best militia regiments in the country. But it has been proved over and over again that for militia the only school of war is war. At the beginning they always misbehave more or less. The officers are no more inured to war than the enlisted men, and know no more what to do in a sharp emergency. Gen. Kent says that what was done toward bringing the bewildered battalion out of its confusion was done by the regular officers of his own staff and not by the officers of the regiment. That also was to be expected.

The Rough Riders constitute a shining exception to the rule. That is because they are picked men, most of whom had been under fire before they enlisted. The others were in the same case as the few recruits in a veteran regiment. But the officers and men of the Seventy-first were all equally new to the business, and a great proportion of them had not even the advantage of a training under Col. Greene, but enlisted at the outbreak of the war. Man for man, they are without doubt as good as the men of the regulars. Many of them, as Gen. Kent does not fail to note, went forward with the regulars who followed them, and did good service. The difference was well expressed by one of these, whose testimony is cited in the current number of Harper's Weekly. "So moved was he by the moral influence of the regular officers over their men," he says, "that the moment he found himself with them he no longer felt alone, but as if under a guiding and protecting power that had his welfare and safety in mind and at heart."

The moral of all this is not that the men of the Seventy-first were any more cowardly than the regulars, but that they were not, and could not be, so well officered. The lesson of it is that in the reorganization of the National Guard, which is surely coming, the supply of trained and instructed and, if possible, experienced officers, is everything. That is a fact accepted by all professional soldiers. It is denied only by demagogues like Alger, who profess that a crowd of a thousand American citizens with guns in their hands constitute a regiment, and that "millions of fighting men" can be made out of raw material "in thirty days." When a report of the facts which expose this mischievous twaddle is made, it is no wonder that such a demagogue should resent the publication of it before he has had a chance to get at it and cook it in accordance with his own pestilent notions.

GEN. WHEELER.

Nothing in the literature of the war is better of its kind than the tribute which Gen. Kent pays in his report to Gen. Joseph Wheeler. It is the tribute of a regular to a veteran volunteer who has, perhaps, seen more fighting than almost any regular officer now in the service, and who has profited by his experience. Not only has the veteran himself profited, but he imparts the benefits of his experience to the men who have had less. This is prettily expressed by Gen. Kent: "Though ill and suffering, Gen. Wheeler was so perfectly at home under fire that he inspired all of us with assurance."

The misguided correspondent who sneered at Gen. Wheeler as too "venerable" for war must be prepared to eat his words in the presence of the testimony of those who have been encouraged by the presence and bearing of the veteran in the day of battle. The old Confederate has already earned a dozen times over his commission in the volunteer army of the United States.

ALGER AND ROOSEVELT.

The treatment by Secretary Alger of Col. Roosevelt's letter about the Rough Riders discloses the character of the Secretary in a sharper and more odious light than any of his previous performances. That he was a picayune politician was known before he became Secretary of War, and has been more and more fully shown since. His conception of the war is of a political opportunity by which he can work up a political "boom." There is no sacrifice of the interests of the country to what he supposes to be his own interests which he has not shown himself ready to make cheerfully and without hesitation. His "consolation expedition" to Puerto Rico to give the troops of all the States which have not hitherto been represented at the front a chance to go to war after the war is over is as characteristic as it is contemptible.

But not even this is so characteristic or so contemptible as his treatment of Col. Roosevelt's letter. This gives us his measure not merely as a politician, but as a human being. Col. Roosevelt had written to Gen. Alger a letter which was evidently and on the face of it not official, but personal. It showed a just pride in the gallant regiment which Col. Roosevelt commands and the formation of which is so largely due to him. They are "as good as any regulars," he enthusiastically says, and "three times as good as any State troops." He explains that one advantage they have over the State troops is that the latter are "armed with archaic weapons."

On the face of it, this is a confidential communication. To treat it as official, and to publish it, together with the cabled answer to it, after eleven days, when the answer was a public rebuke, was as gross a violation of the decencies of life as can be imagined. On the face of it, it is an act impossible to a gentleman. But the explanation is not on the face of it. Since it was written its author has been talked of as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, and it is just about the level of the Algerine imagination to suppose that the publication of it would injure the author's prospects. Moreover, it gave the Secretary a chance to beslaver with equal and therefore worthless praise all the men in uniform who had been within sight or hearing of the operations at Santiago. As the representative of what Col. Waring has called the "pension bummers" of the civil war, and for even more personal reasons, the Secretary is under a great temptation to pretend that a malingerer and a fighting soldier are equally heroes, and equally entitled to the National gratitude.

Perhaps he might have resisted the temptation, which he had apparently resisted for some days, but for the publication, by authority of Gen. Shafter, of Col. Roosevelt's letter to that officer urging the removal of the troops from Santiago. Doubtless Gen. Shafter's authorisation of the publication of the opinions of his general officer was a very grave indiscretion. We are not sure, however, that it was not a "commendable indiscretion," like Gen. Merritt's public criticism of the original arrangements for the Philippine expedition. It is to be presumed that the Secretary of War had already been put in possession of the facts. The daily bulletins of sickness were sufficient for that. In spite of what he knew he had actually prepared an order for the removal of the troops not to the United States, but to the Cuban highlands. It was against this order that the Generals protested. It was the publication of their protest, and the knowledge of the storm of public indignation that would follow, that bullied the Secretary into revoking his order, and issuing within a few hours a hasty order for the return to the United States.

But a statesman of the Algerine type, though he submitted to the bullying, none the less had to hate the men who had bullied him into doing what he should have done of his own accord. He was filled with spite against them all, but especially against Col. Roosevelt, as the ringleader and bell-the-cat of the movement. Casting about for means of revenge, he found the private letter two weeks old, the publication of which he thought might hurt its author politically, and he accordingly published it at once. What a statesman! What a gentleman!

How long will the President continue to stand this National disgrace and danger at the head of the War Department?

It is reported from the Treasury at Washington that among the "subscribers" to the popular loan a number of entirely bogus names have been found—that is to say, that when allotments were made to subscribers, it was discovered either that there were no such persons existing or that they had not subscribed. Probably the number of these is not large, for the fraud was almost absolutely sure to be disclosed. But no such fraud would have been tried had it not been decreed by Congress that the bonds should be distributed at less than their market value. The law itself put a high premium on such trickery if it should succeed and imposed no penalty whatever if it should fail.

It now looks as if the politico-military excursion to Puerto Rico, which would have been shameful, if carried out, was in substance a trick, and, if so, will be dismissed as only despicable. It is, however, stupid, as politicians' tricks often are in matters of real importance. The shrewd head of the War Department did not realize that in choosing a score or so of regiments for the picnic he would mortally offend fourscore others, and their friends; and now it does not occur to him that if the picnic does not come off, the selected favorites and their friends will be even more angry than the others. Since it is desirable that schemers of this low sort shall be made as ridiculous as possible, let us hope that the excursion is really abandoned.

By a slip which it is easier to explain than to excuse, we yesterday confused the sum of the resources of all the savings banks of the State with those of the banks of Greater New York alone. The former is in round numbers $889,000,000, the latter $638,000,000. The error, however, does not affect the inferences drawn from the general facts.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Further consideration of the language problem which is raised by the acquisition of Puerto Rico by the United States emphasizes the opinion, expressed in this column, that vastly better results will come from the learning of English by the islanders than from making a knowledge of Spanish an essential qualification of American officials sent down there to administer civil and military functions. It is not necessary to take back the admission that ability to speak Spanish would frequently be found convenient by these officials. Indeed, it would often be useful as well as convenient, for reliance upon interpreters, especially upon the average interpreter to be found in the West Indies, is likely to end in misunderstandings often troublesome and occasionally dangerous. The undoubted advantages to be derived from direct and easy communication with a Spanish-speaking population would be accompanied, however, by the serious disadvantage that the population, because of that very directness and ease, would continue to be Spanish-speaking, and therefore unassimilated, much longer than if it were practically forced to acquire the tongue of the Nation of which it is to form a part. The Antillean, whatever his race, has a full, some say an excessive, share of humanity's stock of indolence, and only under compulsion of a decidedly strenuous sort will any large number of adult Puerto Ricans undertake and complete the task of learning a language so difficult as English. Considerable numbers of them, of course, have already done it for business reasons, which are not less convincing to West Indians than to the rest of us, but a majority of the islanders are not, and never will be, engaged in trade, and only the immediate establishment of English as the official language of Puerto Rico, as the language of its courts, its municipal and district councils, and of whatever form of legislature the progress of events may bring into being, will render it a matter of instant importance for every resident, young and old, to become a real American. That is what the Puerto Ricans apparently want to be, and it will be the part of true kindness, as well as of true wisdom, to invite those who insist on speaking Spanish also to walk Spanish—off the island.

—Not much sympathy need be given to the department officials at Washington because of the trouble which they are having with the Captains and crews—that is to say, with the owners—of the chartered merchant steamers now in use as transports. It is charged that a disposition is shown to render the least possible amount of service compatible with an avoidance of out-and-out contract breaking, and that, when no possible excuse for lying idly in port, drawing unearned pay, can be found, the work performed is done both carelessly and surlily, with the result that Government stores are wasted or destroyed and the soldiers in transit exposed to discomforts and suffering. This may all be quite true. Ship owners are a grabsome lot, and it will not hurt their reputation a particle to say that from them the rule of "business is business" gets less frequent mitigation by patriotism and humanity than from any other portion of the commercial world. But what of that? The Government has complete control of the chartered vessels, and there is practically no limit to the severity with which, in case of need, it can punish any disinclination or inability on the part of their officers and men to render the services for which the Nation is paying so generously. It does not lighten the War Department's responsibility in the slightest degree to say, or even to prove, that its orders are disobeyed, or ill-obeyed, by these, its hired servants. The giving of orders is but one, and almost the least important, of the War Department's duties. Only when it has exerted and exhausted all of its vast powers in enforcing the proper execution of the proper commands will the country begin to look about for something or somebody other than the department, its head, and his immediate subordinates, to be the objects of its just indignation.

—Hints have come from various sources that the statements made by returning Klondikers as to the amount of gold in their possession are not entirely trustworthy, and that the process of division will do more to bring the sums of which we hear into harmony with eternal truths than will the process of multiplication. The fact remains, however, that a good many people are bringing back from the desolate North a good deal of gold, and that, if the country had attention for more than one thing at a time, it would be intensely excited over the richness of these now not very new gold fields. Not all or a majority of the returning miners ever pretend to have been successful, but the proportion of complete failures is surprisingly small when compared with previous records, and the prospects are that, with the improved methods of mining sure soon to be adopted a remarkable addition to the world's stock of gold will be made. It is fortunate, doubtless, that a multitude of adventurous spirits have had their footsteps turned toward the south instead of toward the north. Most of them will make better soldiers than they would have made miners. The risks they encounter are perhaps less, and certainly no greater, than those from cold and darkness, and the problem to be solved in the Klondike region by capitalists and experienced gold diggers will be simplified by the absence of men whose chief or only qualification for mining is a desire for wealth. But why is it that the successful argonauts left the gold fields just as the season for active work, either in mining or prospecting, had opened?

PERSONAL.

—Among the class, fortunately not small, of men who are Americans by instinct and tendency, and not by the mere accident of birth—mental, not geographical, American, that is—and who, therefore, are not dismayed or alarmed because what for the sake of brevity may be called the fortunes of war have now placed new and wider responsibilities upon the United States, is the Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey of St. Andrew's Church in Rochester, this State. In the course of a really notable sermon of his on "The Imperial Power of America," reported at length by The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Dr. Crapsey expressed the belief that not only was there justification for perfect confidence in the high moral standards as well as the valor of our army and navy, but that there was no excuse for hopelessness in regard to our capacity for civil administration. He instanced President McKinley as a product of the official life of America, a country lawyer called to a most trying position in a great national crisis and yet displaying "political sagacity and genius for government that are the admiration of the whole political world. There may be," continued Dr. Crapsey, "and in so large a body of men there must be, corrupt members, but the official life of America is still sound at the heart and may be safely trusted with any task which divine Providence shall lay upon it." Dr. Crapsey, too, found warrant for expecting as the result of undertaking these new responsibilities, the best of effects on the character and methods of our own civil service. "It was so," he said, "in the case of England. No civil service in the world was ever more corrupt than that of England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Robert Walpole had reduced bribery to a system. A majority of Parliament was in his pay. The offices in the gift of the Crown, even ecclesiastical offices, were dispensed in many cases by the mistresses of the King. The whole civil service from top to bottom was rotten, and it has been purified by the reaction upon it of the great imperial service. The purification began with the Indian service, and only within the memory of living men has the home service been so changed as to make it the best civil service in the world."

—Among the victims of the Bourgogne disaster were the wife and daughter of Judge John F. Dillon, and naturally, after recovering from the first shock of his loss, his thought was to recover, if possible, the bodies of the victims for burial on shore. With this end in view he appealed to the officials of the line to which the steamer belonged, but apparently they would neither act themselves nor even assist Judge Dillon in performing the sorrowful task. That efforts in this direction were not hopeless is demonstrated by the fact that a vessel at last sent out at the expense of the Judge and Mr. John Perry of Kansas City, who also lost relatives on the Bourgogne, has succeeded in finding and burying at sea the bodies of thirty-four of the unfortunate passengers. Neither Mrs. Dillon nor her daughter was among the number, however, and Judge Dillon's anger against the steamship company grows with each passing day. "The living perished from criminal carelessness," he is quoted as saying, "and the dead were heartlessly abandoned." This arraignment, coming from a man whose character and training alike lend weight to his words, the company cannot afford lightly to dismiss, for the public will hear the declaration with sympathy and bear it long in mind, in company with another statement by the bereaved husband and father: "The persistent and repeated refusal of the French Line to make this search is shocking to humanity, outrageous, and shameful."

—An annual reunion of Connecticut's naval veterans was held at Hartford this week, and as the result of a careful oversight the elaborate decorations of the City Hall, in which they met, did not include a portrait of Admiral Sampson. Flag-entwined pictures of Commodore Schley, Admiral Dewey, and Lieut. Hobson had positions of prominence. Francis B. Allen, a member of the Naval Veterans' Association's Committee on Arrangements, would not admit, when questioned on the subject, that he or his colleagues were responsible for this discrimination, but he seemed to be content with it. Commodore Schley, he declared, is a man superior to Admiral Sampson, having made a finer record in the Rebellion and rendered distinguished services in this war. Mr. Allen complained that Admiral Sampson, a junior officer, had been advanced through friendship and favoritism, and he said the naval veterans considered it "a fortunate circumstance, or an act of Providence, that called Sampson away and gave Schley an opportunity to get even by destroying Cervera's fleet." It is most unfortunate that such feelings as these should exist, equally unfortunate whether one considers them entirely or even in a small measure reasonable. The element of injustice is obvious.

COL. ROOSEVELT AND GEN. ALGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every man likes to brag about his own baby. No one will think the worse of Col. Roosevelt for believing that his boys are as good as any in the whole army. Would that every officer had the same enthusiasm. In discussing the episode, the ex-Colonel of a regiment now at the front said:

"When I was a Captain I claimed to have the crack company of the regiment, and none of my brother officers thought of taking umbrage at it. Each Captain, each Colonel, each General, ought to take pride in his own boys. That is the spirit that tends to the betterment of the service."

Mr. Alger is dead politically so far as I am concerned and those with whom I have conversed. No man of such a petty nature as to slur a brave officer at the seat of war where he cannot readily defend himself is deserving of any high trust, in my opinion.

J. I. BLOOMINGDALE.

New York, Aug. 5, 1898.

Applicable to Gen. Alger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article, "Why Does Secretary Alger Stay?" suggests a new application of an old joke.

If one were to question the assertion of Alger's "great executive ability," with "How can you prove it?" the simple answer, as in another well-known instance, would be, "Proof is unnecessary; he admits it."

S.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5, 1898.

Anti-Alger Meeting Proposed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not organize a public meeting in Union Square to protest against the retention in the Cabinet of Mr. Alger as Secretary of War?

GOG.

New York, Aug. 5, 1898.

HAITI HAS AN OBSERVATORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you can spare me an inch or two of your very valuable space, I would like, as one of your readers, to call your attention to a paragraph that appeared in your "Topics of the Times" column last Monday, Aug. 2, and which embodied criticisms that I am sure were unjust, the result no doubt of some misapprehension as to the facts. The paragraph alluded to the negotiations recently instituted by the United States with Governments of Central and South America for the establishment along the coast of meteorological stations, to be connected with the Weather Bureau at Washington, and the refusal of the Government of Haiti to grant such privileges.

From a long residence in Haiti and knowledge of certain of the facts that may have had some bearing on the case, I feel assured no such positive refusal as is implied was intended. There is, and has been for many years, in Port au Prince, Haiti, an observatory owned and managed by the Order of the Jesuits, just as there is a similar establishment near Manila, in the Philippines, controlled by the same order. The observatory is not in any way connected with the Government, but it receives from the Government an annual subsidy or stipend, and its management is in regular communication with the Government stations of Paris, Washington, Berlin, and other cities. In appliances, instruments, &c., it is well equipped, and the work and investigations carried on have been of such a nature as to win the commendation of all the Governments alluded to.

Whatever may be the facts, there is no doubt that the Haitian authorities will be found ready to accede to any reasonable request made by this Government. And if an entirely new and separate station is required on the coast of Haiti for the benefit of shipping, that station will undoubtedly be found there in due time.

SULZER WART.

West Hoboken, Aug. 4, 1898.

PROMOTIONS FOR BRAVERY IN SHAFTER'S ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that no promotions for bravery in battle have been asked for by Gen. Shafter beyond two or three Lieutenant Colonels made Brigadier Generals? More than a month has passed since the terrible battle at San Juan and El Caney, and, although every report has thrilled the world with descriptions of the magnificent courage and gallantry of the regulars there, few if any honors have been bestowed. There has not even been published a fairly good map of the battle or a sketch plan showing the movements of the troops during July 1, 2, and 3.

Among the line officers credit for extraordinary conduct under fire has been lavishly dealt out by every correspondent that was at the front, but it seems impossible to know their names officially. A General of brigade made a report a day or so ago, and, after naming the regiment which showed greatest losses and captured San Juan, deliberately slighted the officers of every one of them and mentioned his own personal staff for promotion.

Dewey sent in his list for promotion promptly, and so has Sampson on two occasions, but the brave men of the army must wait till their deeds are half forgotten or they have died in hospitals before an official word is written for their honor.

New York, Aug. 5, 1898. JUSTICE.

EIGHTY-TWO YEARS AGO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Massachusetts Spy, or Worcester Gazette of Sept. 25, 1816, contains the following dispatch from Charleston, Sept. 10:

"By the schooner Antelope, arrived here on Saturday evening, in five days from Havana, we learn that the inhabitants of Cuba were ripe for revolt. Parties were said to be forming in different parts of the island, and an organized opposition to the authority of Ferdinand was daily expected. It was also rumored when the Antelope sailed that 2,000 men, under the command of a popular General, were about to land upon the island and attack the City of Havana. How far these rumors are to be relied upon we cannot say, but it has been long known that a strong feeling of discontent against the mother country existed in Cuba, and the reported attempt to shut the ports of the island may have blown these discontents into a flame."

The same paper has also this paragraph relative to Joseph Buonaparte, which it had copied from The Baltimore American:

"This man, it is known, has fixed his residence on a moderate property at Bordentown, N. J., worth sixteen or eighteen thousand dollars. He seems determined to conform to the manners and customs of our country. I saw old Mr. Sayer, of whom he purchased the farm. He said when Mr. Buonaparte came to take possession of that place he was called out from dinner, and found him busily engaged, with his own hands, unloading the furniture he had brought. Something was said about sending for other hands, but he said no—everybody worked in this country."

F. J. R.

"One Boy's Mother."

The author of the verses sent to The Times over this signature is informed that they are not used because, while the facts are as stated and the sentiment true enough, they do not possess the necessary merit.

NUGGETS.

How It Was Done.

"Next!" cried the President.
And Hawaii was 'nexed.—Philadelphia North American.

Glisters.

Even in the Klondike, it seems, all that glitters is not gold. Most of it is ice.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Made His Memory Clear.

"I shall seek death upon the field of battle!" cried the unhappy youth.

She looked up at him wonderingly.

"Patch!" he thereupon exclaimed, reflecting that probably nobody in Indiana had ever heard of a field.—Detroit Journal.

Vague in His History.

"What weapon did Samson use in slaying the Philistines?" asked the Sunday School Superintendent during the general exercises.

"He—he didn't use none," sputtered a little red-headed urchin on the back row of seats. "He didn't git inter de scrap till dey was all sunk."—Detroit Free Press.

AT THE FRONT.

Margaret E. Sangster in The Independent.

Not the soldiers only, are at the front today,
  Not alone the boys in blue who face the stubborn foe,
In the tent and in the charge, and on the weary way,
  There are unseen sentinels who watch with eyes aglow.

Mothers who have sent their sons to battle for the right,
  Wives and sweethearts, all day long, whose throbbing hearts are there,
A host of loyal loving ones who help the gallant fight
  By beating at the throne of God with never-ceasing prayer.

These may not thread the jungle, nor storm the frowning hill,
  They stand not in the rifle pit, they man no sullen gun;
But they are with the army, and with strength their pulses thrill,
  And theirs will be the victor's part, when once the strife is done.

Standing for the old flag, standing firm for God,
  Standing for humanity, they meet the battle's brunt,
These women who, for heart ache, scarce can see the path they've trod,
  Since they kissed the lads they love so dear, and sent them to the front.

DINNER PICNIC AT NEWPORT.

Entertainment by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—Newport has had one of the most unique social functions in its history. It happened to-night at Grey Craig, O. P. H. Belmont's farm in Middletown, and sometimes called "Paradise." Nothing like it has ever been given here before, and at no other place in Rhode Island, at least, could such an entertainment be given. The cottagers expected a surprise, but nothing like that they were given to-night. It was all due to the original ideas of Mrs. O. P. H. Belmont, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, the three ladies who gave the affair, and who have been doing much thinking for the past two weeks, and not a little hard work as well, to carry out their plans.

The entertainment was called a dinner picnic. The extensive grounds, the pretty lake, and the trees all aided the work of the illuminators, decorators, and a small army of workmen who began work on this part of the plans yesterday, while Capt. "Tom" Shea cleared the harbor front of Whitehall boats for use of the guests upon the lake.

About 8 o'clock the guests began to arrive on breaks and coaches. As they turned from the road running along Long Island Sound into Grey Craig they were lost in amazement. They beheld the grounds brilliantly illuminated with electric arc lights, lanterns hanging from the trees, tents illuminated with tinted electric lights, the lake brilliantly illuminated, as well as each one of the small boats upon its surface, and queer-looking objects gleaming along the walks and in the trees.

They heard the calliope at the merry-go-round; heard the band of cowboys yell, as well as the Indians, and heard other things that caused some to forget they were driving. Then, suddenly, a brass band was heard. It was the Second United States Artillery Band from Fort Adams, whose bandmaster had on several occasions dedicated marches to Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont, and who was master of ceremonies to-night.

About 8:45 o'clock the guests were summoned to dinner, served by Berger in a large Marquise tent at small tables. The mosquitoes were not visible. So the tent flaps were lifted and a brilliant display of fireworks was enjoyed, as well as music, throughout the dinner.

After dinner the second number on the programme was a vaudeville show in another large tent. On a stage the Ocean House orchestra gave a lively overture, the curtain went up, and Miss Alice Atherton and her troupe appeared. Miss Atherton sang a number of songs, including "My An' Aliza," and "The Laughing Song"; a negro impersonator and others followed until several hours of solid fun were enjoyed, and the curtain fell as the guests applauded.

For the rest of the evening the guests found ample pleasure in going through a varied, as well as a unique programme. The informal dancing in another large tent; a shooting gallery, where the ladies were very fortunate in prize winning; the African juggler; the gypsy camp with its fortune tellers, who told the guests of the "dark man," "the long journey," and other fairy tales; the cowboys; the Indian camp; the cowboys and girls mounted and riding about the camp; the merry-go-round, with the brass ring winning contest; the boats on the lake, and the buffet dinner gave the guests as much constant pleasure as any hostess ever tendered to her guests in Newport.

At an "early" hour the hay carts of Grey Craig, with board seats and the wagon bottoms covered with hay, were brought to the "front gate," and the guests hidden in them, and amid the cackling of the hens the guests departed for their homes.

The list of guests present included Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Pembrooke Jones, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. John Davies, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Miss Fair, Miss Elsie Clews, the Misses Whitehouse, Miss Taylor, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Edith Gray, Miss Marion Mason, Miss Kate Brice, Miss Elsie Clapp, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Kane, Miss Rogers, Miss Davies, Miss Brooks, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Carter, and the Messrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., B. R. Kittridge, W. C. Eustis, R. Cattonet, Fred H. Paine, Charles Forbes, Reginald Brooks, William Coster, James Prentiss, R. L. Gerry, David H. King, Jr., J. P. Messeroy, Goold Redmond, Paul d'Hauteville, V. King, H. Roger Winthrop, Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Jr., Lispenard Stewart, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., F. P. Mitchell, Jesse Brown, T. Sanford Beatty, Ralph N. Ellis, Lloyd Warren, J. W. Girard, Jr., Willing Spencer, Arthur Spencer, H. F. Eldridge, William Stackpole, Second, Truxton Beale, Harry Lehr, Potter Palmer, Jr., F. W. Andrews, Jr., J. S. Livermore, Honoré Palmer, and J. S. Rogers.

COL. ASTOR AT NEWPORT.

Member of Gen. Shafter's Staff Resting with His Family.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—Col. John Jacob Astor, United States Army, a member of Gen. Shafter's staff, arrived from New York this evening on his yacht the Nourmahal in company with Mrs. Astor, who went to New York Tuesday to meet her husband. The Colonel and Mrs. Astor came ashore shortly after 11 o'clock, the Colonel wearing his fatigue blouse and white duck trousers. The party was driven to Beechwood, where the Colonel met his mother and a few intimate friends of the family.

Despite the fact that Col. Astor has seen hard service at Santiago, his rest for the past few days has had a very good effect upon his health, and his short stay, he believes, will be very beneficial. Col. Astor probably will not return to Santiago, but will join Gen. Miles in Puerto Rico. Col. Astor will remain very quiet here, and although several functions have been planned in his honor, they will not occur owing to the Colonel's determination to remain as quiet as possible at this time.

Driving Accident at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—While William Underwood was crossing at Thames and Mary Streets, about dark this evening, Mrs. William Page Thompson came along, driving a rather high-spirited horse. The animal appeared to be shy, and struck Mr. Underwood and knocked him down. Mrs. Thompson tried to stop and go to the aid of the injured man, but the horse galloped up the hill. Mrs. Thompson afterward called at Mr. Underwood's home, and, offering her regrets, stated that all expenses, medical and otherwise, should be charged to her.

Richard Mansfield a Father.

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 5.—Richard Mansfield, the actor, who resides in the old E. M. Fulton cottage, on the Boston Post Road, at Rye, is rejoicing over the birth of a son. The child was born on Wednesday morning, and since then Mr. Mansfield has been receiving the congratulations of his friends. Mrs. Mansfield is said to be doing well, and the child is strong and healthy. Mrs. Mansfield was Beatrice Cameron, the actress.

FARMERS TO HELP THE LEITERS.

Kansas Grain Growers Grateful for the Maintenance of High Prices.

NEWTON, Kan., August 5.—Leading farmers of Harvey County have organized a movement to assist Joseph Leiter and his father. They propose to lay aside from this year's wheat sale proceeds 1 cent per bushel and deposit the money in some bank. Then at the proper time these sums will be collected, according to the ideas of the originators, and will be transferred to the Leiters.

The scheme is started in good faith by men of this county. It is said that it will rapidly spread to the other counties.

It is based on the idea that Leiter, by his plunging, helped the farmers in corn and wheat. The movement started by a communication from Capt. F. D. Barnes, a portion of which is as follows:

"In view, then, of the great gain farmers have received from the Leiters in their effort to sustain our grain prices, and opening up to the world more fully than was ever done before to our other great staple, corn, it would be most fitting to show our friends, the Leiters, our appreciation and good will by a free will offering, so substantial as would help repair their fortunes."

ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR TALK

Chinese Situation Puts the Chance of a Conflict Within Measurable Distance.

PRINCESS OF WALES'S MISSION

A Report that She Has Gone to Meet Her Sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia, in Regard to an Eastern Understanding.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—There is great uneasiness on all sides here in view of the Chinese situation, which is regarded as bringing an open conflict between Great Britain and Russia within measurable distance, and it is universally felt that the Marquis of Salisbury's invertebracy in yielding to Russian aggressiveness is responsible for the dangerous complication, which can only be overcome by the most prompt and most firm intimation that Russia's open opposition to British commercial concessions must cease.

In connection with this a curious story is current. It is now said the Princess of Wales's hurried departure from England was in response to a dispatch from her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russa, bearing upon the Anglo-Russian relations. It is well known that the Dowager Empress is strenuously working to conclude a definite understanding regarding Anglo-Russian interests in the Far East, and it is said great importance attaches to the meeting of the sisters at Copenhagen.

QUEEN OF DENMARK BETTER.

Her Family Summoned to Her Bedside as the End Seemed Near.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The health of the Queen of Denmark is fairly satisfactory. The summons to the family was due to the fact that she had recently felt a sudden weakness. It was thought the end was near, and she expressed the wish to see the members of her family. The weakness has now passed away."

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TELEGRAPHING.

British Government Uses the Wire to St. Petersburg for 24 Hours.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—It was reported on the Stock Exchange during the day that the British Government had "monopolized the St. Petersburg wire for twenty-four hours."

RUSSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

Curzon Says a Great Power Is Trying to Obtain a Port.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Replying to a question to-day in the House of Commons, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, said her Majesty's Government has heard that a great power was endeavoring to obtain a port on the Persian Gulf. Two-thirds of the trade of the gulf was British, Mr. Curzon added, wherefore the Government was specially interested in the matter.

The power mentioned, it is said, is beyond doubt Russia.

ROME, Aug. 5.—According to the Novoe Vremya, a Russian envoy has persuaded Emperor Menelik, the Negus of Abyssinia, to renounce in Russia's favor his protectorate over Rahita, between Obok and Assab, on Assab Bay, about forty miles northwest of the narrowest part of the Strait Bab-el-Mandeb.

At Asob Russia will establish a coaling station.

The Italian papers declare that Italy has a prior claim to Rahita under the late treaty with Abyssinia.

WAR SCARE BREAKS STOCKS.

Prices Tumble in London and Paris Owing to the Far Eastern Crisis.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Prices on the Stock Exchange to-day broke all around, owing to the scare caused by the strained relations between Great Britain and Russia, growing out of Chinese questions.

The Paris market was also nervous for the same reason.

Spanish fours opened at 41⅝, ⅛ lower than yesterday's closing prices, and advanced to 42.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Prices were strong on the Bourse at the outset to-day, but subsequently on unfavorable advices from London and Berlin there was a reaction, especially in Spanish fours, Italians and Turks. There was a partial recovery during the last hours, but the market closed heavy. Rentes were calm.

Spanish fours opened at 42. Yesterday's closing price was 41.97½. They closed at 42.20.

WALES MAY COME OVER.

Effort to Get the Prince to Visit the United States and Canada Next Summer.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—It is reported, in connection with the Anglo-American movement, that strong endeavors are being made to get the Prince of Wales to visit the United States and Canada next Summer, and, it is added, that encouragement has been given the idea in responsible quarters.

AUSTRIA AND AN AMBASSADOR.

Only Large State in Europe with a Minister in Washington.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"The discussion of the results of the war has led to emphasizing the fact that Austria is the only large State now represented at Washington by a Minister. It is believed that the fact of France being represented by an Ambassador led to the choice of Cambon for the peace negotiations.

"While there is no reason to believe that this curcumstance had any weight in the matter, commercial circles are beginning to think it a disadvantage to be represented by a Minister. It is very doubtful, however, whether the advocates of a change will be able to move the traditional exclusiveness of the Austrian official class when called upon to deal with what they regard as a community of mere traders."

How to Treat Murderers.

The London Globe remarks that the public have very little idea of what is really meant when a murderer is sent to Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum. By way of giving an account of life in that criminal retreat it prints a letter written by a murderer who is located there.

The writer is Jonathan Lowe, a laborer, who was sentenced to death at the Central Criminal Court by Justice Hawkins on May 20 for the murder of Margaret Byrne, lodging house keeper, of 28 Red Lion Square. He says:

"* * * I am very comfortable here, I am very kindely treted here; the superentend, the doctors, and all the atendents are all very kind and respectfull to the patents. We have about five hours and a half out in the gardens every day. There is books to read, periodicals, and the daly paper to read; biliards, bagatle, cards, demonios, chess, draphs, and everything that is nessery for our amusement. Gand plays out in the grounds, and there is plenty of musick amungst the patents themselves. We have our beer and tobaco and plenty of fruit; in fact, I am very comfortable. I am very well satesfied with my lot; it is better than Edmonton. * * * We can correspond with our freind wen we lik, and receive visitors; all I have to do is to behave myself. * * *"

A Tax on the Childless.

From The London News.

In order to keep up the population of Madagascar vigorous measures are to come into force with the beginning of next year. After that date every man of twenty-five years who is not a father of a child, whether legitimate or illegitimate, will have to pay an annual tax of 15f., while single or childless young women over twenty-five years will have to pay half that amount.

ZOLA'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

Court of Cassation Sustains the Versailles Court in Sentencing Him to Imprisonment.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Court of Cassation has dismissed the appeal of M. Emile Zola against the decision of the Versailles Assize Court on July 18 in overruling several objections raised by M. Labori, counsel for M. Zola. The Versailles Court upon that occasion also refused to suspend the trial while the defendants appealed against the overruling, whereupon M. Labori announced that he would allow judgment by default, and M. Zola and M. Perreux, the managing editor of L'Aurore, were sentenced each to a year's imprisonment, with 3,000f. fine and to pay the costs of the suit, which was for libel, brought against them by the officers who composed the Esterhazy court-martial.

MM. Zola and Perreux, the latter managing editor of L'Aurore, in which the novelist's famous letter "J'accuse" appeared, were each given the maximum sentence that the law allowed—3,000f. fine and one year's imprisonment—by default at the Versailles Assizes, on July 18 last. The charge against them was libel, brought by the members of the Esterhazy court-martial, who had been accused in M. Zola's letter of having dismissed the case against Commander Esterhazy "by order." An appeal from the verdict by default was made on the ground that the members of the court-martial, as the elements of a military body, had no right to sue as citizens of France, and, having no funds with which to defray expenses, were neither collectively nor individually entitled to a locus standi. Also the appeal was made on the ground that for M. Zola adequately to defend himself evidence respecting the Dreyfus case must be admitted at his trial. The Court of Cassation has now rejected the appeal made on the above grounds.

THE FRAM PASSED AT SEA.

Nansen's Old Arctic Steamer Signalled All Was Well.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 5.—The Norwegian brigantine Tiber, Capt. Fyogstad, twenty-four days from Keykjavik, reports passing Nansen's arctic steamer Fram on July 14, in latitude 62.16 north, longitude 36.26 west.

The Fram was proceeding northward, and a strong westerly wind was blowing. She signaled that all was well.

The Fram this season is conveying a private scientific expedition, mainly English, under Dr. Nansen's old officer, Lieut. Johansen.

NO NEW CANADIAN CARDINAL.

Archbishop Walsh's Death Leaves the Succession Open.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A high Catholic authority informs The Associated Press that the Vatican had decided to make Archbishop Walsh of Toronto a Cardinal. His death leaves the question of the succession to Cardinal Taschereau open, as the Vatican is understood to have no second choice.

The Catholic weeklies, The Tablet and The Register, confirm the report that Archbishop Walsh was the Vatican's choice for the Canadian Cardinalate.

The Irish Parliamentary party met in the House of Commons to-day and adopted a resolution, proposed by Mr. John Dillon and seconded by Mr. Michael Davitt, declaring that the death of Archbishop Walsh was a heavy blow to the Irish cause and tendering sympathy to his Canadian countrymen.

HIS BOOKKEEPER HAS ALL.

Miss Dolan Acquired Hoffman's House and Business, and His Wife Must Leave.

William A. Hoffman's domestic affairs in general, and particularly the manner in which he has disposed of his awning business at 270 West Broadway, as well as his forty-five-hundred-dollar house in Unionport, to Miss Alice J. L. Dolan, his bookkeeper are likely to soon become a subject of judicial inquiry, as Mrs. Hoffman threatens to bring suits to have the property transfers set aside.

The trouble between the Hoffmans dates back some years, when they agreed to separate, and he paid her $9 a week. He also built a house in Unionport in which Mrs. Hoffman was allowed to live. She has two sons, twenty-seven and sixteen years of age, and a daughter and son-in-law, who live with her there. Mrs. Hoffman was not satisfied with the allowance and brought suit in the Supreme Court, obtaining additional alimony of $6 a week.

About this time, Hoffman claims, owing to the notoriety given to his affairs, his creditors swooped down on him. Among them was Miss Dolan, his bookkeeper. He says she was in his employ for five years and was his largest creditor, so to protect her he turned over his business to her and became her manager. She had also advanced him money to perfect a patent lock, and his rights in this are now hers.

The final blow fell on July 18, when the house in Unionport was put up at foreclosure sale Hoffman having failed to pay the interest on a twenty-five-hundred-dollar mortgage. At the sale appeared Hoffman and Miss Dolan, and she bought the house for $2,000. Now she is about to turn Mrs. Hoffman out, and Mrs. Hoffman threatens a suit.

Miss Dolan was at her place of business yesterday. She does not care what anybody thinks, she says, as with her the acquirement of the business and the house was a simple business proposition. "Yes, I own the business and Mr. Hoffman works for me," she said. "I also own the house in Unionport, and mean to take possession of it. Why shouldn't I, when my money paid for it and perhaps it isn't the only house I have bought, either. I have nothing to do with Mr. Hoffman's domestic affairs."

Mr. Hoffman also says Miss Dolan does not figure in his domestic troubles in any way. "She trusted me with large amounts of money, and when reverses came I gave her what I could," he said. "My wife gets her $6 regularly, and has no cause for complaint. I fear no steps she may take."

Mrs. Hoffman was seen at the house in Unionport yesterday. She said that her checks for alimony bear the name of Mr. Hoffman's bookkeeper. She said Miss Dolan gave her notice yesterday to quit the house.

DISTRESS AT ST. MICHAEL.

Failure of Ocean Vessels to Convey Passengers Up the River.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 5.—The steamer Dirigo arrived to-day from St. Michael, with 100 passengers, some of whom went north recently, but, being unable to get up the river, returned. About forty were Klondikers. They brought down $200,000 in dust and nuggets. Two men, Charles Moore and J. H. Brown of Midland, Ontario, had $70,000 between them. Capt. E. W. Spencer of this city had $40,000.

The Dirigo confirms the reports that a terrible condition of affairs exists at St. Michael, owing to the failure of ocean boats to get their passengers up the river. It is predicted that thousands will have to winter at St. Michael or return to the States.

Rio's "Joological Gardens."

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Rio de Janeiro has some active agents of publicity who themselves possess the gift of tongues. Certain of these gentlemen who feel an interest in the Zoological Gardens of Rio have lately decided to advertise this attraction among the strangers and pilgrims coming into the harbor. They have, therefore, issued a circular "to visitors lying at anchor," which is expressed in Portuguese, English, French, and German, and which deserves to be quoted in part as a specimen of English as she is spoken by the unattached professor. The circular runs thus: "Joological Gardens—In these gardens the visitor will find soum of rarest et best specimens of wild beasts of Brazil, also a collection of Suaks, (snakes,) replilles, &c. Whick will prover a source of witerest et Entertainment to many who haor a four bours to spau whib in Rio Janeiro. Traways belanging to Compy Evry 10 Minutes." It is obscure, but one seems to feel what the Joological Gardens are driving at. The Teuton finds himself in a worse case. He is invited to the "Garten au Bar," and will hardly be flattered to find that his beloved Biergarten has been converted into Bear-garden by the lively Portuguese.

BISMARCK MEMOIRS EXIST

Report that They Are in the Hands of Cotta and May Be Published in December.

OPPOSED A PUBLIC FUNERAL

Lord Salisbury's Telegram of Condolence Gives Great Satisfaction in Berlin—Bismarck's End Expected.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Lord Salisbury's telegram of condolence, describing the "splendid genius" of Prince Bismarck, gives great satisfaction.

Emperor William announces that he will present a valuable picture of Bismarck to the warship Fürst Bismarck, now in process of construction at Kiel. Bismarck, it is reported, once said to his wife:

"I will at least take precautions in good time against mischievous pranks being played with my dead body. I should not like to furnish what the Berliners call a 'beautiful corpse' in one of those theatrical tragi-comedies, something between a village fair and a church procession. It would be about the only thing that now has any terrors for me."

Herr Hayden, editor of the Zukunft, which publishes the foregoing, was one of Bismarck's most intimate friends. In the course of the same article he says:

"Dr. Schweninger knew last October that the Prince was doomed, but kept the knowledge secret until the end. It was in accordance with Prince Bismarck's own wish that the letter of resignation was published six hours after his death, because he feared that, if it was longer delayed, high influences might prevent its publication altogether."

Eighteen hundred telegrams have arrived at Friedrichsruh, and 2,180 have been dispatched since the death.

The whereabouts of the memoirs are still kept secret, but it is asserted that they are in the hands of Cotta, at Stuttgart. Despite denials, it is unlikely that they will be published before December, as they are not yet printed, and must be copyrighted in America and abroad for simultaneous publication.

It is believed that the memoirs will furnish a key to the diplomatic history of the last forty years.

WILLIAM MAES A SPEECH.

He Addresses His Ministers After the Bismarck Memorial Services.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The official Reichsanzeiger to-day says that after yesterday's religious services in the Emperor William Memorial Church in memory of the late Prince Bismarck, the Emperor assembled the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and the Cabinet Ministers in the vestibule and made them a lengthy address.

HONORS TO BISMARCK AT HAVANA.

The Warships and the Cabanas Fortress Fire Salutes.

HAVANA, Aug. 5.—On receipt of the news of the death of Prince Bismarck, the German cruiser Geier fired nineteen shots, at three-minute intervals, and the French cruiser in the harbor and the Cabanas fortress also fired salutes.

In token of sorrow the local German colony held special funeral services at the German Casino, at which were present the officers of the cruiser Geier and other military and political functionaries. Herr Falk, the German Consul, presided and delivered a funeral eulogy. While the services were in progress the flags at all the Consulates were at half-mast.

The Geier left Havana yesterday for Santiago and Puerto Rican ports. She carried several passengers, among them the Swedish Captain Bends.

PHOTOGRAPHED BISMARCK DEAD.

Prince Herbert Prosecutes Two Men for Entering the Death Chamber.

HAMBURG, Aug. 5.—The police here are proceeding, at the instance of Prince Herbert Bismarck, under an application to the Altona Provincial Court, against two photographers, Wilcke and Priester, for entering the Castle of Friedrichsruh and photographing the remains of Prince Bismarck shortly after his death.

The proceedings are based on the Criminal Code dealing with "breaches of domestic peace."

British Consul's Wife Dies at Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Ethel Frances Blakeley Jerome, wife of the British Consul ad interim, died on Tuesday night of malarial fever.

CAPT. CLARK SENT HOME.

Oregon's Commander Examined by a Medical Board—His Long Career in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Capt. Charles E. Clark, commander of the battleship Oregon, has been invalided home. The news of Capt. Clark's illness came as a shock to his Washington friends in and out of the navy, who have followed with intense interest his noble trip from San Francisco around "The Horn" to Florida, and noted with added interest his conduct of the Oregon in the battle with Cervera's squadron.

Definite information concerning his illness is not obtainable at the Navy Department. Secretary Long said to-night that Capt. Clark had been granted leave of absence on account of sickness, but that he had no knowledge of how sick he was or from what disease he was suffering.

It is believed at the Navy Department that Capt. Clark is suffering from some climatic affection, induced probably by the tremendous strain under which he has been for months.

Charles Edgar Clark was born in Vermont in 1845, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1860. His course at Annapolis was interrupted by the civil war, when he gave up his studies and went into the service and was ordered to the steam sloop Ossipee, which was one of the Western Gulf blockading squadron. He had not been very long aboard this ship when she became engaged in the battle of Mobile Bay, on Aug. 5, 1864, with Admiral Farragut.

Since the civil war he has been at various times connected with the Mare Island and the Boston Navy Yard, the North Atlantic and Asiatic stations, the Naval Academy, the training ship New Hampshire, and with the torpedo station. In 1881 he became a Commander. In 1896 he took charge as Captain of the coast-defense monitor Monterey.

Capt. Clark held this command until shortly after the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor. At the time he was at the Mare Island Navy Yard with the Monterey. The threatening aspect of affairs with Spain convinced the Government that the battle ship Oregon, then on the Pacific Coast, should be brought around Cape Horn to the Atlantic. Capt. Clark took command of the ship, and he was ordered to sail from San Francisco on March 19. It was then that he began his world-famed run of sixty-five days around Cape Horn. The distance covered was 13,000 miles, being the longest and quickest trip on record.

Despite this long voyage the Oregon joined Admiral Sampson's squadron without any accident or delay, and entered into the war with a zest. Capt. Clark's discipline was evident in the effective and disastrous work against Cervera's fleet at Santiago July 3.

New Yorkers' Gift to the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Some time ago Nathan Straus of New York wrote the War Department offering to furnish the department with an artificial ice plant, capable of producing thirteen tons of ice per day and the apparatus necessary for the filtering of 20,000 gallons of water a day. In addition to the machinery itself, which Mr. Straus offered for the use of the American soldiers at Santiago, the offer included the salaries of the men to operate it. The offer has been accepted by the department. Those associated with Mr. Straus in making the offer are J. Pierpont Morgan, Perry Belmont, and President Steward of the United States Trust Company.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS CASE.

Board of Education Committee Hears the Charges Against Superintendent Snyder — Accusation Against Contractor Gallagher.

The Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, which has been holding hearings in secret for some time on the charges made by former Inspector Franklin and Inspector Dennison against C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, opened the doors yesterday and allowed reporters to enter. The hearing lasted from 5 o'clock in the afternoon till 10 o'clock at night.

The charges against Superintendent Snyder of allowing faulty and fraudulent work in school buildings were entirely answered by the testimony, as was acknowledged by Franklin's counsel, and the examination took a new turn, so that the hearing appeared to be for the purpose of showing that Franklin had been a good inspector, and that he had been turned out of his employment because contractors, particularly P. J. Gallagher, did not want him.

The mystery surrounding the charges was not solved, and no clue to the purpose of their being brought, and who is behind them, could be got.

The most sensational part of Superintendent Snyder's testimony was his remarks about Contractor Gallagher. He told of having trouble with him everywhere. He testified that in 1896 he had employed a man as inspector on the Edgecombe Avenue School building whom he had known for years, for the reason that he was afraid of Gallagher. It was developed afterward that this same man, however, had been dismissed for allowing bad work to be done, and that Mr. Snyder would not hire him again nor recommend him for any position.

The Superintendent said that when he got Franklin's affidavit first he called on Gallagher to open up the concrete work in the school and show what it was. Mr. Gallagher did so, and he found it was all right, but the Superintendent made an investigation of his own, and discovered that somebody under Mr. Gallagher's orders had dug holes and "salted" them, so that when Inspectors came from the Building Department to examine them they would show the required depth and quality of foundation.

A foreman for Gallagher whose name is Quinn was said to have "salted" the holes.

Counsel Marshall, in the course of his questions, asked Superintendent Snyder if he had ever heard that wooden beams in the Fifty-first Street School built by Gallagher projected into the smoke flues. Mr. Snyder said that this was a violation of law, and if it was so he would like to know about it. Mr. Marshall declared that he would have the beams on every floor examined within forty-eight hours.

Superintendent Snyder denied that he had dismissed Franklin on account of Gallagher's threat, and said that if Gallagher ever asked him to have a man removed he would keep the man for that very reason.

At the suggestion of Commissioner Jack the letter of Mr. Snyder demanding an investigation of the charges against him was read. The Commissioner suppressed the last paragraph till the counsel for Franklin agreed to have it read. This charged Franklin and others with being in a conspiracy against him. Just what this conspiracy was Mr. Snyder would not tell.

The hearing adjourned at 10 o'clock. Lawyer Marshall said that he did not care to go any further into the charges against Snyder, but he wanted to continue a cross-examination of him on other points. Commissioner Mack said he was going out of town for about three weeks, and decided to set no date for the next hearing, but announced that he would call it.

PROF. HERMAN GOING TO BOSTON.

The Berlin Musical Director Will Succeed Carl Zerrahn.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Secretary Stephen R. Dowe of the Handel and Haydn Society of this city, received a cablegram this forenoon from Prof. Reinhold L. Herman of Berlin, notifying the society of his acceptance of their offer to become director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Carl Zerrahn. Prof. Herman has a wide reputation as a musical director both in America and Europe.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mlle. de Lussan, after concluding her engagement with Maurice Grau at Covent Garden, decided not to sing again in opera until she accompanies Mme. Melba to New York, when she will become a member of Mme. Melba's Opera Company.

Mme. Emma Eames and her husband, Julien Storey, who remained in London for a short period after the close of the opera season, have left the British metropolis for a brief sojourn in Italy, after which they will return to their Paris home, remaining there until they start for this country, which will be early in October.

This city is to have another patriotic naval spectacle, which will be produced under the management of Brady & Ziegfeld, who have secured the American and Canadian rights from T. N. Singh & Co. of London. The inventor, Carl Leps, sailed from Hamburg Thursday in charge of the miniature ships and electrical plant.

Applications from prospective producers of new comedies for August and September at the Bijou have been very numerous. The probability is, however, that the house will remain closed until Sam Bernard's début as a star in the "Marquis of Michigan," on Sept. 17. Miss Maud Haslam's rôle in this new farce is said to be on somewhat broader lines than those she has been identified with in recent years.

Rehearsals will begin Monday morning at the Garden Theatre of John J. McNally's new comedy, "A Reign of Error," in which the Rogers brothers will be starred this season, under the direction of Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger. Mr. McNally has completed the comedy, which is in three acts, and is considered a distinct departure from any of his previous efforts.

Gustave Kerker will sail for England to-day on the Lucania, and during his stay abroad his place as conductor of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" will be filled by Clarence West. He goes to London for the purpose of rehearsing two new companies of "The Belle of New York," which are to tour the large and small cities of the provinces, and also to rewrite some of the music of his opera "Kismet," which will be produced some time this Autumn.

After this evening's performance of "Cook's Tour" at Koster & Bial's the music hall will close, but the management announce that the performance on the roof will continue, and with every week the programme will be augmented with new talent. Rumor has it that preparations are in progress for a new burlesque, to be produced next month, but the report could not be confirmed. It is said that Joseph W. Herbert, author of "Cook's Tour," will be the librettist, and that the play will be based upon the story of Rip Van Winkle.

POLICY BEFORE THE BABY.

Colored Man Abandons a Child at a Fire to Find Insurance Papers.

As between a baby and a life insurance policy, in a fire which last night threatened the existence of both, H. Hilman, a colored man living on the third floor of the tenement at 233 West Sixty-first Street, chose the policy and left the baby to its fate. That fate would undoubtedly have been death had it not been for the fortunate arrival of neighbors.

It appears that in the evening Mrs. Hilman went out, leaving her husband and the baby of a friend in the apartment. When she came home she saw smoke issuing from beneath the door of one of her rooms, and immediately set up a howl, which nearly startled her neighbors to death. Then, as became a godly pillar of the Union Baptist Church to which she belongs, and for which she had been collecting last night, she dropped on her knees and began to pray, letting the fire take care of itself—and her husband and baby as well.

Neighbors, however, thought that action would be better than prayer under such stress of circumstances, and, accordingly, they broke open the door and, with the help of the police, who had arrived, found Helman, half blinded by the smoke, rooting around in an old bureau for his insurance papers. He gave no thought to the baby, which was found, overcome by the smoke, lying in its cradle. Five minutes more and it would have been suffocated.

It took four policemen to carry Helman out, as he was determined to save his policy or die in the effort.

The united efforts of police and firemen put out the fire and subdued the agitated tenants after some $800 damage had been done.

Children Buried in a Sand Bank.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 5.—George Partlow, six years old, and John Collins, four years old, were buried by the caving-in of a sand bank while playing this afternoon. The bodies were not found for several hours.

Camp Black—Infantry and Artillery. See L. I. R. R. adv., excursion column.—Adv.

LIEUT. HOBSON HONORED

Receives a Fine Sword from Cottagers and Guests at Long Beach Hotel.

A LARGE AUDIENCE PRESENT

The Lieutenant's Response to the Presentation Speech Made by the Rev. Dr. G. H. Hepworth Is Greeted with Enthusiasm.

Amid unbounded enthusiasm, accompanied by cheers that could be heard in every nook and corner of the Long Beach Hotel, Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson was last night presented with a magnificent sword, costing $275, the gift jointly of the guests of the hotel and the cottagers at Long Beach, L. I. The sword bore no inscription, but the sentiment of the donors was expressed in the presentation speech, which was made on their behalf by the Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth, one of the cottagers.

Fully 500 persons, including a large number of children, crowded the large ballroom when Lieut. Hobson, with Mrs. E. J. Gavegan leaning on his arm, entered and took a rear seat on the platform reserved for the committee in charge of the presentation, and its specially invited guests, including Mrs. Hobson and Miss Hobson, the Lieutenant's mother and sister, Irving H. Patton and Miss Katie Patton, his cousins; Mrs. Frederick T. Van Beuren, Miss Elizabeth Van Beuren, and Miss Annie Van Bueren. The committee included Fred C. Cocheu, George H. Roberts, Jr., ex-Park Commissioner D. N. Somers of Brooklyn, Col. Meredith L. Jones, J. J. Spowers, E. I. Horseman, J. W. Cooper, R. M. Walters, E. J. Gavegan, and Paul K. Ames.

Lieut. Hobson had barely sat down when somebody in the audience proposed three cheers, which were given with a will.

Fred C. Cocheu, acting as Chairman, at once introduced the Rev. Dr. Hepworth, who, speaking to the Lieutenant, said in part:

"I have a very simple but a very agreeable duty to perform in bidding you welcome to our seashore home, where the waves of the broad Atlantic pounding on the beach join us in our hearty applause for your masterful and historic deed. It is our privilege to add one little leaf to the wreath of laurel which the Nation has already placed upon your brow. I have often pictured to myself the incident in which you and your companions took so noble a part. I could see you sitting in the solitude of your own soul pondering over the dangers which you and your men were ready to perform in the name of your country and of your flag. I could hear the generous though perhaps envious words of the thousands who bade you farewell and at the same time godspeed, hardly hoping to look upon your face again. I can hear the full diapason of the batteries showering shot and shell, which the enemy hoped would be your requiem. I can see your brother officer, Ensign Powell, in his little launch wondering where you had vanished, but fearing the worst, floating about in these waves, that perchance he might see some dead on their surface. But the stars were above you, and above them was the withholding hand of Almighty God.

"At the same time I do not forget the chivalrous deed of Admiral Cervera [applause, in which Hobson joined,] in sending word to your command that you were safe in prison. In conclusion, my dear boy, let me express the hope that you may live on the high level which you set for yourself when amid the thunderous music of shot and shell you bravely performed your duty. God bless you."

When the applause and cheering, which lasted fully five minutes, had subsided, the large leather and satin-lined case, containing the sword, was produced and handed by the Rev. Dr. Hepworth to Lieut. Hobson.

Lieut. Hobson's Response.

The officer grasped the gold and silver trimmed leather scabbard, and holding the blade aloft in the manner of a salute, slowly brought it down and carefully sheathed it. For the next minute he stood speechless, and then in a voice vibrating with emotion, he addressed himself to the previous speaker as follows:

"Reverend and Honored Sir: It is with the profoundest emotion that I receive and accept this beautiful and magnificent token, so spontaneously offered by this generous group. I cannot adequately express my appreciation and my thanks. I can only say that as long as my career shall or may continue this emblem shall be dearly cherished and shall ever recall this occasion, this spot on the Atlantic, and when, perhaps far away, any occasion may occur to use it or to have it in service I cannot but feel that the thought of this occasion will add to the inspiration that will prompt the performance of my future duty.

"I have only to beg, in accepting this token, that you appreciate and recall the fact that the little incident at the front is but an indication of the condition and status of your sailors afloat, and I have only to add that then and forever, in any emergency, they will be anxious and ready to do their whole duty."

During Lieut. Hobson's speech of acknowledgment, which was delivered with the greatest deliberation, the most intense silence prevailed, but as soon as he had finished the enthusiasm, pent-up while the audience hung on his words, burst forth, and cheer after cheer rent the air. Flags, handkerchiefs, and hats were waved for several minutes, and then, to satisfy the increasing clamor, Chairman Cocheu announced that the guest of the evening would be pleased to meet the audience in the parlor, but that, on account of the lateness of the hour—it was after 10—children would be the first to be received.

The youngsters no sooner heard this than they at once began to clamber up on the platform, and Lieut. Hobson soon found himself in the midst of a struggling mass of children of all ages striving for an opportunity to kiss and shake his hands. He was deeply moved by this demonstration, and warmly greeted every child. Until late into the night he was kept busy meeting admirers and distributing his autograph.

Time for Business.

With all his social engagements, Lieut. Hobson found time during the day to attend to some important business connected with the raising of the Cristobal Colon. He spent considerable of the forenoon at the offices of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, after having breakfasted at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel with Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. On his return from the wrecking company's offices he took luncheon at the Aldine Club as the guest of his cousins, Mr. and Miss Patten.

Shortly before 4 o'clock the committee having in charge the presentation of the sword to the hero of the Merrimac called at the Astoria to escort the Lieutenant to the Long Island Railroad Company's station in Long Island City. The trip was made in open carriages, and all along the route people who recognized Lieut. Hobson greeted him with cheers. At 4:19 the entire party left in a special parlor car. It took about forty minutes to reach Long Beach.

At the Long Beach Station a crowd of fully 500 persons had gathered. They were there at least an hour before the train carrying the party arrived, and when finally the smoke of the long-expected special was seen curling beyond the curve, a rush was made for points of vantage. Every one was eager to be the first to shake the Lieutenant's hand and extend to him the first words of greeting. The train pulled up at the private platform of the Long Beach Hotel and Lieut. Hobson, leaning on the arms of Mr. Cocheu and Mr. Gavegan, stepped out. The moment the crowd caught sight of him they gave three ringing cheers and made a rush for his hands. His arms for several minutes were worked like pump handles, while men, women, and children cheered again and again.

All the employes of the hotel, mostly colored men, had turned out to greet the young Southerner, and one negro, a porter, carrying a large flag, struck up "My Country 'Tis of Thee" as soon as he had had the satisfaction of shaking Lieut. Hobson's hand. The tune was taken up by all present, and the familiar strains were sung while the hero of the hour made his way with considerable difficulty to the hotel.

The broad veranda of the hotel was lined with people, principally girls, clad for the most part in bright costumes, and they gave the distinguished guest another ovation as he slowly ascended the stairs leading to the parlors of the hotel. At the head of the stairs he was met by A. E. Dick, the proprietor of the hotel, who in a few words bade him a hearty welcome.

As soon as Lieut. Hobson could free himself from the crowd, which surged all about him at every step, he went down to the beach and took a long swim in company with Mr. Gavegan, his host for the evening, who has established a record for long distance swimming. The Lieutenant is, however, also an excellent swimmer, and kept side by side with his host for almost half a mile.

At 6:30 dinner was served in an annex to the main dining room, and the guests at that function consisted of the party that had accompanied the Lieutenant on the trip from this city. There were no speeches, but the hotel orchestra played patriotic airs outside, and at the conclusion of the meal the entire party sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Lieut. Hobson had originally intended returning to this city last night, but he was prevailed upon to remain at Long Beach overnight, and will leave there this morning at 8:07. He goes to Washington to-day, and within a few days expects to go South to rejoin the fleet.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Richard W. Buttle.

Major Richard Warren Buttle, a lifelong resident of Brooklyn, died at his home, 105 Berkeley Place, yesterday morning after a week's illness with Bright's disease. He was born in Ireland in March, 1838, and came to this country with his parents when very young. In 1861, at the first call for volunteers, he enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment and was in one of the first companies to cross the bridge over the Potomac into Southern territory. He was commissioned Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment and was promoted to a Captaincy. He was brevetted Major for gallantry in action. Upon the restoration of peace he entered in the wholesale woolen trade in Brooklyn. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, and U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R. The funeral services will be at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventh Avenue and Sterling Place, to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. Dr. A. Stewart Walsh, Chaplain of the Grant Post, will preach the sermon. The burial will be in Greenwood.

Edwin F. Gillette.

Edwin F. Gillette, one of the oldest theatrical treasurers in this city, died at his home, 461 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, on Thursday morning, of pleuro-pneumonia, leaving a wife and six children. The funeral services will be held to-night at 8 o'clock at his home. Mr. Gillette was connected with the late firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau in the capacity of advance agent and Treasurer for several of their road companies. He was also connected with the Academy of Music in the earlier days of the Mapleson administration. During the last two years he had been employed by Treasurer Max Hirsch of the Metropolitan Opera House as door keeper of the stockholders' entrance on the Thirty-ninth Street side of the Opera House. He was a member of the Treasurers' Club of America.

Vicar General O'Hara.

The Rev. Dr. James F. O'Hara, Vicar General of the Rochester Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, and rector of the Immaculate Conception Church, died at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, yesterday morning. Dr. O'Hara was one of the most widely and well-known clergymen in Rochester. His acquaintance in the city was extensive from the fact that during a priesthood of nearly twenty-nine years he was connected with St. Patrick's Cathedral, St. Bridget's Church, Church of the Immaculate Conception, and general diocesan matters.

Obituary Notes.

WILFORD LINSLY died Thursday evening at his home, in this city. He was a graduate of the Scientific School of Yale College and a member of the Yale Club of this city. He was a landscape painter, and his work during recent years had been mostly of views in the White Mountains and vicinity. His enthusiastic devotion to art and the care and skill which characterize his paintings placed him in high distinction in his profession.

FRANCIS J. DOREMUS, former Assemblyman from Morris County, N. J., died suddenly at his home on Prospect Place, North Plainfield on Thursday night from a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Doremus was in apparent good health when he retired at 10 o'clock, but felt distressed a short time after. He arose and sat down in a chair and soon after expired. He was eighty-two years old, and leaves a wife and four children. He was born in Madison, Morris County.

JANE OLIVER, sixty-four years old, wife of T. Mason Oliver, School Inspector for thirty-five years, died Thursday at her home, 1,007 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, from cancer. Mrs. Oliver was born in Belfast, Ireland, and came to this country forty-five years ago, being married to Mr. Oliver a year later. The funeral will be held on Sunday at 2 P. M. in the Dutch Reformed Church, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, of which church Mrs. Oliver had been a member for thirty-five years. The interment will be in Woodlawn.

DEATH OF "PHIL" MILLIGAN.

The Old-Time Saloon and Restaurant Keeper Passes Away—His Interesting Resort.

Philip Milligan, better known as "Phil" among those who for a quarter of a century and more were patrons of his saloon and restaurant at the Webster House, 1,261 Broadway—which they only know as "Milligan's"—died on Thursday at his home, 434 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. He was fifty-nine years old, and is survived by his widow. Funeral services will be held to-day at the Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. He will be buried in Calvary Cemetery.

Milligan started his establishment in the Webster House Building twenty-nine years ago, and rapidly secured a paying clientage among those of the frequenters of the Tenderloin who had "money to burn," but wanted its equivalent in the best of good cheer. What Parker was to the horsemen Milligan was to the cream of the police force. His customers were high-class sportsmen, the gambling fraternity, and the "sporty" elements of the Legislature and the Judiciary. All these contributors to his prosperity stood or sat at Milligan's bar or restaurant tables on the plane of equality.

All patrons of Milligan's were safe from molestation the moment they entered his place. In rare instances "Phil" found occasion to enjoin a chevalier of some tortuous industry from continuing his patronage. The operation never attracted attention.

Some of the men about town who were constant visitors at Milligan's were Philo Fields, Washington Nathan, ex-Inspector Williams, the late Capt. Slevin, ex-Capt. Reilly, the late Judge Randolph B. Martine, Andrew J. White, Inspectors McLaughlin and Grant, ex-Chief Byrnes, Judge Rappello, "Al" Adams, "Bud" Ellis, James Heffernan, and not a few Kings of the gambling community. At Milligan's was organized the "Cumberland Crew," whose leading members were Capts. Thomas Reilly and Edward Slevin. It endured until the proprietor ended his connection with the place three years ago.

Milligan's was always famous for its dishes being the forerunners of the market season, and the serving of champagne in ideal condition.

The proprietor retired in 1895 with an ample fortune, but it would have been three times what it was had he not dabbled in Wall Street speculation. He went to an estate at Fairhaven, Conn., and planned to live the life of a gentleman farmer, but he yearned for New York and returned within a year.

HE SWORE BY GUGGENHEIMER.

Angry Driver Found a Legal Method of Expressing Deep Feeling.

While lighting his bicycle lamp last night, on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, Alexander H. Hamilton of 246 West Twenty-seventh Street, a brother of the former Police Commissioner, failed to see a Fifth Avenue stage bearing down upon him. The driver was either sleepy or intoxicated—the police say a little of both—and had little control of his team.

Mr. Hamilton saw the team when it was almost upon him, and had just time to get out of the way. His wheel was completely wrecked. There were a dozen women in the stage, and they were greatly excited. The driver, Robert Gaphouse, forty-five years old, of 1,073 Park Avenue, was arrested.

On his way to the station he gave a remarkable exhibition of profanity. When warned by the policeman that this would be charged against him, he took another tack and vented his feelings by repeating the name of Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, the father of the anti-profanity ordinance.

Chinch Bugs in Brooklyn Lawns.

The residents of Washington Avenue, one of Brooklyn's best thoroughfares, are exercised over the appearance of the chinch bug in their lawns. This bug kills the grass by eating its roots. It is brown and black, and is hard to distinguish from the soil itself. S. O. Howard, entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday to investigate the pest. He said last night that the bugs have never made their appearance in any numbers before in this State, and he considers the condition serious. According to a recent report of the entomologist, the nine States in which they were found suffered a loss of $60,000,000 in one year through them.

Clambake at Lake Hopatcong.

MOUNT ARLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 5.—The Lake Hopatcong Club is making preparations for a clambake to-morrow, and the attendance promises to be large. The rules of the club will be relaxed sufficiently to permit friends of the members to secure accommodations in the clubhouse. The lake affords many opportunities for enjoyment, and the drives around the shores are well patronized. There are not as many sailboats as formerly on the lake, steam and electric launches having taken their place, but enough remain to preserve the picturesque appearance of the lake. Among those now summering here are the families of Messrs. Albert Tilt, R. L. Edwards, S. G. Poole, H. P. Frothingham, J. Knox Phillips, J. G. Van Vleet, Dr. Vail, A. Van Dalsen, Henry Altenbrand, Max Norman, and Robert Dunlap.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Loss of hair, which often mars the prettiest face, prevented by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On Aug. 4, Francis Xavier, beloved son of Katherine and John M. Campbell, aged 3 years.
Funeral private.
Columbus (Neb.) papers please copy.

HART.—At Stamford, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 4, 1898, Mary, wife of the late Rev. A. B. Hart of New York City, in the 67th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

KEILEY.—Suddenly, on Aug. 3, 1898, Hannah M., widow of Matthew Keiley, and daughter of the late Francis Martin.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 17 Christopher St., Friday, Aug. 5, at 8:15 P. M. Interment at Stelton, N. J., at convenience of the family.

LEHMAN.—On Thursday, Aug. 4, 1898, Gustave J. Lehman, beloved son of Hannah and the late Julius Lehman, in the 39th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 59 West 89th St. Interment private.

LINSLY.—Thursday evening, Aug. 4, at his residence in this city, Wilford Linsly, in the 54th year of his age.
Notice of funeral services will be given to-morrow.

MACAULAY.—Thursday evening, Aug. 4, 1898, Andrew J. Macaulay.
Funeral services at his late residence, 169 West 81st St., this (Saturday) morning, Aug. 6, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

NEWMAN.—At Long Branch, Aug. 4, Lavinia, beloved wife of Henry Newman, in the 54th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, 6 East 62d St., New York City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 7, at 10:30 o'clock.

OLIVER.—On Thursday, Aug. 4, Jane, wife of T. Mason Oliver, at her late residence, 1,007 East 165th St.
Relatives, friends, Commissioners, Inspectors, Principals, and teachers of the public schools, Borough of the Bronx, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Mott Haven Reformed Church, corner 3d Av. and 146th St., Sunday, Aug. 7, at 2 P. M.
Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

PIRSSON.—On Friday, Aug. 5, Francis Morris Pirsson, aged 60 years.
Funeral services will be held in the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital Sunday at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SEYMOUR.—At Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1898, Mary Anne Seymour, wife of Isaac L. Seymour and daughter of the late John P. Crysler of Williamsburg, Ontario.

TOTTEN.—Wednesday night, Aug. 3, Harriet Seely Totten, widow of George M. Totten.
Funeral services at her late residence, 67 West 73d St., Saturday, Aug. 6, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 5.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ANDERS, Charlotte, 343 E. 51st St.	83	3
ATCHINSON, Margaret, 236 E. 74th.	55	5
BUTLER, Elizabeth, 2,226 1st Av.	1	3
BOOKER, Alfonso P., 66 W. 138th St.	1	3
BURGER, Jacob, 134 Avenue D	60	3
BARRETT, Thomas F., 1,807 Park Av.	28	3
BICKHOEFER, John C., 249 W. 66th.	1	5
BLOOM, Jennie, 141 Ludlow St.	1	3
BULLARD, Frederick O., 112 E. 125th	58	4
BURGESS, Harry, 221 W. 63d St.	3	4
BLACKFORD, Ellen, 2,009 Boston R'd.	15	2
BRENNAN, Bridget, 470 E. 135th St.	64	3
BEAR, Catharine M., 643 Bergen Av.	43	3
BERGMAN, Mary, 63 Jefferson St.	2	4
CALHOUN, Margaret R., 182 Waverley Place	63	4
CASEY, John, 249 W. 66th St.	35	3
CRAIG, Helen, 792 9th Av.	31	5
CARNEY, Thomas, 520 W. 40th St.	13	3
CAHN, Bertha, 162 Essex St.	42	5
DONNELLY, John E., 440 E. 14th St.	43	5
DRISCOLL, Patrick, 74 Oliver St.	55	4
DUNN, Andrew, 99 Madison St.	3	3
DWYER, Johanna, 386 8th Av.	78	3
DALTO, Cono, 85 Baxter St.	3	5
DELANEY, Michael, Lebanon Hospital	50	3
DENNIS, John, Hart's Island	34	2
DOOLEY, Irene, 309 E. 93d St.	1	5
DOW, Susan, 404 W. 56th St.	42	3
ECONOMY, Antone, 213 W. 18th St.	25	2
ERICKSON, John, 155 W. 100th St.	30	3
FURSATTEL, Olga, 161 W. 20th St.	1	3
FRUITKOFF, Salomon, 47 Orchard.	35	4
FAULHABER, Julia, 714 E. 147th St.	36	3
FARINA, Joseph, 3,167 Jerome Av.	38	5
FORRESTER, Mary, 416 W. 11th St.	49	2
GREENBAUM, Augusta, 152 E. 106th.	45	3
GORMAN, Marie, 450 W. 17th St.	3	3
GILLINGHAM, Lilian E., 1,462 Vyse Av.	13	3
GREEN, Maud, 540 5th Av.	81	4
GRIER, Thomas F., 1,623 Bathgate Av.	53	2
GILMARTIN, Mary A., 407 E. 17th St.	39	4
HAWLEY, Adelia E., 419 W. 19th St.	65	3
HOROWITZ, Betzol, 41 Ludlow St.	1	4
HICKEY, Christopher, St. Joseph's Hospital	53	4
HOFFMAN, Appolonia, 749 Courtlandt Av.	57	2
HALEY, William, King's Bridge Road.	50	4
JUNEAUX, Annie, 328 E. 36th St.	45	3
JOHNSON, Nels, Brooklyn	55	5
KELLY, Frank, 333 E. 43d St.	10	1
KANTROWICH, Fanny, 72 Forsyth.	1	5
KEILEY, Hannah M., 17 Christopher.	79	3
KEEFE, Agnes, 450 W. 32d St.	50	3
KAISER, Harriet, 225 E. 85th St.	50	4
KENNEDY, John F., 226 W. 61st St.	26	4
LEVINSOHN, Sadie, Hebrew Orphan Asylum	12	4
LOSCHEL, Edward T., 136 Allen St.	1	3
LACERRA, Louise, 563 Grand St.	1	4
LAMORTE, Antonio, 474 Pearl St.	2	4
LAUX, Otto, 411 E. 63d St.	1	5
McARDLE, Margaret, 515 W. 28th St.	46	3
McCABE, John, 162 W. 61st St.	5	3
McALEER, Catharine, 542 E. 142d St.	58	2
McCABE, James, 306 E. Broadway.	30	5
McFARLANE, Mary, 722 Amsterdam Av.	1	4
MORGAN, Elizabeth, 548 W. 53d St.	46	5
MENSCHES, John, 2,931 3d Av.	77	3
MANDELL, Anna D., 578 Walton Av.	29	2
MILLER, Lydia, 837 S. Boulevard.	38	4
O'MEALIA, Julia, 214 Grand St.	60	3
PITTMAN, Walker, 1,424 Avenue A.	1	3
PLOGER, Emma, Lebanon Hospital.	23	2
PRESTON, Lillian M., Foundling Hos.	1	2
PANERUCCI, Giuseppe, 29 Grand St.	88	4
PERSKY, Max, 380 E. Houston St.	1	5
RUSH, Sarah, Fulton Av.	49	3
ROTTLER, Joseph, 21 W. 101st St.	36	2
RODGERS, Jane, 517 W. 46th St.	56	3
SEYMOUR, Robert, 145 W. 24th St.	50	3
STEIN, Yetta, 78 E. Broadway.	24	4
SCHAEFER, Joseph, 133 W. 19th St.	1	3
SCHULZE, Caroline, 156 E. 106th St.	70	3
SWEENEY, Margaret, 226 E. 56th St.	28	3
SHIELDS, Peter, 208 E. 38th St.	1	4
STERN, Naomi, 593 Eagle Av.	1	3
SUNDHEIMER, Elizabeth, 505 E. 144th St.	1	4
STRUTHERS, Jessie C., Home for Incurables	57	3
SMITH, Rudolph, 1,141 Ogden Av.	28	3
SMITH, Lizzie, 269 7th Av.	32	2
SCHMOHL, William H. J., 201 E. 112th St.	1	5
SKALLEN, Frances A., 429 W. 17th.	17	5
STEWART, Annie, 12 Market St.	1	5
SUTOR, Theresa, 78 W. 12th St.	72	3
TOOMEY, James, 473 9th St.	1	3
TAYLOR, Mary, Home for Incurables.	5	3
VOGEL, George, 216 E. 13th St.	41	4
WEBER, Christian, 1,074 1st Av.	61	2
WALSH, Peter, 108 Leroy St.	2	3
WEARTY, John, St. Joseph's Hosp.	34	3
WEBER, Frederick, 725 E. 163d St.	82	2
WHERRY, Eliza M., 508 W. 39th St.	38	4
WALSH, Agnes, 106 E. 102d St.	2	3

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ACKERMAN, Amy, 541 Bainbridge St.	88	4
ACKERSON, Kate, 91 Butler St.	35	3
BAUER, Henry, 230 Boerum St.	56	3
BENNETT, Sarah, 279 19th St.	85	3
BURLING, D., Kings County Hosp.	71	2
BAILEY, John, 732 Gates Av.	1	4
BERRY, Grace, Brooklyn Hosp.	5	3
BONNER, Edward, 20 Stewart St.	59	3
COSNEY, Celia, 274 Tillary St.	1	4
CRANKSHAW, Kate, 396 Pulaski St.	39	4
DUFF, Thomas, 487 14th St.	49	3
DENDORFER, Margaret, 703 Hart St.	24	3
DURWELL, Anna, 640 Hart St.	50	4
DE OZEVILLE, Helen, 120 Milton St.	86	3
ESEN, Elsie, 23 Stewart St.	1	3
ELLERON, Annie, 104 Sanford St.	2	3
FLYNN, James, 300 Bedford Av.	1	4
GORMAN, Adelaide, 1,332 Bushwick Av.	1	4
HUNT, Owen, Kings County Hosp.	34	4
HANNIGAN, Marion, 451 Warren St.	1	3
HYER, Charles, 820 Bergen St.	25	3
HEIDAGGE, J., 142 Norwood Av.	5	4
HADDOCK, Francis, 65 Canton St.	2	3
KRAMER, Estelle, 34 Floyd St.	1	3
KELLY, Daniel, 204 48th St.	57	3
KILDAY, Annie, St. Peter's Hosp.	62	3
KELTON, Eliza, 82 Franklin St.	41	4
LETTAN, Edith, 201 59th St.	1	5
LITTLE, Thomas, 249 Macon St.	79	3
MADDEN, George, 120 Grand St.	30	3
MIDDLECAMP, J., Long Island State Hosp.	70	3
MILES, Leo, Kings County Hosp.	33	1
MORRISEY, J., 14 Skillman Av.	1	3
MOREY, Daniel, foot Stratton's Walk.	33	3
MULLEN, Mary, 21 Main St.	12	3
MALONEY, Mary, 404 Carlton Av.	38	3
MALLOY, W., 449 State St.	21	4
NOLLER, Charles, 145 Atkins Av.	1	3
NELKIN, William, 32 Pilling St.	5	3
OSCHMANN, Carl, 586 Court St.	67	3
POOSCH, Louis, 311 15th St.	1	4
PALSON, Charles, 24 Joralemon St.	38	3
SAVAGE, Henry, 1,828 3d Av.	35	3
STUART, Anna, 306 Macon St.	70	3
SPINELLI, Mike, 61st St. and 7th Av.	1	3
SOEHREN, Gustav, 201 Palmetto St.	60	3
TURNER, Catharine, Kings County Hosp.	78	2
THOMAS, Erwin, 779 Hart St.	5	4
VITILLI, F., 490 Adelphi St.	1	4
WOLTER, August, 1,209 Myrtle Av.	1	4

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking REORGANIZATION.

A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds and a majority of the general mortgage bonds having been deposited with the undersigned Committee under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated May 12th, 1898, notice is hereby given that the time within which securities may be deposited under said plan and agreement without penalty has been extended to and including **August Fifteenth, 1898.**

New York, July 26th, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman;
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, JR.,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway, New York City.

GOVERNMENT 3% BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
OR
ALLOTMENTS FINANCED
BY
ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY
BANKERS & BROKERS
9 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown	$92.83
Charles Carew	361.60
H. McAleenan	164.01
Estate Cath. O'Neill	66.29

State of New York, City and County of New York, s. s.

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier of the West Side Bank of New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1898.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

je16-1aw6wS

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

WAR LOAN.
U. S. Government new three per cents. bought and subscriptions financed. Description of all Gov. loans mailed on application.
FREDERIC B. COCHRAN & CO.,
20 & 22 Broad Street.

International Paper Company
SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
Thomas L. Manson, Jr. & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
96 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$350,000 WANTED ON FIRST ISSUE ELECTRIC railroad bonds; 5 per cent. principal and interest guaranteed. Address Bonds, Box 209 Times Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Yesterday's stock market gave new emphasis to the better tendency now showing in Wall Street. Again, led by stocks of the best character, the market broadened and quotations advanced substantially. Practically all of the conspicuous shares made gains of consequence, and in some quarters the buoyancy was exceptional. Manipulation was less evident than usual in a market of such decided tendencies—in only a few shares were there any indications of professional bullishness.

⁂

The strongest shares were the dividend-paying railroads, and in these there was buying of the best character. But the whole market was strong—naturally strong. Even those industrial stocks which recently have been under most pressure, and in which recessions of importance have been forced recovered much of their losses, some of them even making new high prices for this movement.

⁂

In Rock Island, Northwest, St. Paul, Burlington, and stocks of that class there was buoyancy that was most encouraging. Properties like these are not easily manipulated, nor could manipulation have brought about the movement in them that occurred yesterday. What made that group of stocks strong, and what has been making them strong recently, is absorption by powerful interests—absorption that, in the opinion of Wall Street's most conservative financiers, is fully warranted by the unexceptional abundance and ease of money.

⁂

Under the lead of Burlington the granger shares were conspicuously strong. In all of the group there was much activity, Burlington, the leader, figuring for some 34,000 shares. The stock made a new high record for recent years and sold above 112. The character of the buying gave substance to the reports of the probable increase in the company's dividend rate. Of St. Paul and of Rock Island the buying was equally good, both stocks enjoying the support of strong outside as well as of inside interests.

⁂

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127¾; $10,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112; $369,000 threes, when issued, at 104⅞@104¾@105@104⅞, and $100 do, small, at 104¾.

⁂

In State securities, $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 72¾, and $1,000 Alabama Class C, at 98.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1⅛	Minn. & St. Louis	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2½	Minn. Iron	1½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1¾	Mo., K. & Texas	¾
Brook. Rap. T.	1⅜	N. J. Central	1
Chi., Bur. & Q.	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	6⅞
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	⅝	Northern Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Or. R. R. & Nav.	1¼
Del., Lack & W.	½	Or. R. R. & Nav. pf.	1¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	½	Pacific Coast	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1⅜
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Rio Grande W.	¾
General Electric	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Illinois Steel	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅞
Iowa Cent. pf.	1¼	Union Pacific	⅝
Lake Erie & W. pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Manhattan Con.	½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Met. St. Ry.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Michigan Central	⅝	West. Un. Tel.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Lake Shore	3½
Brunswick City	1⅛	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Chi. Gt. West pf., A.	½	Pac. C. 1st pf.	2½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	½	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Flint & P. M. pf.	½	St. P., M. & M.	½
Great Northern pf.	¾	Third Avenue	1

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Akron & C. J. 5s, coupon off	4	Int. & G. Nor. 1st	1
B. & O. 5s, 1988	1½	K. C., P. & G. 1st	1
B. & O. 5s, 1988, t. r.	2¼	Laclede Gas 5s	1
Cent. O., reor. 1st	4½	Tol., St. L. & K. C., t. r.	2
Ches. & O. 4½s	1	West Shore 4s	1
Chi. & Erie 1st	1½	West Shore 4s, reg.	1⅝
Chi. & N. W., s. f. 6s	2⅞	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1½
Col. Coal & I. 6s	2		

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $126,745,448; balance, $6,187,445; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $608,618.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1 7-16@1½ per cent. for short and 1½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅜ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ¼, to 9¼. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅞, to 110⅛; Canadian Pacific, ¾, to 85¾; Atchison, ⅜, to 13⅞; St. Paul, ¼, to 104⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 122; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 60½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 55⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 13⅞. Erie first preferred sold at 36½. British consols declined 5-16, to 110⅝ for money and 110 11-16 for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 57½c, and exchange in London at 25f 23½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 177.70, compared with 176.50 Thursday, 173.60 a week ago, and 193.80 a year ago; in Rome at 107.30, compared with 107.55 Thursday, 107.63 a week ago, and 105.02 a year ago; in Lisbon at 79.50, compared with 79.50 Thursday, 80.24 a week ago, and 48¾ a year ago.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,975,100, against $1,818,504 last week, and $1,253,957 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,920,787, against $1,815,693 last week, and $873,996 in the same week of last year.

PEOPLE'S GAS.

A Director of the Indiana Natural Gas Company said yesterday to a friend, the President of a Wall Street bank:

"Our difficulties with the People's Gas Company are practically settled. Some concessions are to be made on both sides, and there will be none of the bitter fighting which Wall Street has been counting on. The settlement which has been reached cannot be called either a victory or a defeat for one side or the other. Business men have simply settled a business controversy in a business way; results will show speedily that the People's Gas Company of Chicago has acted profitably."

⁂

A special meeting of the People's Gas Company is to be held in Chicago on Aug. 26, at which it is said a new agreement between the People's Gas Company and the Indiana Natural Gas corporation will probably be ratified.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

On the return of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt from Europe some surprising official announcements touching New York Central affairs will be made. One of these is said to be of extraordinary consequence. New alliances—even new consolidations—are impending.

TOBACCO TRUST 12 PER CENT.

American Tobacco insiders say unequivocally that plans have been completed by which all the outstanding Tobacco Trust scrip will be retired, thus giving the company's shares an advantage they have not recently possessed. On similar authority it is declared that Tobacco Trust Directors have agreed that after the extinction of the outstanding scrip Tobacco common stock will be put upon the same dividend basis as are Sugar Trust shares—12 per cent. per annum.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Over $6,300 was the increase in the earnings of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company on Thursday. These figures, given out officially yesterday, astound even insiders, who do not lack enthusiasm over the company's phenomenal advancement.

Coincident with the announcement of the tremendous increase in traffic returns, the following bulletin came over Wall Street tickers:

"Washington A. Roebling, under whose supervision the Brooklyn Bridge was constructed, has completed his examination and handed his report to Commissioner Shea. He finds that the bridge is as sound and stable as the day it was built and that the running of the trolley cars on the bridge has not impaired its safety in the least. He says that the accidents which have occurred are of an exceedingly trivial nature."

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's stock became at once active and strong, more than recovering the losses which during the earlier part of the week were brought about through nervousness over the original representation that the Brooklyn Bridge was so much imperiled that trolley cars might have to be denied all privileges over it. The stock's closing price yesterday afternoon was within a slight fraction of the highest point at which it has ever sold. Intimate friends of Gov. Flower are assured that the market value will advance very much.

OMAHA AND NORTHWEST.

An important railroad man, prominent in Vanderbilt corporations, is authority for the statement that in advancing the Chicago and Northwest dividend to a 6 per cent. basis there will be action taken by the Northwest controllers of Omaha providing for the increase of the Omaha dividend. The possibility of any such increase is much denied by Wall Street bears and their hired distributors of points. That the increase will be made is stated by both Northwest and Omaha officials.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of July will cover 47 roads, and will show 0.89 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

FOURTH WEEK OF JULY.

	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Great Southern	$44,076	....	$1,735
Atlantic & Danville	10,327	....	835
Ann Arbor	38,042	2,405	....
Balt. & Ohio Southwest	164,350	....	29,901
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	104,250	....	1,091
Burl., Ced. Rap. & North	105,702	....	2,262
Canadian Pacific	609,000	....	58,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	358,598	52,453	....
Chicago & East. Illinois	77,940	7,918	....
Chicago Great Western	129,808	....	10,766
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	827,827	....	75,231
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel'g.	43,364	13,627	....
Col., Sandusky & Hock'g.	23,603	12,581	....
Denver & Rio Grande	245,500	24,100	....
Detroit & Lima Northern	10,997	1,987	....
Evansville & Indianapolis	9,436	....	1,028
Evansville & Terre Haute	33,382	....	3,374
Georgia & Alabama	26,717	5,968	....
International & Great N.	75,829	5,988	....
Iowa Central	47,704	6,123	....
Kan. City, Pitts. & Gulf	84,621	1,346	....
Kansas City Sub. Belt	14,728	1,723	....
Kanawha & Michigan	12,709	....	4,354
Lake Erie & Western	91,392	....	7,401
Louisville & Nashville	598,785	....	30,047
Mexican Central	350,064	44,412	....
Mexican National	159,139	5,450	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	42,661	....	18,054
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	275,455	....	38,289
Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt.	777,000	2,000	....
Central Branch	44,000	....	....
New York, Ont. & West	127,123	....	13,114
Norfolk & Western	186,767	....	28,216
Ohio River	18,528	....	2,504
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	114,017	14,228	....
Peoria, Decatur & Evansv.	21,925	....	7,408
Rio Grande Southern	15,161	5,118	....
Southern Railway	673,328	139,852	....
St. Joseph & Grand Island	22,406	....	5,613
St. Louis & San Francisco	173,038	....	1,142
St. Louis Southwestern	129,810	14,194	....
Texas & Pacific	169,704	906	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	47,035	14,141	....
Toledo, St. L. & Kan. City	64,763	2,437	....
Wabash	375,652	22,023	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	33,591	9,533	....
Wisconsin Central	128,780	....	7,151
Total, (47 roads)	$7,733,634	$410,508	$342,516
Net increase, (0.89 p. c.)	....	67,992	....

For the third week of July The Chronicle's final statement covers eighty-two roads, and shows 3.68 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Third Week of July.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Previously reported, (74 roads)	$7,256,446	$467,663	$231,461
Clev., Can. & Southern	11,848	3,328	......
Dul., So. Shore & Atl.	40,494	2,004	......
Fla. Central & Penin.	59,466	24,505	......
Ft. Worth & Den. City	23,026	1,800	......
Kan. City & Omaha	3,847	......	1,161
Keokuk & Western	8,502	......	1,795
Texas Central	4,912	1,066	......
U. Pac., Den. & Gulf	74,902	......	649
Total (82 roads)	$7,483,443	$500,366	$235,066
Net increase (3.68 p. c.)	......	$265,300	

For the month of July fifty-six roads, (all that have furnished statements for the full month as yet,) show aggregate results as follows:

Month of July.	1898.	1897.	Increase.	P.C.
Gross earnings, (56 roads)	$24,423,483	$23,773,205	$650,278	2.74

It will be seen that there is a gain on the roads reporting in the amount of $650,278, or 2.74 per cent.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Agreement of Minneapolis lines to restore freight rates on Aug. 15.

Decrease of $533 in Buffalo and Susquehanna's net earnings for June, making a decrease of $31,283 for the fiscal year.

Increase of $156,596 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week and increase of $721,143, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Statement by Treasury Department that the new bonds of the denomination of $1,000 will not be ready before Aug. 15.

Increase of $35,488 in Georgia and Alabama's surplus net earnings for the fiscal year.

Decline and subsequent rally in price of Standard Oil shares in the outside market.

Deficit of $83,984 shown by Lackawanna's leased lines in New York State for the quarter ended June 30, against a surplus of $2,559 for the corresponding period last year.

Surplus of $457,286 reported by St. Louis and San Francisco for the fiscal year, after dividend and interest, against $231,067 in the previous year.

Increase of $6,387 in Oregon Short Line's net earnings for June, making an increase of $481,729 for the fiscal year.

Official announcement that Rock Island's gross earnings for July will increase considerably over $100,000.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Prospects of peace stimulate many kinds of business. In spite of records, the impression prevails that delay and hesitation have legitimately resulted from war, and larger contracts are in fact coming forward for iron products with a better general demand in most industries.

"The volume of payments through all clearing houses was the largest ever known in July, being 8 per cent. larger than in 1892 for the month, and for the past week 11.7 per cent. larger.

"Most industrial works have resumed after a shorter vacation with fewer participating than usual. A few labor troubles only call attention to the fact that this season has been remarkably free from such hindrances.

"A rather better demand for staple cotton goods does not relieve the overproduction in print cloths, and goods are practically unchanged in price.

"Western stiffness in holding wool, and the New England wool paper drifting this way and largely refused, indicate another attempt to tire out the manufacturers, who are actually offering for worsted wool 4 to 5 cents below asking prices, and buying scarcely any. Sales at the three chief markets amount to 4,886,600 pounds for the week, against 12,052,800 last year, and 9,291,700 in 1892. Coates Brothers' 100 quotations average 18.80 cents, against 18.72 July 1.

"The opening of lightweight woolen goods shows a disposition to avoid direct comparison with previous styles, with advances estimated at 7½ to 10 per cent., where comparison is possible, and there is no evidence as yet how the market will meet it. Several mills have closed for the time rather than pay prices asked for wool.

"The iron manufacture has nearly if not quite resumed its full production, except in the valleys, where Bessemer producers are closing in turn under agreement to force prices upward. While there has been large buying, one Pittsburg steel concern, with all its furnaces at work taking 50,000 tons more, the price there does not change as yet, nor does local pig at Chicago, although with much better buying, one Southern concern advancing its price 25 cents. Low phosphorus pig has risen 50 cents at Philadelphia, with better demand, but unchanged prices for other grades.

"The demand for rails includes bids for next Winter and next year, a Chicago sale of 4,000 tons for Japan, and Eastern sales of 9,000 tons for American roads, 5,000 for Prince Edward Island next year, and 24,000 deliverable in three years for Mexico. Plates are in unprecedented demand, both East and West, and structural works are full, with large contracts coming forward in all sections. Bars are so much stronger that many mills refuse less than $1 for iron, though steel bars sell largely at 90 cents.

"The actual shipments of boots and shoes for the year thus far are slightly larger than in any previous year to date, 2,586,669 cases, exceeding last year's by 232,000, and those of 1896 by about 300,000, but only slightly exceeding those of 1895. Since 1892 the gain has been 19 per cent.

"While manufacturers are busy, many with orders two months ahead, and retail trade is fair for the season, jobbers still hold back as far as they can, though anxious for speedy deliveries.

"Sales of leather are very small, but holders are stiff, expecting that the surplus held by factories will soon be exhausted."

⁂

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"The stimulating influences of the apparently near approach of peace, coupled with the generally expected beneficial effects it is hoped will flow from the opening up of new markets in the lands added to the National domain, seem to increase as the Summer wanes.

"That the improvement, while as yet admittedly one largely of sentiment, is not entirely so confined, however, is proved by reports of a still further increased distribution of staple goods in the West, Northwest, and Southwest, where the excellent crop situation has rendered harmless the supposed benumbing effects of war.

"Another encouraging feature of the week has been the perceptible growth in strength of the iron and steel situation, partly as the result, it is claimed, of the hoped-for approaching close of hostilities, but partly also as the result of an active demand on domestic and foreign account for nearly all forms of these metals.

"Particularly noticeable is the demand, more especially in the Central West, for iron for agricultural implement manufacturers and for steel rails and plates for export or for domestic shipbuilding.

"Firmness in prices is a feature of particular interest in view of the enormous production of pig iron early in the year, and apparently reflects the going into consumption of most of this immense production, leaving stocks generally within controllable limits.

"Encouraging export demand for our cereals, great steadiness of prices, largest recorded midsummer bank clearings, and fairly encouraging railroad earnings, notwithstanding the unwillingness of farmers to accept present cereal values, are additional encouraging features of trade at the present time.

"Business failures in the United States are at a minimum, numbering 189, identical in number with those of last week, but comparing with 214 in this week a year ago, 269 in 1896, 209 in 1895, and 197 in 1894.

"Significant of the changes which have occurred in general business conditions, and specially valuable because of the tendency on the part of pessimists to regard the present Summer quiet in trade as abnormal, are the figures of July bank clearings, which show an aggregate at seventy-seven cities of $5,010,300,995, a total smaller, it is true, by 8.7 per cent. than June, and less by 16 per cent. than those of January, but 4.3 per cent. larger than those of July a year ago, 15 per cent. in excess of July, 1896, 42.6 per cent. larger than 1894, 7.9 per cent. heavier than July, 1892, and 2.5 per cent. larger even than July, 1890, the heaviest July total on record.

"Accompanying this unprecedented record of July business also is the knowledge that in July a year ago the then beginning trade improvement became quite noticeable, so that gains shown now over a year ago are really progressive ones, and therefore all the more satisfactory to contemplate.

"The only section of the country to show a decrease is New England, while the cities of the Northwest and the Southwest, in keeping with their recent trade reports, show the heaviest gains.

"For the seven months of the calendar year the clearings aggregate $37,950,492,883, an increase of 27 per cent. over last year of 47 per cent. over 1894, and 5.7 per cent. over 1892, a year regarded as having been perhaps the most prosperous in the country's history.

"Weekly bank clearings show a reaction from last week's low totals in an aggregate of $1,187,873,000, 14 per cent. in excess of last week, 4 per cent. larger than this week a year ago, 53 per cent. in excess of 1894, 10 per cent. larger than in 1892, and 1.4 per cent. in excess of 1890.

"The tendency of Western farmers to 'hold their wheat,' shipping sparingly at present prices, added to reports of less favorable harvest weather abroad and fairly large export demand, has invested Bradstreet's report of world's wheat stocks on Aug. 1 with more than usual interest and prices with more than recent strength.

"Inasmuch as it had been already forecast that Aug. 1 stocks would prove to be the smallest held on that date for ten years past, there was little room for surprise, and yet there was a decided stiffening in tone on the announcement that the world's stock, involving that held in this country and Canada, in Europe and afloat therefor, in Australia and Argentina, on the first of the present month was only 63,933,000 bushels, a total smaller by 20,000,000 bushels than that held on July 1, 1,400,000 bushels smaller even than last year's very small total, and 40,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels smaller than the amount held in 1896, 1895, and 1894.

"The straitened condition of home supplies is shown by the combined American and Canadian stocks being 11,000,000 bushels less than last year, only one-fourth those of 1896 and one-fifth those of 1894, when large yields and stocks found their reflection in abnormally low prices.

"Good crop reports, foreshadowing large yields the world over, appear to have temporarily, at least, found a balance in depleted visible and invisible supplies of old wheat and restricted receipts of new crop.

"Wheat shipments for the week (flour included as wheat) aggregate 4,111,312 bushels, as against 2,271,872 bushels last week, and compares with 3,308,477 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,747,850 bushels in the corresponding week of 1896, 1,550,562 bushels in 1895, and 3,417,200 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 14,326,122 bushels, as against 11,655,024 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,856,923 bushels, as against 2,601,821 bushels last week, 3,223,885 bushels in 1897, 1,257,463 bushels in 1896, 1,106,770 bushels in 1895, and 226,100 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year exports of corn aggregate 13,514,392 bushels, against 12,461,206 bushels last year."

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Irving	147½
American Ex.	170	Leather Mfrs'	180
Broadway	228	Mechanics & Trad.	100
Central National	167	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	149
Chemical	3700	Merchants' Ex.	116
City	1000	New York	235
Commerce	200	New York County	800
Continental	125	Ninth National	75
Corn Exchange	278	Nat. Bank of N. A.	180
East River	130	Seaboard National	176
Fourth National	170	Seventh National	115
Garfield National	950	State of New York	102
German-American	112	West Side	275
Greenwich	165	Western National	145
Importers & Trad.	480		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	218	214
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110⅝	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112⅝	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	3½	6
Kings County inc.	7	8½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction, common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅜	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	41	41½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	81½	81¾
Amsterdam preferred	76½	77
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	85	88
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	140	141
Standard Gas preferred	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85½	88
Western Gas, ex-div.	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	54⅜	55
Glucose pf.	106½	107¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	⅝	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
International Paper common	37½	38
International Paper pf., ex div.	84	86
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	7	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	400½	401½
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	40
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, nominal, 27 3-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,033.16 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

⁂

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Kingston & Pembroke sold at .19, 1,000 Phoenix at .12@.13.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .42, 200 Golden Fleece at .24, 500 Utah at .08, 200 Yellow Jacket at .28.

On the Mining Exchange, 2,000 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .10¼ cash @.12, buyer 30@.10¼.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ontario	2.50
Albany G. M. Co.	.01	Ophir	.20
Belcher	.15	Occidental	.50
Best & Belcher	.15	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.35	Potosi	.15
Brunswick Con.	.09	Quicksilver	1.25
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf	4.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Savage	.10
Chollar	.15	Sierra Nevada	.40
Crown Point	.04	Standard	1.50
Chrysolite	.10	Small Hopes	.90
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Union Con.	.15
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Yellow Jacket	.15
Deadwood Terra	.30	Argentum Juanita	.19
Eureka Consol.	.10	Alamo	.02
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.30
Gould & Curry	.07	Cripple Creek Con.	.06
Hale & Norcross	.60	C. & Cripple Creek	.02
Homestake	45.00	Golden Fleece	.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Isabella	.21
Iron Silver	.15	Mollie Gibson	.16
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.02
Leadville Con.	.09	Portland	1.10
Little Chief	.20	Union	.12
Mexican	.19	Work	.05
Moulton	.15		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.11
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.23
Lagonda	.20	Isabella	.22
Miami	.40	Jefferson	.06¼
Pilgrim	.001	Justine	.02
Rocky Mountain	.10	Lillie	.99
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Mollie Gibson	.20
Alamo	.02½	Mount Rosa	.11½
Anaconda	.37	Old Gold	.002
Anchoria	.70	Portland	1.15
Cripple Cr. Con.	.08	Sentinel	.001
Cannon Ball	.002½	Union	.13½
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.04
Elkton	.96		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Biscuit continues to lead in activity. Common stock found sellers to-day at 31⅛@31¼, and closed at 31; the preferred opened at 95¼, touched 95½, and closed ⅛ lower. Match opened at 140, dropped ¼, recovered, and closed at 139½. West Chicago sold for cash at 94⅛, and at 93 for account ex-dividend. North Chicago closed at 215 for account, regular selling a point lower. Steel and Wire common advanced to 39¾ from 39; the preferred closed at 90, which was ¼ higher than the opening. Metropolitan Elevated stock sold at 1 and the receipts at 1½.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	27¾
C. & Chi., C. & D. Co.	58¾
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	139¾
National Biscuit Co. common	31
National Biscuit Co. pf.	95¾
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	5¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	28½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	32
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	28
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	48½
North Chicago St. Railroad	212
West Chicago Street Railroad	*92⅝
South Side Elevated Railroad	60
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elevated t. c.	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	18½
American Steel & Wire common	39½
American Steel & Wire pf.	89½

*Ex-dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—The feature of the market to-day was the strength of Philadelphia and Electric gold bonds, Philadelphia Traction stocks, and Electric and People's Gas. Union Traction also was quite strong, selling at 19¾, the highest price reached by this stock for several years. The buying is said to be for the account of Widener, Elkins, and their friends. United Gas Improvement and Pennsylvania Manufacturing stocks were inclined to be dull, but were strong at about 119¾ to 120 for United Gas Improvement and 20¾ to 20⅞ for Pennsylvania Manufacturing. The Electric Storage Battery stocks were deserted, the preferred being offered down to 40¼ and the common to 32. It looked as if those interested in these stocks wanted to push them as low as possible, as the tactics used were not those usually practiced when long stock is for sale. It is stated on trustworthy authority that the profits of the company for this year will double those of last, yielding something between $500,000 and $600,000.

The close was quiet but firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20¼	..
Nor. Pac. com., tr. ctfs.	30⅜	31
Nor. Pac. pf.	73¼	73⅜
Pennsylvania	58⅝	58⅞
Reading tr. ctfs.	9	9 1-16
Reading 1st pf.	21⅜	21½
Reading 2d pf.	10⅜	10½
St. Paul	102⅛	102⅜
Western New York & Penn.	3⅜	3⅝
Philadelphia Traction	81½	81⅝
Baltimore Cons.	22½	22⅝
Union Traction	19½	19⅝
Electric Storage	32½	33
Electric Storage pf.	39	39½
United Gas Improvement	119⅞	120
Welsbach Light	51	52
New Jersey Traction	49½	50
Am. R. E. L.	2⅞	3
Marsden	5⅜	5⅞
Choctaw	23⅞	24
Penn. Mfg. 5s, pf.	20½	20⅝
Cons. T., Pitts.	15⅛	15½
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	50	50¼
Elect. & P. 4s	42¼	..
Equitable Gas 5s	106	106¼
Philadelphia Elect. 5s, tr. ctfs.	101¾	102

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Trading to-day was fair in volume, and the buying was good, but interest centred in fewer stocks than yesterday. Chicago Burlington and Quincy was the leader in activity and strength, with Sugar a good second. Of home specialties Stock Yards was a pronounced feature, rising 2 more, to 122, or a net gain thus far this week of 5. Boston and Montana sold ex div. at 206, thence rising to 207½. Other mining shares were firm, without special feature. Erie Telephone sold ex div. at 69½, a rise of ½. Boston Electric Light was up 4½, at 145. Pullman was up 1, at 192. Dominion Coal lost ¼ to 22¾; Mexican Central 4s lost ¼, to 62¾. Rubber preferred was up 1, to 99; the common was up 2, at 40. Westinghouse preferred rose ½, to 55½. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@3.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	227	..
Boston & Lowell	224	..
Boston & Maine	163	..
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	122	123
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	119⅝	..
Fitchburg pf.	108½	..
Maine Central	181	..
Old Colony	192	195
West End	86½	86¾

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	4¼	4¾
Arnold	16¾	17¼
Atlantic	27½	28½
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	30
Boston & Montana	207¼	207½
Butte & Boston	25¾	26
Calumet & Hecla	..	575
Centennial	24½	25
Franklin	13	13¼
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1
Osceola	49	49½
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5½
Quincy	113	113½
Santa Ysabel	4½	5
Tamarack	157	158
Tecumseh	2¼	..
Wolverine	24¾	24¾

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	275	278
Dominion Coal	22¾	23
Dominion Coal pf.	110¾	111
Edison Electric Illuminating	..	185
General Electric	40¼	41
General Electric pf.	95	96
Illinois Steel	59	60
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	22
New England Telephone	135	..
Philadelphia Company	34	..
Pullman Palace Car	191¾	192
United States Oil	13¼	14¾
United States Rubber	39½	40
Westinghouse Electric	27¼	..
Westinghouse Electric pf.	55	..

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	5½	6
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26½	26¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week July	$44,076	$45,811	$40,836
Month	133,683	131,911	124,079
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
4th week July	$164,350	$194,251	$158,558
Month	509,558	535,767	491,143
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
4th week July	$43,364	$29,737	$37,594
Month	117,348	87,571	119,962
ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN—			
Mileage	197	197	197
Month July	$98,814	$90,037	$95,355
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
4th week July	$9,435	$10,463	$8,234
From July 1	27,378	28,130	24,561
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
4th week July	$33,381	$36,755	$29,052
From July 1	96,465	109,499	88,726
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	173
4th week July	$12,709	$17,063	$11,927
Month	44,068	49,642	38,952
From Jan. 1	302,375	288,796	266,551
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,975
4th week July	$598,785	$628,832	$518,296
Month	1,813,850	1,795,457	1,627,601
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
4th week July	$159,139	$153,689	$134,099
Month	486,940	442,945	386,374
From Jan. 1	3,522,038	3,441,969	2,760,651
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
4th week July	$275,455	$313,744	$284,161
Month	752,804	807,918	807,068
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
4th week July	$186,767	$214,983	$199,867
Month	830,925	857,698	816,187
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
4th week July	$18,528	$21,032	$20,968
Month	76,771	81,500	81,250
From Jan. 1	500,095	508,845	554,000
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,059
Month July	$524,761	$431,137	$377,473
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
4th week July	$21,924	$29,332	$24,195
Month	69,765	72,746	72,230
From Jan. 1	483,028	497,873	481,700
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week July	$15,161	$10,043	$12,408
From July 1	39,887	29,779	37,562
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,209	1,162	1,162
4th week July	$173,088	$174,180	......
Month	523,251	511,091	......
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
4th week July	$129,810	$115,616	$112,800
Month	367,510	333,916	340,500
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,158	5,158	4,752
4th week July	$673,328	$533,476	$445,520
Month	1,939,414	1,607,674	1,423,675
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
4th week July	$169,704	$168,798	$143,887
Month	471,846	466,537	412,174
From Jan. 1	3,993,127	3,517,012	3,256,803
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for June—			
Gross earnings	52,716	48,866	39,733
Op. expenses	33,336	28,953	22,227
Net earnings	19,379	19,912	17,506
From July 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	625,691	579,797	487,844
Net earnings	261,942	293,174	217,746
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN'S leased lines in New York for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,640,488	1,576,838	1,931,063
Op. expenses	1,105,223	946,030	978,898
Net earnings	535,265	630,808	952,165
Prop. ex. to gross	67⅜	60	50⅝
Charges	619,249	628,249	620,749
Deficit	83,984	*2,559	*331,416
*Surplus.			
OREGON SHORT LINE for June—			
Gross earnings	601,303	586,479	498,305
Op. expenses	281,408	272,971	252,590
Net earnings	319,895	313,508	245,715
Prop. ex. to gross	46⅝	47	51½
For twelve months—			
Gross earnings	6,317,058	5,726,247	......
Net earnings	2,728,598	2,246,868	......
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	6,886,467	5,993,336	6,162,055
Op. expenses	4,030,108	3,483,628	3,745,548
Net earnings	2,856,359	2,509,708	2,416,507
Prop. ex. to gross	58⅝	58¼	60⅝
Total income	2,896,958	2,516,773	......
Int., txs. & rentals	2,239,672	2,185,706	......
Balance	657,286	331,067	......
Div. 1st pref.	200,000	100,000	......
Surplus	*457,286	231,067	......
*Before payment of the 1 per cent. dividend on the second preferred shares.			
SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & NEW YORK for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	226,384	205,703	221,836
Op. expenses	125,236	116,421	129,891
Net earnings	101,148	89,282	101,945
Charges	44,905	46,405	46,405
Surplus	56,243	42,877	55,540
THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY reports For July—			
Net earnings	$58,596	$52,800	$45,044
Net seven months	504,594	454,041	409,066

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
Baltimore Belt Railroad Co.
FIVE PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

Antecedently to the issuance of the Plan of Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which has been formulated and with which you are doubtless familiar, we requested a deposit of your bonds with us, to be held by us under the terms of a Bondholders' Agreement of 1st November, 1897, which was to be executed by you at the time of such deposit.

Under this request, a deposit of such bonds has been made with us, representing over three-fourths of the total issue, which we are now prepared to deposit with the Depositary, to be stamped as assenting to the proposed Plan of Reorganization.

If that Plan be declared operative with reference to the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company bonds, it will (unless by consent of the Reorganization Managers and upon such terms as they may impose) only inure to the benefit of those holders who assent prior to the 16th day of August, 1898, to the terms we have secured for them.

Thereafter, it will be necessary for those who have not assented to protect their interests, without any aid from those who have assented.

We will, until and including the 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1898, accept deposit of bonds which any holders who have not heretofore deposited may desire to deposit with us, under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement, and we will add such bonds to the number of those deposited as assenting to the Plan of Reorganization. After that date we will receive no more bonds for deposit.

If the Plan be declared inoperative, your bonds will be held and dealt with by us under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement.

London, July 28th, 1898.

Brown, Shipley & Co.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY AVAIL OF THE ABOVE BY DEPOSITING THEIR BONDS WITH US, AND WE RECOMMEND THEIR DOING SO PROMPTLY.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston,
Alexander Brown & Sons,
Baltimore, Md.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administrator.)
4 shs. 4th Nat. Bank, N. Y.
3 shs. Continental Nat. Bank.
3 shs. National Park Bank.
4 shs. Joliet & Chicago R. R.
2 shs. Chic. & Alton R. R. pref.
4 shs. Chic. & Alton R. R. common.
4 shs. Illinois Central R. R.
6 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
7 shs. Continental Ins. Co.
6 shs. American Bank Note Co.
$2,000 Lou., New Albany & Chic. Ry. (C. & I. Div.) 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1911.
$500 Chic., Bur. & Northern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1926.
(By order of Executors.)
100 shs. Celluloid Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Western Nat. Bank.
$7,000 Wilmington & New Castle R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1926.
$5,000 Tacoma & Columbia River Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1937, (hypd.)
10 shs. Western Nat. Bank.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, September 17th, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 26th of August, and reopened on the 19th of September next.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

184th Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New York, July 28, 1898.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Wednesday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1898.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10.

J. T. BALDWIN,
Cashier.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 27, 1898.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after August 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 30th, 1898.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

People's Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on Aug. 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close in New York on Aug. 12th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Aug. 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

RETIRES FROM STOCK EXCHANGE.

John A. Zerega Leaves Wall Street After Thirty Years' Dealings There.

John A. Zerega, a stock broker at 66 Broadway, who for more than thirty years has been called "the pirate" by his business associates, has transferred his Stock Exchange seat to Sherman Flint of the Mills Building and has gone to Fisher's Island for a rest. He will sail for Europe on a long vacation shortly. Mr. Zerega, who is seventy-two years old, was in his early manhood an intrepid and successful clipper ship commander. He came into the Street early in 1865 and was identified with the old Government, Gold, and Open Boards, and soon after joined the Stock Exchange.

Ten years later he sold his seat, intending to retire to a life of leisure, but changed his resolve in a week, purchased another seat, and is of record June 25, 1875, as a member of the Exchange. Mr. Zerega's first firm was Corn, Tweed & Zerega. Of late years he has been a trader. He was always opposed to doing a commission business because he had tender scruples against selling out a customer when his margin became exhausted.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$257,523,860
Gold reserve	188,688,771
Net silver	12,356,864
United States notes in the Treasury	46,706,051
Treasury notes of 1890	4,547,923
Total receipts this day	1,617,328
Total receipts this month	8,771,486
Total receipts this year	52,618,593
Total expenditures this day	2,041,000
Total expenditures this month	9,536,000
Total expenditures this year	83,709,475
Deposits in National banks	58,919,617
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	179,858
Government receipts from internal revenue	841,309
Customs	561,439
Miscellaneous	214,686

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $12,688,992.36 OF 3½% Corporate Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York, Except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Monday, the 8th Day of August, 1898, at 2 o'Clock P. M.,

for the whole or a part of the following-described coupon or registered stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of **three and one-half per cent.** per annum, to wit:

$300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an addition to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of additions to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing bridges over the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Gerard Avenue, at Walton Avenue, and at River Avenue, and over the tracks of the New York and Putnam Railroad at Fort Independent Street. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for new buildings, etc., for the Department of Correction. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of a public bath on Rivington Street, between Goerck and Mangin Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of an extension of the building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
60,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for paving Jerome Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
140,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the construction of the Melrose Avenue Viaduct, from East One Hundred and Sixty-third to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
554,844.83	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, at Willis Avenue. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,620,785.41	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for school-houses and sites therefor. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new East River Bridge. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,738,362.12	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for acquiring lands required for a public park, bounded by One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, First Avenue, and the East River. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for laying water mains. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
350,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the new aqueduct. Principal payable Oct. 1, 1917.
75,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection of an addition to the public building in Crotona Park. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for constructing, furnishing, and equipping a court-house for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department. Principal payable November 1, 1928.
50,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the erection and equipment of an hospital building in Gouverneur Slip. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.
1,600,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1928.

The above-described stock is **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York,** except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 169 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

provided by Section 182 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897:

No proposal for bonds or stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the bonds or stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock or bonds awarded to him or them at their par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said city as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of the City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The Comptroller shall determine what, if any, part of said proposals shall be accepted, and upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them, as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New York.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JULY 26TH, 1898.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 5, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
103	106	48	Adams Express	105	105	105	105	....
26½	26¾	25	Am. Malting Co.	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	....
77½	79	25	Am. Malting Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	....
27¾	28	2,305	American Cotton Oil	27⅝	28⅛	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
82½	82¾	710	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	83	83	82¾	82¾	− ¼
135	140	10	American Express	136	136	136	136	....
13½	14¼	5,400	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13	14¼	13	14	+1½
38½	38¾	1,580	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	36⅝	38½	36⅝	38¼	+2½
138⅛	138¼	26,243	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137½	138⅝	136½	138⅜	+1¼
95	96½	225	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95	95	95	95	....
127¼	127½	5,800	American Tobacco	127	128	126⅝	127¼	− ⅛
130½	133	265	Am. Tobacco pf.	130½	130½	130½	130½	....
88¾	89	790	Am. Steel & Wire	89	89½	89	89	− ¼
89	89½	350	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89¼	89½	89¼	89¼	− ½
13⅝	13⅞	511	At., T. & S. F.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
35	35⅛	8,265	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅝
15	17	85	Baltimore & Ohio	16	16	15	15	....
4	4½	3,500	Bay State Gas	4½	4½	4	4	− ⅛
59⅜	59½	24,160	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	58⅝	59⅝	58¼	59¼	+1⅛
125	126½	714	Brooklyn Union Gas	124½	125	124½	125	+ ½
12⅝	12⅞	1,430	Brunswick City	13½	13½	12½	12¾	−1⅛
66	68	150	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+ ½
53⅞	54	810	Canada Southern	53⅜	54	53⅜	54	+ ⅝
16	17	100	Central Pacific	16½	16½	16½	16½	....
22⅞	23	3,015	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	23½	22⅞	23	+ ⅜
111⅞	112	38,916	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	109⅝	112½	109⅝	112	+2½
57½	58¼	700	Chicago & East. Ill.	57½	57⅞	57½	57⅞	+ ½
107½	108	400	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	+ ⅝
15¼	15⅝	2,490	Chicago Great West.	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15¼	....
40½	41	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	40½	40½	40½	40½	− ½
28½	29⅜	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	28⅝	29½	28⅝	29½	− ½
81¾	82½	852	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	81½	82	81	82	....
102½	102¾	21,998	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	101½	102⅝	101¼	102½	+ ½
152¼	153	468	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	152½	152½	152½	152½	+ ½
134	134⅝	1,850	Chicago & Northw.	133½	134½	133½	134⅜	+ ⅝
99⅝	99¾	19,881	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	99	99⅞	99	99⅝	+ ⅝
41½	42½	2,017	C., C., C. & St. L.	41½	42½	41¼	42	+ ⅜
14½	14⅞	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ½
199	199½	1,185	Consolidated Gas	199	199½	198⅝	199½	+ ½
107¼	107½	20	Delaware & Hudson	107	107½	107	107½	....
150	151	325	Del., Lack. & West.	152	152	151¼	151¼	+ ¼
50½	51	1,200	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	− ½
16¾	17¼	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	+ ½
57½	60	400	Detroit Gas	57½	58¼	57½	58⅛	+ ½
..	..	100	Dul. S. S. & Atlantic	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	....
130	134	605	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	130	131	130	131	+1
350	..	2	Eighth Avenue	350	350	350	350	....
35¾	35⅞	620	Erie 1st pf.	35¼	36¼	35¼	35½	....
52	55	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	54	54	54	54	+1
..	..	100	Flint & P. M. pf.	36	36	36	36	− ½
40¼	40½	1,480	General Electric	40¼	40⅝	40	40¼	+ ½
131½	132	600	Great Northern pf.	132½	132½	131⅜	131⅜	− ⅝
25¼	25⅝	300	Hawaiian Sugar	25¼	25¼	25½	25½	....
107¾	107⅞	925	Illinois Central	108	108	107⅞	107⅞	− ⅛
58	59	400	Illinois Steel Co.	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	+1¼
9⅝	9⅞	250	Iowa Central	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ½
36	36½	828	Iowa Central pf.	35	36¼	35	36¼	+1¼
16¾	17	400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
4	5	83	Keokuk & D. M.	4	4	4	4	....
53⅝	54	750	Laclede Gas	54	54	53¼	53⅝	....
71⅝	72	389	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71½	72	71½	72	+ ½
196	..	100	Lake Shore	194½	194½	194½	194½	−3½
54⅜	54½	6,021	Louisville & Nashville	54	54⅝	54	54⅜	....
107¼	107½	15,030	Manhattan Con	107	108⅜	107	107½	+ ½
157	157½	890	Metropolitan St. Ry	157¼	157⅝	157¼	157½	+ ⅜
107⅞	108½	375	Michigan Central	107⅝	108¼	107⅝	108⅛	+ ⅝
28½	29½	300	Minn. & St. Louis	28½	29	28½	29	+ ½
74½	74¾	1,998	Minnesota Iron	73½	74⅝	73½	74½	+1½
11¼	11¾	110	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
34⅞	35	630	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34½	35⅛	34½	35	+ ½
36½	36⅝	2,750	Missouri Pacific	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
30½	33	10	National Biscuit Co.	30½	30½	30½	30½	....
94⅝	..	400	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	95	95	94⅝	95	− ⅛
37⅛	37⅜	1,425	National Lead Co.	36½	37¼	36½	37⅛	....
6	6½	700	National Linseed Oil	6	6¼	6	6	− ½
91¼	91⅝	773	New Jersey Central	90⅝	91⅝	90⅝	91½	+1
66⅝	67	2,905	New York Air Brake	59½	67	59½	66⅝	+6⅞
119¼	119½	4,700	New York Central	118¾	119⅝	118⅝	119⅝	+ ½
188	191	27	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191	191	190½	190½	....
37	38	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	38	38	38	38	....
54½	54⅝	1,050	Norfolk & West. pf.	54⅝	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝	− ¼
6½	7	100	North American	6½	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
30⅝	30¾	21,384	Northern Pacific	30	31	30	30⅝	+ ⅝
73¼	73⅜	17,907	Northern Pacific pf.	72½	73⅜	72⅜	73⅜	+ ⅝
15⅛	15¼	210	Ontario & Western	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
52	53	2,560	Oregon R. & Nav.	51	52½	51	52¼	+1¼
72⅝	73½	322	Oregon R. & N. pf.	72	73	72	73	+1¼
35½	36	140	Pacific Coast	36	36	36	36	+1
85	89	229	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	84	85	84	85	−2½
57	60	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	57	57	57	57	....
31½	31⅝	3,675	Pacific Mail	31⅜	31⅝	31	31½	+ ⅜
117½	117¾	245	Pennsylvania R. R.	117½	117¾	117¼	117⅝	− ⅛
100	100⅛	7,110	People's Gas, Chi.	99⅝	100⅜	99⅝	100	+ ⅝
42½	43⅜	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	....
65⅝	66	770	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64½	65⅞	64½	65⅞	+1⅜
191¼	191½	835	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	191	191½	191	191¼	+ ¼
18	18⅛	1,400	Reading	18	18⅛	18	18	+ ¼
42½	42⅝	800	Reading 1st pf.	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅜
20½	21	500	Reading 2d pf.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ½
29½	35	200	Rio Grande West	29¼	30¼	29¼	30¼	+ ⅝
59	59½	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	59	59	59	59	−1
7⅝	7⅞	550	St. L. & San Fran	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
64	64½	550	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65¼	65¼	64½	64½	− ½
30¼	30½	630	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	30¼	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
4	6¼	50	St. Louis Southw	6	6	6	6	....
..	..	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11½	11½	11½	11½	− ½
161½	163	224	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	162½	162½	162½	162½	− ½
84	84½	1,235	St. Paul & Omaha	84¼	84½	84	84	....
20	20⅜	300	Southern Pacific	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	9	200	Southern Railway	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	....
32⅝	32⅞	6,285	Southern Railway pf.	32½	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ½
26⅝	26¾	9,575	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅞	27	25⅞	26⅝	+ ⅞
12⅞	12⅝	410	Texas Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	− ⅛
175	180	100	Third Avenue	178	178	178	178	−1
25⅛	25¼	6,175	Union Pacific	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅝
63⅛	63¼	24,875	Union Pacific pf.	62¼	63⅜	62¼	63⅛	+ ⅝
5¼	5⅜	1,606	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅜
68¼	68½	1,518	U. S. Leather pf.	68¼	68½	68¼	68¼	....
39⅝	39¾	19,205	United States Rubber	38⅜	40⅛	38½	39¾	+1¼
98½	98⅝	5,619	U. S. Rubber pf.	97½	99	96	99	+1
7⅝	7¾	125	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
19½	19⅞	460	Wabash pf.	20	20	19⅞	20	....
118	125	32	Wells-Fargo Express	123½	123½	123	123	....
..	93	400	West Chi. St., ex div.	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	+ ¼
93½	93⅞	1,885	Western Union Tel.	93⅞	94⅛	93⅝	94	+ ½
1¾	1⅞	100	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
Sales.....		371,576						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	Col. Fuel & I.	20	21½	Nat. Starch	6	7
3s, 1918, when is'd.	104⅞	105	Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	65	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	83
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104¾	105¼	Col. & H. Coal	4	5¼	Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	30
4s, r., 1907	111½	112½	C., H. V. & T.	4⅞	5¼	New Cent. C.	37	42
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	13½
4s, r., 1925	127¾	128½	Consol. Coal	40	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
4s, c., 1925	127¾	128½	Consol Ice, ex div.	38	40	Norfolk So.	60	66
5s, r., 1904	112	113	Consol. Ice pf.	90½	91½	Nor. & West.	14½	15½
5s, c., 1904	112	113	Den. & R. G.	12	13	Ont. Mining	4	5
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100	Oregon S. L.	28	31
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	E. E. Il. of Bklyn.	122	..	Penn. Coal	325	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	Erie	13⅝	13¾	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
			Erie 2d pf.	17¼	18½	Peo. & East.	3½	5½
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	P., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
American Coal	120	140	Homestake	52	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	30	Ill. Cent. l. l.	95	100	Quicksilver	1¾	..
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	114	114½	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Ann Arbor	10	11	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Ann Arbor pf.	36	37½	K. & D. M. pf.	17	19	Rome, W. & O.	123	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7	Keokuk & West.	29	31	Rio Gr. W. pf.	66½	68½
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108	King. & Pem.	3¼	9¾	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6¾	7¼
Buff., R. & P.	27	29	Laclede Gas pf.	95½	96	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	19½	20½
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	L. E. & W.	14	15	St. Paul & Dul.	22	24
Canadian Pacific	83¼	84	Long Island	50	58	St. P. & O. pf.	153	155
Chi. & Alton	159½	..	Manhattan Beach	3	6	Sil. bull. certfs.	58½	59½
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	53	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. Gt. W., Deb.	71	74½	Mexican Central	4¾	5½	Standard R. & T.	5¼	5¾
Chi., Ind. & St. L.	10	10½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175½	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	90	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
Chi. Term. Tr.	7½	8	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	60	U. S. Express	41	44
Chi. T. Tr. pf.	28	30	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..	U. S. Leather	7	7¼
C., L. & W. pf.	40	49	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	..	W. & L. E. pf., $3 asst. paid	12¼	13
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..	Mobile & Ohio	26½	27½	Wis. Central	2	2½
C. C. & I. Dev.	[illegible]	½	Morris & Essex	173	175	Wis. Cent. pf.	5	8
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Nat. Lead pf.	109½	111			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	
5,000	100⅜
5,000	101
Akron & C June 1st, Coupon Off	
5,000	104
Am Tobacco Co Scrip	
4,000	98
500	98
500	98½
10,000	98
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s	
68,000	72
1,000	72¼
42,000	72
3,000	72½
20,000	72
31,000	72¼
10,000	72½
12,000	72⅝
10,000	72½
1,000	72⅜
500	72
6,000	72¼
59,000	72½
8,000	72¼
5,000	72¼
1,000	72⅝
8,000	72¼
30,000	72⅜
Gen 4s	
10,000	95⅝
10,000	95⅝
16,000	95⅝
17,000	95⅝
34,000	95⅝
15,000	95¾
25,000	95⅝
15,000	95⅝
500	95½
500	95½
500	95½
20,000	95⅝
B & O Con 5s, 1988	
10,000	116½
J P M & Co Certfs	
6,000	116¼
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925 Eng Certfs	
15,000	113
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s	
11,000	104
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s	
66,000	90⅝
8,000	90½
8,000	91
13,000	90⅞
34,000	90⅞
5,000	90⅝
10,000	90½
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc	
11,000	42
2,000	42¼
20,000	42⅛
10,000	42¼
9,000	43
15,000	42¼
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc	
10,000	12⅞
Cent Ohio Reor 1st	
5,000	104½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	
1,000	86
5,000	86¼
30,000	86½
8,000	86⅝
5,000	86⅝
4,000	86½
5,000	86⅝
2,000	86⅝
1,000	86⅞
17,000	87
27,000	86¾
21,000	87
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st Consol 4s	
4,000	104½
1,000	104
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	
5,000s10f	115½
Chic, B & Q Con 7s	
5,000	115¼
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s	
15,000	113¾
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Iowa Div 4s	
1,000	102
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s	
1,000	100¾
Chicago & Erie 1st	
11,000	113
3,000s20f	113
1,000	113
Chic, Mil & St P Gen 4s, Series A	
10,000	106
Chic & Nor'hwestern Gen 3½s	
5,000	102⅞
6,000	103
50,000	102¾
2,000	102⅞
Chic & N W S F 6s	
1,000	119
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s	
30,000	104⅞
51,000	105
46,000	104⅞
2,000	105
18,000	105⅛
1,000	105
C, St P, M & O Cons	
1,000	133
Chic Term Tran 4s	
19,000	87½
4,000	88
Col Coal & Iron 6s	
1,000	100
Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs, $65 Paid	
1,000	79½
9,000	79
21,000	80
Denv & Rio Grande 4s	
5,000	96½
6,000s20f	96¼
Detroit City Gas 5s	
50,000	92½
10,000	92¾
3,000	92⅞
10,000	92¾
4,000	92⅞
30,000	93
Det, Mac & Mar L G	
15,000	17
7,000	17¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s	
5,000	111¼
Erie Gen Lien 4s	
51,000	74¾
5,000	74⅞
10,000	75
25,000	74¾
25,000s20f	74¾
85,000	75
Erie 4s, Prior Bds	
15,000	93⅝
65,000	93½
38,000	93⅝
75,000	93½
57,000	93⅝
109,000	93⅝
16,000	93½
25,000	93⅝
1,000	93½
8,000	93⅝
Evans & T H Gen 5s	
5,000	85
Flint & Pere M 5s	
1,000	94
Flint & Pere M 6s	
4,000	117¼
Ft Wth & D C 1st	
60,000	74
Ft Wth & R Gde 1st 3-4s	
25,000	62⅝
Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	
2,000	95½
7,000	96⅜
5,000	96¼
Illinois Central, Louisville Div 3½s	
10,000	94¼
Inter & Gt N 1st	
4,000	121
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	
2,000	90
Iowa Central 1st 5s	
5,000	103½
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st	
5,000	74
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	
3,000	105
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s	
1,000	103
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s	
15,000	91
Manhattan Ry Con 4s	
1,000	96½
Metropolitan Elev 2d	
2,000	102¾
Met St Ry Gen 5s	
5,000	113½
21,000	113¾
1,000	113½
5,000	113⅝
Mo, Kan & East 1st	
1,000	100
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
8,000	90½
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	
10,000	64
1,000	63¾
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	
1,000	85½
10,000	85
10,000	85¼
10,000	85½
5,000	85
5,000	85⅝
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s	
23,000	105¼
20,000	105½
20,000s20f	105½
20,000	105⅝
8,000s20f	105½
Mo Pac Trust 5s	
10,000	83
5,000	84
8,000	83½
10,000	84
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	
10,000	77½
5,000	77
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s	
1,000	100
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	
4,000	80
Nash, C & St L 1st	
1,000	129
Nash, C & St L Con	
2,000	103
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore Col 3½s	
25,000	95⅝
5,000	95½
49,000	95⅝
100,000	95⅞
1,000	96
10,000	95⅞
Mich Cent Col 3½s	
21,000s5f	94¼
20,000	94½
N Y, Sus & Wn G M	
2,000	89¼
6,000	89½
Norf & W Ry Con 4s	
3,000	85¼
19,000	85½
12,000	85¼
13,000	85½
10,000s20f	85⅝
4,000	85½
15,000	85¾
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s	
10,000	100⅜
6,000s20f	100⅜
4,000	100⅜
10,000	100⅞
7,000	100⅜
20,000	100½
500	100¼
4,000	100½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s	
10,000	64⅝
55,000	64½
35,000	64⅝
10,000	64½
31,000	64⅝
8,000	64¾
10,000	64⅞
5,000	64¾
37,000	64⅞
58,000	64¾
1,000	64⅞
Northern Ry of Cal 5s	
10,000	103¼
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	
4,000	106
1,000	106¼
5,000	107
13,000	106½
Oregon R & Nav 4s	
5,000s20f	98½
13,000	98½
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s	
4,000	106⅜
500	106
Oregon Short Line Inc A 5s	
15,000	80⅜
2,000	80
Inc B & Col Trust	
15,000	58
12,000	58⅛
13,000	58¼
5,000	58
5,000	57¾
4,000s15f	57½
20,000	57⅞
Pac of Mo 1st 4s	
10,000	106⅜
Peoria & Eastern 1st	
2,000	76
Pitts & Wn 1st 4s	
10,000	91½
10,000	92
Pittsburg & Wn 5s	
5,000	47⅞
10,000	47½
Reading Co Gen 4s	
26,000	83⅝
4,000	83½
4,000	83⅝
Rio Grande Wn 1st	
1,000	90
1,000	89⅝
1,000	89½
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	
5,000	80
41,000	80½
St L & Ir M Gen 5s	
10,000	99⅝
59,000	100
St L & San Fran, Southwn Div 5s	
5,000	97
St L & San Fran 4s	
18,000	78¾
St L & S F G M 5s	
25,000	105
5,000	105¼
St L Southwn 1st	
4,000	80
15,000	79½
9,000	79¾
5,000	79⅝
5,000	79¾
4,000	79⅞
20,000	80
5,000	79⅞
St L Southwn 2d Inc	
31,000	32⅝
2,000s20f	32⅝
9,000	32⅝
3,000	32⅜
2,000	32¼
5,000	32⅜
10,000	32½
San An & Ar P 4s	
30,000	69¼
10,000	69
10,000	69¼
8,000	69½
11,000	69⅜
8,000	69½
2,000	69¾
5,000	70
35,000	70⅛
10,000	69½
10,000	70
So Pac of Ariz 1st	
8,000	107½
9,000	107¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
52,000	97¼
56,000	97½
5,000	97⅝
2,000	97½
1,000	97⅝
6,000	97¾
Standard R & T Inc	
1,000	16
Tex & N O Con 5s	
4,000	99¼
8,000	99½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	107
3,000	107½
1,000	107
Texas & Pac 2d Inc	
25,000	43
10,000	42¾
10,000	42⅞
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
2,000	89
42,000	90
Union Pacific 4s	
36,000	98⅜
10,000	98¼
10,000	98⅜
19,000	98¼
82,000	98⅜
15,000	98¼
5,000	98⅜
5,000	98¼
1,000	98⅜
10,000	98¼
5,000	98½
19,000	98⅜
5,000	98¼
15,000	98⅜
500	98⅜
2,000	98⅜
8,000	98½
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
10,000	76½
15,000	76¾
13,000	76½
4,000	76¾
1,000	77
18,000	76½
5,000	76¼
10,000	76½
10,000	76⅞
5,000	76⅞
Wabash 2d 5s	
13,000	89½
19,000	89
2,000	89½
5,000	90
1,000	89¾
5,000	90
Wabash Deb, Series B	
20,000s20f	29½
10,000	29½
5,000s10f	29½
10,000s5f	29½
10,000	29¼
5,000	29½
20,000	29⅜
West Shore Gtd 4s	
3,000	110
1,000s20f	110
Registered	
30,000	109⅞
Wn N Y & Penn Gen	
5,000	58
Wn Un Col Trust 5s	
1,000	110
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
5,000	49¼
10,000	49½
22,000	49⅜
1,000	49½
4,000	49⅜
30,000	49½
13,000	49⅜
10,000	49½
2,000	49⅜
20,000	49¼
14,000	49⅜
10,000	49⅞
5,000	49⅜
10,000	49⅞
45,000	49⅜
10,000	49⅞
15,000	50
Total sales	$4,631,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
910	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12¾	14⅛	12¾	14
50	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	37	38	37	38
21,610	Am. Sug. Ref.	137¼	138⅜	136⅜	138¾
600	Am. Tobacco	126½	127½	126½	127½
340	At., T. & S.F. pf.	34⅞	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛
200	Bay State Gas	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
8,950	Brook. R. T.	58⅝	59⅝	58⅛	59¼
10,310	C., Bur. & Q.	109⅝	112½	109⅝	112⅛
7,460	C., Mil. & St. P.	101½	102½	101⅜	102½
8,440	Chi., R. I. & P.	99	99⅞	99	99⅞
120	Chi. Gt. West.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
220	Cent. of N. J.	90⅝	91⅜	90⅝	91¼
270	Gen. Electric	40⅛	40¼	40	40
1,240	Louis. & Nash.	54⅛	54⅞	54	54¼
4,620	Manhattan	107	108⅛	107	107⅝
450	Mo. Pacific	36½	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½
20	Nat. Lead	36¾	37	36¾	37
30	N. Y. Central	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
540	Nor. Pacific	30	31	30	30⅞
1,580	Nor. Pac. pf.	72½	73⅝	72½	73⅝
80	Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31
1,180	People's Gas	99½	100⅝	99½	100
100	Reading	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
620	Tenn. C. & I.	26¼	27	26¼	26⅞
100	Union Pac	25	25¼	25	25¼
2,260	Union Pac. pf.	62⅞	63⅜	62⅞	63⅜
600	U. S. Rubber	37	39⅞	36⅞	39¼
10	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
50	West. Union	94⅛	94⅛	94	94
63,930					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	49½	49¾	49½	49¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.09	.08
Alpha Con	.03	.04
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.12	.12
Best & Belcher	.16	.16
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	..	.15
Challenge Con	.12	.12
Chollar	.18	.18
Confidence	.35	.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	.88	.39
Crown Point	.06	.06
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.64	.65
Justice	.05	.07
Kentuck Con	.05	.04
Mexican	.13	.13
Occidental Con	.58	.58
Ophir	.22	.22
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.18	.18
Savage	.11	.12
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.51	.46
Silver Hill	.08	.08
Standard	1.59	1.50
Union Con	.20	.20
Utah Con	.05	.06
Yellow Jacket	.20	.19

Silver bars, 58⅛; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Alamo	3	3¼	3	3⅛
Anaconda	37	40	34	40
Anchoria	68	71	68	68½
Argentum	21¼	21⅝	20⅛	22½
Battle Mountain	30	35	31	35
Columbine Victor	16½	17½	16	17
Consolidated	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	8⅛
El Paso	8¼	8⅝	7⅞	8
Elkton	97	97½	97	97¼
Gibson	19⅝	20½	19⅝	20⅝
Golden Fleece	95½	96	95	100
Gold King	55½	60	56	58
Golden Fleece	22	25	22	25
Garfield	10⅝	12	10½	10⅝
Isabella	23⅛	23⅜	23½	23¼
Jackpot	7½	8	7½	7½
Jefferson	7	10	7	10
Lillie	98½	99½	98¼	99
Matoa	22¼	22½	21½	21¾
Moon Anchor	97⅝	98	97	98
Pharmacist	2⅞	3	2⅜	2⅞
Portland	115½	115½	115¼	115½
Rawlings	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
Rosa	11½	12⅜	11½	12½
Union	18½	18⅜	18½	18⅜
Work	5⅝	6	5½	5⅝

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

KAUFMAN GOLD.—Schedules of Kaufman Gold, manufacturer of women's lace neckwear, ruffings, and plaitings, at 40 Wooster Street, show liabilities of $14,961, nominal assets of $5,609, actual assets of $2,443, consisting of merchandise and fixtures, $818; accounts, $1,528; cash, $97.

MANHATTAN YEAST COMPANY.—An attachment has been obtained against the Manhattan Yeast Company of 318 Henry Street, whose place was raided by United States internal revenue officers, for $345, in favor of Isidor Strunsky, for rye graham flour which he sold to the company.

R. J. DEAN & CO.—Judgment for $5,094 was entered yesterday against R. J. Dean & Co., storage warehousemen, of 302 Greenwich Street, in favor of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, for the amount due on a loan to A. J. Donally on his demand note, payment of which was guaranteed by the firm.

WILLIAM J. ARKELL.—Three judgments, aggregating $20,198, were entered yesterday against William J. Arkell, publisher, of 110 Fifth Avenue, in favor of the Bank of the Metropolis, as indorser on notes of the Arkell Publishing Company, the Kennedy Publishing Company, and the Tompkins Paper Stock Company.

M. B. & L. A. MARKS.—Judgment for $10,602 was entered yesterday against M. B. & L. A. Marks, formerly woolen commission merchants, of 121 and 123 Franklin Street, in favor of George Campbell & Co. of Philadelphia, for merchandise sold to the firm of M. B. & L. A. Marks shortly before their failure in January, 1896.

INTERNATIONAL PERFUMERY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan received an execution yesterday against the International Perfumery Company, manufacturer of toilet articles at 131 Liberty Street, for $10,155 in favor of Henry B. Barber for the amount now due on seven demand notes of the company. Oscar D. Dike is President and Treasurer and Herbert V. Dike Secretary. The company was incorporated in November, 1896, with a capital stock of $5,000.

DAVID MCCOSKER & CO.—Schedules of David McCosker, doing business as David McCosker & Co., importers of linens, woolens, and dress goods at 12 and 14 Walker Street, with a branch in Chicago, show liabilities of $52,013, nominal assets of $74,657, and actual assets of $69,882. The actual assets consist of merchandise, $59,980; accounts, $9,902. In addition to these assets Mr. McCosker has other assets, chiefly outside of business, aggregating $18,018, among which are equity in his residence, 457 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, $4,000; twenty-eight oil paintings, $6,000; bank stock, $2,002; C. O. D.'s, $5,531.

JOHN H. COPLESTON.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received two attachments against John H. Copleston, who kept a boarding house at 28 and 30 West Forty-seventh Street, one for $1,750, in favor of W. G. Wilson, for rent of 28 West Forty-seventh Street, and the other for $1,450, in favor of Theodore M. Burton, for rent of 30 West Forty-seventh Street. They were obtained on the ground that Mr. Copleston is a resident of London, and it was said that he had gone back to that city. Mr. Copleston moved from 28 and 30 West Forty-seventh Street a few weeks ago, it was said, to 108 West Forty-fifth Street. The Sheriff put a keeper in the latter place, but the furniture is claimed by Mrs. Olive Ada Archer, and the matter will go before the Sheriff's jury next week.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARKELL, William J.—Bank of the Metropolis, (three judgments)	$20,198
AMERICAN SICK BENEFIT AND ACCIDENT Association—A. C. Searles	789
ANDRUSS, Charles A.—J. McLaughlin	1,746
BAILEY, Horace E., and Edward C. Burgess—Amos H. Brewster	365
BARRY, Charles—J. A. Drake	265
BARRY, Julia—C. Baship	436
BAYERLE, Max—William S. Gotthell	75
BERNHARD, Max—S. Wolff	160
CADMAN, Charles P.—Wyckoff, Seaman & Benedict	113
CASLIN, Phoebe B.—C. R. Griffin	98
CAVANAGH, Margaret—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	106
CARO, Jacob and Mary—S. Victor Constant, assignee	80
CHAMBERS, Patrick—M. T. Keating	332
CONEY ISLAND BASEBALL AND Cycle Park Company—W. L. Sayage and another	91
COOK, Charles, Frederick A. Werning, Elmer W. Oliver, and William Jardine—R. H. Wolff & Co., Limited	9,935
CURRAN, Annie F.—New York Machine and Novelty Manufacturing Company	12
DEGENHARDT, George—Clausen & Price Brewing Company	330
DAGGETT, Mary J.—T. J. O'Sullivan	203
DAVIS, Lewis K.—W. H. Gray	206
DONOLLY, Alvin J., and Robert J. and Edward J. Dean—The National Shoe and Leather Bank	5,094
ELLIOTT, Freeman, and Theron Van Atta—Roe Marselius	66
FRANKLIN, James R.—Knickerbocker Apartment Company	3,412
GAFFNEY, John C.—S. Oppenheimer and others	123
GIEBLER, George—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	174
GRANGER, S. H.—G. C. Berry	83
HANNON, John M.—D. Meschendorf	48
HARRELL, Charles L.—H. H. Meise	218
HICKOX & CO.—G. A. Wingate, as President, &c.	113
HYAMS, David and Henry M.—F. B. Snow, trustee	51
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD GAS Construction Company—Herman Poole	222
INTERNATIONAL PERFUMERY COMPANY—H. B. Barber	10,158
JACOBI, Peter—C. F. Gennerich and others, executors	278
KAUFFMANN, Solomon B.—C. J. Roufeldt	147
KEEGAN, Patrick, and Peter Reilly—J. Ruppert	2,085
KEHOE, John—Jacob Ringle & Son	787
KLEINBAUM, Louis—L. E. Keller	1,285
KLEPPLER, William D.—R. Bunke and another	98
LATOURETTE, Susan A.—J. Van Winkle	193
LATOURETTI, Susan A.—J. Van Winkle	351
LAWRENCE, Grace—Aspell & Co.	142
LEWIS, Jacob and Martin M.—W. E. Remy and others	180
LEWIS, Jacob and Martin M.—Clement A. Auffmordt and others	858
LYON, Alice—G. M. Wright, assignee	134
LUDWIGS, Emil—A. Ludwigs, (costs)	59
LYKENS, William L.—L. L. Todd	108
Blackwood and another	10,602
MARJORINSKY, Moses—C. R. Ruegger	78
MARKS, Morris B. and Louis A.—J. D.	
McLAUGHLIN, Thomas—B. Coffin	3,834
McMASTER, Anna G.—Helen R. Elderkin	94
MEEHAN, Edward—Consolidated Ice Company	40
MOSS, Al—S. J. Sampson	99
NOEL, Pierre—G. P. Putnam's Sons	145
OLTARSH, Wolf—E. F. Kienle	95
PRINCE, Margaret B.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	234
PERRY, Charles O.—E. F. Kienle	511
PIGOTT, George H.—S. J. Adler	100
REYNOLDS, Guy H.—L. Reynolds	730
ROGERS, Edward H.—Manhattan Straw Board Company	112
RUBIN, Davis—A. Boerner	271
SINGER, Julius—John Kress Brewing Company	1,018
SCHULZE, William T., George Hesemann, and Oscar L. Spitzer—William Urbach	45
STOOTHOFF, James H.—J. M. Todd	188
SIEDENBURG, John H.—A. C. Holmgren	1,158
THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY—Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company	79
THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY—Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company	120
THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY—Fire Association of Philadelphia	69
STROBEL, Caspar—William J. Schepherd	352
THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY—Reliance Insurance Company	131
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Max Radt	426
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—William A. Deering	847
THE MAYOR, &c.—John O. Baker	28,969
WAVRA, Joseph and Anna—L. Johnston and another	281
WESTCHESTER HOMESTEAD AND Land Improvement Company—Henry C. Koster	1,620
WEIS, Samuel—G. D. Sweetser and others	607

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28⅜
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.65
Cotton, middling	6 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.03¼
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅜
Lard, prime	5.55
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Flour quiet; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@72c; No. 2 red, 70c; No. 2 corn, 33½@33¾c; No. 2 yellow, 34@34¼c; No. 2 oats, 21¾@22c; No. 2 white, 27@28¼c; No. 3 white, 26½@28c; No. 2 rye, 45½c; No. 3 barley, 30¼@37½c; No. 1 flaxseed, 91@92c; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per barrel, $8.95@$9; lard, per 100 lb, $5.27½@$5.30; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.60@$5.80; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

There was very little speculative interest manifested on the Cotton Exchange yesterday. The first call developed a fairly steady feeling, with first sales at unchanged prices to 3 points lower. The slight decline was due more to an absence of buyers than to a predominance of sellers. After rallying to the final figures of Thursday on light covering by shorts, who were not altogether satisfied with the average of crop news, the market became speculatively flat, and all through the balance of the session showed no animation whatever. The Liverpool news was such as to discourage the most hopeful bulls and bears. Public and private advices alike reflected exceptional apathy in speculative circles abroad, while fluctuations were hardly worth considering. The demand for spot cotton had also fallen off, sales for the day reaching but 8,000 bales. Operations in yarns and cloths were said to be dragging, and the whole situation was most unsatisfactory. While the feeling is more or less general that with favorable weather another large crop can be looked for, fears are expressed lest weather during the next few weeks should be bad, and few traders have the courage to take hold extensively. Locally the impression is much the same. The more conservative bears freely admit that prospects at the moment are not so brilliant as earlier in the season, but claim that damage by drought, too much moisture, insects, rust, shedding, and the like is not greater than in previous years. Some concern is expressed lest further rains set in over the Atlantic States and Mississippi Valley, and drought seriously damage the crop in the Southwest. Present indications point to favorable conditions, however. The bull faction claims the August Government report and the September Government report will show a decided deterioration in many sections of the belt, drought having already done damage in Texas, and the plant having grown too fast in the middle and eastern portions of the belt. They further state that bears underestimate the damage done by rust, shedding, and boll worms. There is one thing, however, on which both bulls and bears agree, and that is that the situation is too "ticklish" at the moment for aggressive action either way. The market for futures closed quiet, with prices 1 point lower to 1 point net higher.

The market for spot cotton ruled dull and closed quiet, with prices unchanged on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling upland and 6 5-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 8c and 8¼c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5 11-16c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c, 1-16c decline; Charleston, 5¼c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; St. Louis, 5⅝c; Memphis, 5⅝c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Cont't.
Total yesterday	1,044	....	1,430
Thus far this week	22,578	100	7,856
Since Sept. 1	3,488,584	815,808	2,968,775

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.89	5.90	5.89	5.89@5.90
September	5.92	5.93	5.90	5.93@5.94
October	5.96	5.97	5.94	5.97@5.98
November	5.98	6.00	5.98	5.99@6.00
December	6.01	6.04	6.00	6.03@6.04
January	6.04	6.06	6.04	6.06@6.07
February	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.09@6.11
March	6.10	6.13	6.10	6.13@6.14
April	...	...	...	6.16@6.17
May	6.20	6.20	6.19	6.19@6.20

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

A continuation of the strong bull movement in wheat was noted yesterday. Surrounding conditions were all favorable to investment buying, and while less of this class of trade appeared than might have been expected, there was enough, with the activity among shorts, to hold the market on a substantial basis throughout the entire session. Trade was made up mostly of local transactions, varied in the forenoon by good buying for foreign account, accompanying a strong set of Liverpool cables in which prices were shown to be 1¼@2d higher on futures and ½@1d up on spot wheat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 5.—August, 84½c; September, 65¼@65⅝c; December, 63⅞c. On track, No. 1 hard, 86¼c; No. 1 Northern, 85¼c; No. 2 Northern, 81¾.

DULUTH, Aug. 5.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 82c; August, 70c; September, 68c; December, 65c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—No. 2 Northern, 82c.

Oats.

No. 2, 28¼@28¾c; No. 3, 27½c; No. 2, white, 32½c; No. 3, white, 31½c; track, mixed, 28@29½c; track, white, 34@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 52c, free on board, afloat, and 47c, cost, insurance, and freight Buffalo; State rye, 47c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. BARLEY—Malting, old, 46c; new, 49c; feeding, new, 34@35c, all cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.50@$4.75; Winter, straights, $4@$4.40; Winter patents, $4.10@$4.50; Spring, clears, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 1, Winter, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@$3.40; no grade, $1.75@$1.80. RYE FLOUR—$2.45@$2.90. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 75@76c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 65@75c; Spring, bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 65@67½c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 70@75c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $24@$24.50; screenings, 40c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 5.—FLOUR—First patents, $4.25@$4.35; second patents, $4.10@$4.20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	71⅞	72⅝	71⅝	72¼
December	70½	70 11-16	70⅛	70½
Corn—				
September	37 11-16	37⅞	37 11-16	37⅞
December	38¼	38½	38¼	38½
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	26⅛
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	5.60

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	66⅞	67 9-16	66 11-16	67¼
December	65½	65⅞	65¼	65⅝
May	67⅝	67⅞	67⅛	67⅝
Corn—				
September	33¼	33½	33¼	33⅜
December	33⅜	34	33⅜	33⅞
May	36	36¼	35⅞	36¼
Oats—				
September	21	21¼	21	21¼
May	24	24¼	23⅞	24⅛
Lard—				
September	$5.32½	$5.37½	$5.32½	$5.32½
October	5.37½	5.42½	5.37½	5.37½
Ribs—				
September	5.20	5.27½	5.20	5.22½
October	5.22½	5.30	5.22½	5.25
Pork—				
September	8.95	9.12½	8.95	9.00
October	9.00	9.02½	9.00	9.00

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $9.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16.50. BEEF HAMS—$21@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180-lb, 5⅝c; 160-lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10-lb, 6¾@6⅞c; 12-lb, 6¼@6½c; 14-lb, 6@6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western, green, 16-lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3¼@3⅜c; country, 3⅜@3⅝c. LARD—$5.55; city lard, $5@$5.15; refined, South America, $6.20; Continent, $5.75; Brazil, kegs, $7.25; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard, stearine, 6¼@6⅜c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 37s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

While the coffee market was only moderately active yesterday a much healthier undertone was a conspicuous feature of early developments. The opening was steady. All months but August advanced 5 points on first sales. Subsequently there was a further gain of 5 to 10 points on covering by apprehensive shorts and some investment buying. Sellers were conservative, and in some instances added to their holdings on the theory that the market was due to go still higher before a turn was made. The close was steady, with the net gain a matter of 5 to 10 points. Total sales futures were 11,000 bags. European cables reflected generally steady markets abroad, with prices a shade higher. Trading at Havre was more active than in many weeks, if not months. The Brazilian advices told of quiet but steady markets at Rio and Santos, and unimportant fluctuations. Receipts at those points, however, were considerably under early estimates, aggregating 32,000 bags. In the spot department the feeling was rather better, although business still dragged, on the basis of 6c for invoice lots of Rio No. 7.

The world's visible supply for August footed up 5,701,422 bags, against 5,435,974 bags July 1, or an increase of 265,448 bags, about as expected. The August visible of last year was 4,496,779 bags, a decrease of 1,200,000 bags from the visible of this month.

According to a special cable from Amsterdam to the local Exchange, the next Dutch sale will take place on the 9th inst., when 20,000 piculs will be offered. Good ordinary Java was valued by brokers at 38¼c, as against 35c, the selling rice at the last sale. The present stock of all kinds of coffee at Havre foots up 1,238,000 bags, including 796,000 bags Brazilian, as compared with 1,250,000 bags and 805,000 bags, respectively the same day last week. The arrival of the steamer Mexican Prince at New York adds 20,483 bags Rio and 9,338 bags Santos to the large stock at this point:

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	...	...	...	5.40@5.45
September	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.55
October	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.55
November	...	...	...	5.50@5.60
December	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.65@5.70
January	...	...	...	5.70@5.75
February	...	...	...	5.75@5.80
March	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80@5.85
April	...	...	...	5.85@5.90
May	5.90	5.95	5.90	5.90@5.95
June	...	...	...	5.95@6.00
July	...	...	...	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 7$500. Hamburg, net unchanged to ¼ pfennig net higher. Havre, ¼f net higher. January, 37; February, 37; March, 37.25; April, 37.50; May, 37.50; June, 37.75; July, 37.75; August, 36.25; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, 36.75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25. Steel rails, $18.50. Pig iron warrants, $6.65. Lake copper, ingot, 11.50c. Tin, 15.85c. Lead, 3.75c. Spelter, 4.55c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, Washed—XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine unwashed, 19@20c; fine delaine, 30c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 27@28c; half-blood clothing, 27@28c; three-eighths clothing, 28@29c; quarter clothing, 27@28c; coarse clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin, Washed—X and XX, 23c; fine unwashed, 16@17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 27@28c; three-eighths combing, 29@30c; quarter combing, 29c; coarse combing, 26@27c; half-blood clothing, 27c; quarter clothing, 26c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, Unwashed—Fine, 16@17c; half-blood combing, 21@22c; three-eighths combing, 22@22½c; quarter combing, 21@22½c; common combing, 20@21½c; braid combing, 19@20c; half-blood clothing, 21@22c; three-eighths clothing, 20@21c; quarter clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c. Texas, Unwashed—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States, Unwashed—Fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium, choice, 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 13@15c; quarter average, 13@15c. California, Unwashed—Northern Spring, free, 16@17c; middle county, Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 9@10c. Oregon—Eastern, choice, 15c; Eastern, average, 12@13c; Eastern, heavy, 10@11c; Valley No. 1, 18@20c; Valley No. 2, 20@22c; Valley No. 3, 19@20c; valley lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@14c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium, choice, 16@17c; fine medium, average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17@18c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter, 16@17c.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@36c; Port Philip clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@28c; Cape clothing, 18@20c; Cape combing, 19@21c; Montevideo merino, 21@23c; Montevideo primera, 22@24c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19c, nominal; prime crude, free on board mills, 16@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; off Summer yellow, 23½c; butter grades, 27@29c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American raw, 35@36c; American boiled, 37@38c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 47@50c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95. Tar oil, barrels, $3.62½. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits turpentine, 28@28½c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $1.90; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 5.—Spirits turpentine, 25¼c. Resin, $1@$1.05. Crude turpentine, $1@$1.50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 5.—Turpentine, 24½c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 5.—Spirits turpentine, 26c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.60@$5.25; oxen, $2.55@$4.05; bulls, $2.12½@$2.80; cows, $1.80@$3.50. Cables slow and unchanged.

CALVES—Veals, $4.25@$6.62½; buttermilks, $3.50@$3.75; Western, $4.20@$4.62½; city-dressed veals, 8@10c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.50; lambs, $5.75@$7.10; one car extra, $7.35.

HOGS—$4.15@$4.40.

JOHN F. MUGG SURRENDERS.

President of the Manhattan Yeast Company Gives Himself Up.

John F. Mugg, the President of the Manhattan Yeast Company, at 316 Henry Street, where a lot of illicit whisky was seized on Thursday by Internal Revenue officers, appeared in the Federal Building yesterday morning accompanied by his counsel, Charles H. Lovett, and surrendered himself to United States Commissioner Shields. He was paroled in the custody of his counsel to enable him to procure a bondsman.

Mr. Mugg is a grain broker and lives at 117 West Ninetieth Street. He said that he was requested to act as President of the yeast company, which also operates the vinegar factory in Brooklyn. He had no idea that any unlawful work was going on, but had always believed that only the legitimate business of the manufacture of vinegar and yeast was conducted. He had not taken an active part in the business for three or four months, and had not visited the Brooklyn factory in that time except to attend meetings of the Board of Directors.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Fields Were Very Light and the Racing Not of a High Class.

TRACK SWINDLERS CAUGHT

Detective Pinkerton Believes that He Has Succeeded in Putting a Stop to the Depredations of a Clever Gang.

Detective "Bob" Pinkerton and his men feel satisfied now that they have thoroughly frightened the gang of swindlers who have made life a burden both to the bookmakers and the public for some time past, for the two men captured at Brighton Beach on Thursday have been held for the Grand Jury in $1,500 bail each, and will be prosecuted. The gang has taken thousands of dollars from the ring, for their game was one of the sharpest that the Pinkerton men have had to contend with on the metropolitan race tracks. They had a number of counterfeit badges, printed only on one side, and when one member, who was known as the "rubber-necker," had secured the number of some badge which called for a winning bet, another would stamp the number on a blank badge, and then present it to the bookmaker's cashier and secure the amount of the bet.

The racing yesterday was not particularly brilliant, for the fields in most cases were very light, and the rain of the morning had left the track in poor condition. It was heavy and holding in the centre of the track, sloppy on the rail, and good on the outside. In two races the fields were reduced to three starters, and the start in one of these events—the third, at a mile and a sixteenth—was so bad that a howl of derision went up from the crowd and lasted until the race was over.

Continental made an exhibition of Tripping in the seven-furlong handicap by going out at the fall of the flag and showing the way all through the journey. He won in a canter by half a dozen lengths, and Tripping beat Bastion by even a greater distance for the place.

Doggett, who likes a muddy track, sought the inner rail in the opening race, at a mile, and soon took the lead, which Her Own had assumed at the start. He romped away in the stretch, while Tinge, Her Own, and Burlesque fought it out for the place and finished necks apart in the order named.

August Belmont's Filon d'Or proved to be the best of the lot of two-year-olds in the fifth race, a handicap at five furlongs.

Details of racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won more than one race at this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:44½.

1—Doggett, R. C. Doggett's ch. h., 6 years, by The Bard-Rosewood, 95 pounds, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5....(Songer)
2—Tinge, James Adams's b. h., 6, 90, 10 to 1 and 5 to 2....(Moody)
3—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. m., 4, 93, 3 to 1....(O'Connor)

Burlesque, 95, 8 to 5, (Thompson,) and Taranto, 101, 40 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; a head between second, third, and fourth.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds that have not been second; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Althea, W. Jennings's b. f., by Atlantic or Dutch Roller-Blossom, 89 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money....(O'Connor)
2—Hopscotch, J. L. Holland's br. c., 92, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1....(McCue)
3—Tophet, Westmore & Meehan's blk. c., 87, 60 to 1....(Moody)

Oliver Mc., 107, 6 to 1, (Hamilton;) Improvident, 104, 3 to 1, (Songer;) Fulminate, 84, 15 to 1, (Hothersall;) Crown, 91, 60 to 1, (Michaels;) Klondyke Queen, 95, 25 to 1, (Thompson;) Sagasta, 95, 9 to 2, (Maher;) May Landis, 98, 15 to 1, (Bergen;) Earline, 84, 60 to 1, (J. Daly;) Top Note, 104, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Lock Fyne, 97, 40 to 1, (Bennett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50¾.

1—Gun Metal, R. Whiteford's ch. g., by Eon-Amy, 105 pounds, 6 to 5....(O'Leary)
2—Longacre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 100, 3 to 5....(Moody)
3—May Roselle, C. F. Hill's ch. f., 95, 50 to 1....(McCoy)

Won in a canter by a length, a sixteenth of a mile between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29¾.

1—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6 years, by Luke Blackburn-Aileen, 120 pounds, 7 to 10....(Maher)
2—Tripping, W. B. Jenning's ch. m., 4, 122, 7 to 5....(Doggett)
3—Bastion, W. C. Daly's br. h., 4, 97, 6 to 1....(O'Connor)

Won easily by six lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Filon d'Or, August Belmont's ch. g., by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 126 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5....(Sims)
2—Federal, J. P. Martin's br. c., 114, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5....(Doggett)
3—Exception, P. J. Miles's br. f., 106, 6 to 1....(James)

Rusher, 118, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Effervescent, 124, 3 to 1, (Songer,) and Tennith, 104, 4 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths, two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1898 and never having won $500 at any time. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Blue Devil, E. D. Morgan's br. h., 4 years, by St. Andrew-Blue Dress, 111 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3....(O'Leary)
2—Squire Abingdon, W. Lakeland's b. g., 3, 98, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5....(Bergen)
3—Field Lark, H. H. Hunn's ch. c., 3, 101, 6 to 5....(Maher)

Slasher, 101, 12 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Bergen, 108, 60 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; eight lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Sister Clara	108	Leo Lake	96
Tanis	104	Blissful	95
Collateral	102	Charagrace	95
Lansdale	101	High Priest	94
Woodranger	100	Merlin	94
Campania	99	Isen	92
Endeavor	99	Frohman	86
Philip	97		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Highwater	110	Tyrba	98
Somers	110	Hold Up	98
Windward	104	Sir Florian	95
Spurs	104	High Born	95
Domineer	101	Sagasta	95
Fulminate	98	Belgravia	93

THIRD RACE.—For fillies three years old; selling. Five furlongs.

Inspection	103	Effie Haggerty	100
Newtown Belle	103	Mrs. Trumbridge	100
Princess India	103	Tent Pin	100
La Russe	103	Amelia D.	100
Lerete	100	May Roselle	100
Our Breezy	100	Sweet Sound	100
Miss Gossip	100	Fenetta	95
Grace Giltner	100		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Free Lance	112	Endeavor	101
King T.	108	Pink Chambray	100
Burlesque	108	Songrster	95
Venessa	101	Marito	92

FIFTH RACE.—The Test Handicap of $1,000 for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Ogden	126	Lou Bramble	101
Royal Stag	118	Miss Tenny	101
Damien	111	Master James	89
Sailor King	106		

SIXTH RACE.—The Futurity Trial of $1,000 for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Autumn	115	Scannell	108
Tendresse	115	Mark Miles	108
Sombre	115	Hapsburg	108
Lothario	108	Rock Dove	105

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward. Full course.

Olindo	152	Decapod	144
Forget	150	El Cid	137
Royal Scarlet	149	Amus	135
Downing	145	Baby Bill	135

LEWES SUMMER MEETING.

Lorillard-Beresford Stable's Tarolinta Wins the Astley Stakes.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—At the first day's racing of the Lewes Summer meeting to-day the Lorillard-Beresford stable's bay filly Tarolinta won the Astley Stakes.

The Duke of Devonshire's Lady Yardley, bay filly, was second, and Sir W. Throckmorton's bay colt Asington third.

The Juvenile Plate of 100 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns, was won by R. H. Combe's bay colt Glen-Choran. The Lorillard-Beresford stable's bay filly Pascola was second and W. Blake's chestnut filly Gaisers third.

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

Three Favorites Win in the Presence of the Largest Attendance of the Season.

SARATOGA, Aug. 5.—The track was heavy, weather fine, and three favorites pulled up winners. The attendance was the largest of the season. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Acushla, 112, (Taral,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won by one length; Lost Time, 115, (Clawson,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths; Great Neck, 115, (Murphy,) 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:06. Colonel Tenny, Lyric, K. C. B., Freak, Valdiria, and Warhead also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Buela, 114, (T. Sloane,) 1 to 3, won by ten lengths; Premier, 114, (Taral,) 5 to 2, second. Time—1:48½.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Diminutive, 98, (Clawson,) 9 to 10 and out, won by six lengths; Dan Cupid, 108, (A. Barrett,) 9 to 2 and even, second by a head; Rhinelander, 114, (W. Martin,) 9 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:18¾. Hilee, also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Scotch Plaid, 109½, (R. Williams,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won by four lengths; Margaret Jane, 104, (Dupee,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths; Loiterer, 116, (Taral,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:34¾. Flax Spinner and Beau Monde also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Manassas, 104, (Lambley,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won by half a length; Stray Step, 107, (Powers,) 8 to 5 and out, second by a length and a half; Protus, 104, (Barrett,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:49. Organ Pilot and Hurns also ran.

Following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Dr. Eichberg, 114 pounds; Grievance and Hilee, 111 each; Jerid, Satirist, Ellerdale, and A. N. B., 104 each; Diva and Frances Booker, 101 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Damien, 131 pounds; Columbus, 123; Athamas and Ben Hadad, 116 each; Mischief and Water Girl, 87 each.

THIRD RACE.—Grand Union Hotel Stakes, (first of Double Event.) Five and a half furlongs. Kinley Mack, Kentucky Colonel, Sir Hubert, Counsellor Wernberg, and Martimas, 122 pounds each; Manuel, Galahad, and Laflaveuse, 117 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Hendrie Stakes. One mile and a sixteenth. Martha II., Lillian Bell, Nearest, and Laverock, 116 pounds each; Miss Miriam, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase. About two miles. Shillalah, 159 pounds; Right of Way and Equery, 149 each; Hurry Up and Plutarch, 142 each.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 5.—To-day's racing summaries:

2:30 Class, Pacing; Purse $500. (Unfinished from Wednesday.)
Harry Cozzens, b. g., Vance Nichols, Glenville, Ohio, (Nichols)....6 1 1 1
The Shad, g. h., Bellemead Stock Farm, (Thomas)....1 6 2 8
May Wilkes, s. m., (Cahill)....2 2 8 2
Allawood, b. g., (Clark)....3 3 4 4
Whirlwind, b. g., (Kilborn)....4 4 6 8
Lady Bashford, b. m., (Guernsey)....5 5 7 5
Patty, b. m., (Earing)....8 8 7 7
Time—2:19¾; 2:19¼; 2:18¼; 2:18¼.

2:14 Class.—Pacing. Purse $500.
Dariel, b. m., Potter Brothers, Greenfield, Mass., (Potter)....1 1 1
Syra, b. m., Elwood Smith, Wilkesbarre, Penn., Smith)....2 2 2
Marl, ch. g., S. R. Fetherolf, Mahanoy City, (Cummings)....4 3 4
Timepiece, b. g., (Snow)....5 5 3
Superior Gift, b. g., (Dunbar)....3 6 6
Prestoria Wilkes, b. m., (Weber)....8 4 7
Brooks, ch. h., (McManus)....7 7 5
Highland Lassie, g. m., (Doncourt)....6 8 8
May Murphy, b. m., (Auring)....9 dr
Time—2:14¾; 2:14¾; 2:14½.

2:12 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.
G. H. F., br. g., Tom Rennick, Glens Falls, (Rennick)....6 1 1 1
Big Timber, b. h., A. K. & H. Miller, Lehighton, Penn., (Earing)....1 5 4 2
Kate McCracken, George O Smith, Glenville, Ohio, (Smith)....2 3 5 3
Courier, b. h., (Nichols)....4 2 3 6
St. George, b. g., (James)....5 4 2 5
Max G., b. g., (Grune)....3 6 dis.
Time—2:17¼; 2:17¼; 2:17¾; 2:15.

2:20 Class, Trotting; Purse $500.
Stambold, b. h., Bellemead Stock Farm, (Thomas)....2 2 1 1 1
Dan Wilkes, gr. g., T. J. Leary, Providence, R. I., (Leary)....4 1 2 5 5
Harry T., ch. g., (Wood)....1 6 5 6 7
Medici, br. h., (Anderson)....7 3 7 4 2
McGinty, b. g., (Rhea)....5 5 8 2 6
Billy Patterson, (Nichols)....3 4 4 7 8
David King, blk. h., (Green)....8 8 6 3 4
Wilkes Maid, blk. m., (Ernest)....6 7 8 dr.
Wilton Boy, b. g., (Atkins)....dis.
Luther, b. g., (Cornell)....dr.
Time—2:19¾; 2:20¼; 2:21½; 2:22; 2:23½.

At Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 5.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

2:12 Trot.—Purse $2,000.
Eagle Flanagan, b. c., by Eagle Bird-Lady Flanagan, by Wood's Hambletonian, (Hudson)....1 2 2 1 1
The Abbott, b. g., (Geers)....5 1 1 5 3
Cresceus, ch. c., (Ketcham)....3 3 3 2 2
Octavia, br. m., (Ruggles)....2 4 5 4 5
Pat Watson, b. h., (Wilson)....4 5 4 3 4
Pasorite, b. f., (Saunders)....dis.
May Fern, (Thompson)....dis.
Time—2:09¼; 2:08¼; 2:08½; 2:10¼; 2:12¼.

2:16 Pace.—Purse $2,000.
Egoseen, br. h., by Egotist-Nadir, by Dictator, (Critchfield)....6 1 1 1
Jessie C., ch. m., (Palmer)....1 8 5 8
Gus Waibel, b. c., (Starr)....7 2 2 5
Bernice, br. m., (McCoy)....3 6 2 2
Bourbon R., ch. h., (Rice)....2 4 8 3
Journeyman, br. h., (O'Neill)....4 3 3 4
Wax, b. g., (Coleman)....5 6 4 6
Star Hat, br. h., (Burns)....8 7 7 7
Time—2:11¼; 2:12½; 2:13¼; 2:12¼.

2:19 Class.—Pace. Purse $2,000.
Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King-Princess Chimes, by Chimes, (Geers)....6 1 1 1
Anne Lee, br. m., (Hudson)....1 2 2 2
Birdie Dickinson, b. m., (Rice)....4 8 8 4
G. W. D., blk. h., (Phillips)....7 7 4 3
Little Pete, ch. g., (McQuilty)....3 4 6 dis.
Harry Woodbine, b. g., (Curry)....5 6 5 dis.
Hal Patchen, ch. g., (Converse)....2 5 dis.
Bellwood, br. m., (Hussey)....Dis.
Time—2:11¼; 2:09¼; 2:09¼; 2:10.

2:27 Class.—Trotting. Purse $2,000.
Percy, b. c., by Ponce De Leon-Flora Ewing, by Bassinger, (Saunders)....1 1 1
Spinalong, b. g., (Starr)....2 2 2
Alice Dorman, b. m., (McHenry)....3 4 4
Harry, blk. g., (Dellinger)....4 3 8
Cutting, b. h., (McQuilty)....5 5 3
Iquique, b. h., (Hutchings)....7 6 5
Incarnate, blk. g., (Geers)....6 7 6
Anglina, b. m., (Ketcham)....8 8 7
Time—2:14¾; 2:15¼; 2:14¼.

At Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 5.—The meeting of the New York State Trotting Horse Breeders' Association closed to-day. The 2:15 trot was unfinished and will be decided to-morrow morning. Summaries:

2:24 Pace.—Purse $500.
King Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, (Davis)....1 1 1
Free Silver, r. h., (Arnold)....4 2 3
Verona, b. m., (Lockwood)....10 3 2
Lizzie Rowe, b. m., (Murphy)....2 7 8
Bonnie McCurdy, ch. g., (Wilkins)....3 5 4
Cinder Alcyoner, b. g., (Halstead)....9 4 5
Pie Lijere, b. g., (Pinchin)....5 9 6
Sweet Leret, b. m., (Manley)....6 6 7
Lord Belgrave, b. h., (Sargent)....8 8 ds
Sidane, b. m., (Shults)....7 10 dr
Time—2:15¼; 2:14½; 2:13¼.

2:28 Trot; Purse $500.
Highland Maid, br. m., by Cicero, (McDonald)....1 1 2 1
Roan Boy, r. g., (Moser)....14 7 1 3
Ouida, b. m., (Murray)....13 2 4 8
Norcole, b. g., (Devy)....2 6 5 9
Mirabile, b. m., (Walsh)....5 13 7 2
Garland M., ch. g., (Coates)....11 3 8 7
Decku Boy, ch. g., (Proper)....3 5 9 10
Dolly Duroc, b. g., (Hyde)....9 4 11 4
Flora Woodnut, b. m., (Manley)....4 14 14 5
Hunyadi, b. h., (Driscoll)....10 11 13 8
Larry Russ, br. g., (Hooper)....6 8 6 dr.
Sachs, b. m., (Martin)....7 9 12 dr.
Corporal B., b. h., (Snyder)....12 10 8 dr.
Attractive, b. m., (Miller)....8 12 10 dr.
Hattie D., b. m., (Miller)....15 15 dr.
Time—2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:18; 2:16¼.

2:15 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500. (Unfinished.)
Star Boy, b. g., by Star Lambert, (McDonald)....1 1 2
Eta Bel, ch. h., (Lockwood)....4 3 1
Legene, b. h., (Sheeley)....2 2 8
Carrie, b. m., (Decker)....3 4 4
Dresch, br. g., (Snyder)....5 dr.
Time—2:15; 2:15¼; 2:15.

Newark Race Meet Off.

NEWARK, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The racing meeting which began here Monday has been declared off. The reason given is that the local association has been losing money. Yesterday's meeting had to be abandoned on account of the bad weather.

No Races at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 5.—The Rigby races, scheduled for to-day, were postponed until to-morrow on account of rain.

TWO HANGINGS IN ARKANSAS.

Clyburn Wanted the Governor to See Him Die, but He Declined.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 5.—Charles Clyburn and Coleman, alias "Fluke" Fleming, were hanged to-day. The execution of Clyburn, who killed Deputy Sheriff Rollins March 27, 1897, while the latter was attempting to arrest him for burglary, took place at Prescott. Clyburn had invited the Governor to be present at the execution, but the Governor declined.

Fleming, who was hanged at Dumas, was a colored man. He suffered death for assaulting a negro woman.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract and at Auction.

Sharrott Brothers have sold for Leith & Glenn to John F. Hartwell the four-story American-basement dwelling 290 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 16 by 79 by 100.

The same firm has also sold to George T. Rowe two lots on the west side of Seventh Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Twelfth Street. The buyer will erect a six-story apartment house on the plot.

Samuel H. Stone, together with Raphael Ettinger, has sold, for about $65,000, the two five-story flats 2,053 and 2,055 Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 90 by 100.

Mr. Stone has also sold for Maria E. Herrick, for about $50,000, the two five-story flats 4 and 6 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25 by 80 by 100.

Potter & Brother have sold to Samuel Cohen the two five-story tenements 97 and 99 Mangin Street, each 25 by 100.

Louis Lese has purchased from Mary Maloney the three-story dwelling 340 East Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Jackson & Stern have bought from Max Levy the plot northeast corner of Pitt and Delancey Streets, 50 by 54; also, from L. Tuchman, 127 to 137 Goerck Street, 128 by 100, and from Charles Loper, 43 and 45 Goerck Street, 37 by 50.

W. E. Carle has sold for Frederick Sackett to Brodie & Hanretty, for improvement, the lot on the east side of Seventh Avenue, 80 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 75. The price is reported at $15,000.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for the Bronx Realty Company, for $7,500 each, the four three-story frame flats 1,046 to 1,052 Intervale Avenue, each 21 by 53 by 100.

Smith Brothers have also sold for the Bronx Realty Company, for $12,500, the two three-story frame flats 1,162 and 1,164 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, each 21 by 53 by 100; also, for Frank R. Houghton, for $40,000, a residence, with a plot of about sixty lots, at New Rochelle.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the Globe Realty Company, for $29,600, the five-story brick flat, with stores, extending along the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Hamilton Place, 24.11 by 102.2 by 27.2 by 113.6.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 53.6 feet west of Hamilton Place, for eight four-story brick dwellings, 15 by 47 and 16 by 17.6; Patrick H. Lynch of 642 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $96,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 217.6 feet west of Park Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 37.6 by 90.11; Jacob Weidhopf of 420 East Seventy-seventh Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $38,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 210 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 81; F. J. Balschun of 669 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; A. Balschun, Jr., architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 378 Washington Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 25 by 75; John Walker of 333 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; F. Baylies, architect; cost, $30,000.

Boulevard, west side, 104.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fourth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 33.1 by 91.3; B. L. Connolly of 309 West Seventy-seventh Street, owner; A. O. Hoddick, architect; cost, $45,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 191.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 75; Frank Pisciotta of 797 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

Clinton Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Lebanon Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; James Hartwell of 3 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

Guion Place, south side, 100 feet east of St. Lawrence Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42; C. A. Gillingham of 1,462 Vyse Avenue, owner; N. R. Gillingham, architect; cost, $2,500.

Woodycrest Avenue, west side, 75.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 44; Charles Boedin of 185 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; W. A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 162 to 166 Charles Street, to a seven-story brick and stone brewery and storage house; Beadleston & Woerz, owners; Lewinson & Just, engineers; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 287 to 289 West Tenth Street, to a seven-story brick and stone brewery; Beadleston & Woerz, owners; cost, $6,000.

No. 320 Broadway, to a fifteen-story brick and stone office building; Central Syndicate Building Company of 320 Broadway, owners; Hapgood & Hapgood, architects; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 1 and 3 West Seventy-first Street, and 2 and 4 West Seventy-second Street, to an eleven-story brick and stone hotel; J. Rothschild of 31 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Harding & Gooch, architects; cost, $1,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 112 feet north of Westchester Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement; Walter Wilkins, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 5.

AVENUE A, w s, 24.6 ft n of 7th St, 24.4x100; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Frank Casper	22,500
BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, e s, 100 ft n of Academy St, 50x150.7x50x151.3; Caecilie Nicolai to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	5,000
CHRYSTIE ST, 86, 25x100; Barbara and Sabino Romolo to Elias Senft and another	$32,000
FOREST AV, e s, 423.10 ft n of Denman Place, 6x135; John Agostini to Mrs. Louise Luttge	Nom.
JOHN ST, w corner of Prospect Av, 66x125; Stephen Larkin to John J. Larkin	1
LOTS 122, 123, 154, 155, 156, 157, 188, 189, and 469, map of Arden property; Charles D. Shirmer to William M. Rouzee	10,000
OLIVER ST, 100 and 102, 40x50; Marks Levy to Harris Levy	1
PIKE ST, 68, w s, 25x62.4x25x61.6; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Abraham Silverson	1
STEBBINS AV, w s, 115.8 ft n of 167th St, 30x74.6 to Prospect Av, x30x65.6; the Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Fredericka Georg	2,800
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, at centre line of 153d St, if extended, runs e 200 ft to Edgecombe Av, x s 25x w 100x s 25x w 100, to place x n 50; Mary A. McLaughlin to Jacob D. Butler	100
TINTON AV, w s, 116.5 ft s of 168d St, 18.4x95; Charles Weisheit to Mina Weisheit	Gift
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 362.6 ft s of 9th St, 18.9x150; Winslow E. Buzby to Edward Fitzgerald	8,500
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 167.9 ft s of 166th St, 25x100; Margaret S. Feder to Charles V. Hurley	2,000
2D AV, w s, 60.10 ft n of 116th St, 20x70; Charles Elmer to Joseph Robinson	1
2D AV, w s, 60.10 ft n of 116th St, 20x70; Joseph Robinson to Jacob Manheimer	13,500
4TH AV, e s, Lot 367, map of commons, 25x80; Charles McNamara to Joseph Murray	16,000
11TH AV, 725, w s, 50.2 ft n of 51st St, 25x100; Harris Levy to Marks Levy	1
11TH AV, 724, e s, 25.1 ft n of 51st St, 25.1x100; Marks Levy to Harris Levy	1
5TH ST, n s, 150.5 ft w of Avenue A, 24.6x97; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Henry Flegenheimer	18,000
7TH ST, n s, 199.10 ft w of Avenue A, 24.11x90.10; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Louis Knobloch	18,500
62D ST, 207 West, 25x100.5; Harris Levy to Marks Levy	1
72D ST, n s, 75 ft e of West End Av, 25x100; William E. Diller to Marianna M. de Peyster	1,000
80TH ST, 110 West, 20x102.2; Jesse C. Bennett, Executor, to Isabella H. Fisher	28,000
83D ST, 123 East, 29x ½ block; James Wilson, executor, &c., and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another	16,400
83D ST, 123 East, 28x ½ block; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to James P. Dodd	1
86TH ST, s w corner of Lexington Av, 67.2x102.2; Cass Realty Corporation and others to Hermann Strauss and another	67,000
120TH ST, n s, 77 ft e of 7th Av, 16x100.11; John P. Agnew to John and James C. Hinchliffe	2,500
120TH ST, n s, 93 ft e of 7th Av, 16x100.11; George C. Currier to Daniel Farrell	1
137TH ST, n s, 182.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 29.6x100; Elizabeth Mulligan to Margaret McArdle	2,000
150TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x99.11; Mary E. Thayer and another to Charles J. Chartress	6,750
162D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.5x100x22.6x—; Amalie Bushman to Maria Ballesbach	
162D ST, s s, 264.5 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; John Allan to Mary F. MacLeod	16,500
184TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 90x99.11; Deane Realty Company to Richard Cummings	

Recorded Leases.

GREACEN, Rebecca, to James Lynch; 12th Av, e s, 100 ft n of 180th St, 25x100, 5 years	$600
PELL, Orleans R. E., and others to Samuel Adams and John Flanigans; 345 6th Av, 3 years	3,000-3,400
WYNNE, John, to Max Gross; 331 East 32d St, 3 years	480

Recorded Mortgages.

AMOSS, Kate, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 40th St, 142 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years	15,500
BARNES, Ambrose E., to the New York Life Insurance Company; 198 and 200 Canal St, 5 years	80,000
BOCKOVER, Ida, to Theresa A. Reckling; n s of 122d St, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year	$2,300
BUTLER, Jacob D., to Mary A. McLaughlin; e s of St. Nicholas Place, at centre line of 153d St, if extended, 1 year	4,615
CASPER, Frank, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 113 Avenue A, 3 years	18,000
CLARK, Adoniram, and Edward A. Allen to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; n s of 32d St, 300 ft e of 1st Av, with land under water, 4 years	20,000
COWEN, Michael, and Michael Chisling to Josephine Stender; w s of Wales Av, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year	3,000
COWEN, Michael, and Michael Chisling to Stephen R. and Samuel L. Hewlett; w s of Wales Av, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year	15,000
COWEN, Michael, and Michael Chisling to Payson Merrill; w s of Wales Av, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year	12,000
CROWE, George A., to Dollar Savings Bank; n s of 148th St, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year	2,000
CURTISS, Julia, to Jules S. Bache; 32, 38, and 40 West 68th St, 2 years	9,000
DEVOE, Emma, to Ann R. Delnoce; part of Lot 20, map of Claremont, 3 years	1,800
DIVERS, Agnes, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of Old Broadway, 25 ft s of 131st St, 1 year	2,500
FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to John J. Jones and others, trustees; e s of Pitt St, 175.4 ft s of Delancey St, 5 years	19,500
FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to John J. Jones and others, trustees; e s of Pitt St, 87.9 ft n of Broome St, 5 years	27,500
FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to Leighton Williams and another, trustees, &c.; e s of Pitt St, 175.4 ft n of Delancey St, 5 years	8,000
FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to John J. Brown, Jr.; e s of Pitt St, 112.9 ft n of Broome St, 3 years	40,000
FITZGERALD, Edward, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; w s of Washington Av, 362.6 ft s of 9th St, installments	8,867
FLEGENHEIMER, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 433 East 5th St, 5 years	15,000
GANNON, Ellen F., to John Bussing, Jr.; s s of Arcularius Place, 307 ft w of Walton Av, 2 years	5,000
GEORG, Fredericka, to Richard W. Stevenson, trustee; w s of Stebbins Av, 115.4 ft n of 167th St, 3 years	3,000
HAMILTON, Elizabeth W., to Charles B. Schaidner; s s of 12th Av, or street, part of Lot 633, map of Wakefield, 1 year	70
KAMAIKY, Rebecca, to Bertha Sarasohn; e s of East Broadway, Lot 12, by T. R. Ludlam, 1 year	6,000
KROST, Jacob and Mathilda, to Otto Singer; n s of 155th St, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 2 years	2,000
LYNCH, James, to Bernheimer & Schmid; e s of 12th Av, 100 ft n of 130th St, saloon lease, demand	3,000
LYNCH, Patrick H., to J. Frederic Kernochan; s w corner of 146th St and Convent Av; s e corner of 146th St and Convent Av, demand	10,000
MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 62d St, 225 ft e of West End Av, 1 year	5,000
MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 62d St, 200 ft e of West End Av, 75x100.5, demand	6,000
MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 62d St, 200 ft e of West End Av, 1 year	5,000
MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to Carrie Engs and others, executors, &c.; s s of 62d St, 225 ft e of West End Av, 3 years	15,000
MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to Carrie Engs and others, executors, &c.; s s of 62d St, 200 ft e of West End Av, 3 years	15,000
MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg to Marietta L. Lane, as guardian, &c.; w s of Anthony Av, 63.10 ft n of Bush St, 3 years	4,500
MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg to Mary A. Manchester; w s of Anthony Av, 83.3 ft n of Bush St, extends to Burnside Av, 1 year	1,500
MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg to Mary A. Manchester; n w corner of Anthony Av and Bush St, 1 year	1,500
MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg to Marietta L. Lane, as guardian; w s of Anthony Av, 44.5 ft n of Bush St, 3 years	4,500
MASHBIE, Frieda, to Morris Cukor; n s of 115th St, 108 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years	500
MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 7th St, 199.10 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years	16,000
MURRAY, Joseph and Catherine, to Archibald D. Russell; 1,009 Park Av, 1 year	5,000
MURRAY, Joseph, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,009 Park Av, 3 years	11,000
NEWMAN, William J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 377 West 32d St, 3 years	6,000
NEWSCHAFFER, Rudolph, to Frieda Solter; n s of 160th St, 217 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 5 years	11,000
NEWSCHAFFER, Rudolph, to William Grupe; n s of 160th St, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, old line, 3 years	11,000
PIPP, Henry P., to Charles C. Manning; Lot 450, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year	500
PRISCO, Antonio, to Mary R. Laforte; w s of 2d Av, 25.7 ft n of 113th St, ½ part, 1 year	800
ROBINSON, Joseph, to Charles Elmer; w s of 2d Av, 60.10 ft n of 116th St, 3 years	10,500
SAUER, George W., to George Ehret; 301 West 59th St, saloon lease, demand	13,500
SAYRE, Albarnus L., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 138th St, 450 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years	5,000
SILVERSON, Abraham, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; w s of Pike St, 94.6 ft s of Monroe St, 1 year	2,000
STURTZ, Samuel, to Hannah Silverstone; 118 Lewis St, and 140 Clinton St, 2 years	2,200
TOELBERG, John, to Fannie B. Nattress; e s of the Southern Boulevard, 225 ft s of Jennings St, 3 years	4,000
TOELBERG, John, to Fannie B. Nattress; e s of the Southern Boulevard, 200 ft s of Jennings St, 3 years	4,000
VAN CLEVE, Catharine and Garrett, to Louise C. Mohlman; e s of Mott Av, 18 ft n of 150th St, 3 years	5,000
VAN CLEVE, Catharine and Garrett, to Lincoln McCormack; e s of Mott Av, 18 ft n of 150th St, demand	1,179
VAN CLEVE, Catharine and Garrett, to Howard A. Schermerhorn; e s of Mott Av, 18 ft n of 150th St, 1 year	800
WARTENBERG, Max, to Ernestine Feder; n s of 117th St, 118.8 ft e of Stebbins Av, 5 years	1,700
WEBSTER, Samuel T., to Charles B. Schaidner; part of Lot 633, map of Wakefield, 1 year	120
WELCKER, Mary and John, to Delia K. Hallock and another, trustees; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 101.8 ft s of 159th St, 5 years	25,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Mary A. McLaughlin	$5,000
GILMAN, Helene, to Anna C. S. Hassey	2,725
MANHATTAN, Frederick J., to Lillie B. Lilienthal	15,013
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Schnorers Club	Nominal
RABBE, H., & Sons, to Simon Sichel	3,000
ROGERS, John, Jr., to Elizabeth S. Rogers	3,000
TODD, Judson S., to Albert Wagner	Nominal
TODD, Judson S., to Rosette S. Ford	Nominal
WINSLOW, Edward, to Henry W. Ford, trustee, &c., (three mortgages)	Nominal

Lis Pendens.

EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 139th St, 18x80; Catharine C. Crosby, executrix, &c., against Clara E. Bliss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, De W. C. Jones.

ELIZABETH ST, 197; Walter Trimble and another, executors, against Mary A. Willis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wyatt & Trimble.

GOLD ST, 73 and 75; 128 and 275 Water Street; Greenwich St, 74 and 80, and 81 Pine St; William Calhoun against John Pettit and others, (action to set aside deeds, &c.;) attorney, G. Robinson.

HIGHWAY LEADING FROM CAUSEWAY over Westchester Creek to Village of West Farms, s e s, adjoining land of Martin Delaney, runs w 96 ft to road from Westchester to New York City, —x s 25.6 x e 117.5 to said highway, &c., x n 26 ft to beginning; Julia Rafferty against Mary Deere and another, (action to recover ½ part;) attorney, G. W. Stephens.

MULBERRY ST, 36; Edgar W. Youmans, Jr., against John P. Conroy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Niles & Johnson.

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 36; also gore lot, Rose St, n corner New Chambers St, runs w 6.6x n 3.8 to Chambers St, x s 6.4 to beginning; The Mutual Life Insurance Company against John R. Simmons and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

PARCEL AT THROGG'S NECK, BEGINS AT stone fence, 100 ft n of land of Samuel Nelson, runs w 220 x n 25 x e 220 x s 25; Julia Rafferty against Mary Deere and another, (action to recover ½ part;) attorney, G. W. Stephens.

RIVERDALE AV, n s, 33 ft s of dividing line of the City of New York and the City of Yonkers, contains 3 acres; Warren B. Smith against Clara M. Harriott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, T. & S. H. Fitch.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 124.11 ft n of 145th St, 20.11x100; Juliet M. Livingston against William V. O'Callaghan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Livingston & Van Amringe.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, s e corner of 150th St, 74.11x100; John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c., against Charles E. Runk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin & Beekman.

UNION AV, w s, Lot 46, map of Central Park of the Village of Westchester, 50x100; also, Union Av, s e corner of New Haven Railroad Av, 50x100; Julia Rafferty against Mary Deere, (action to recover one-half part;) attorney, G. W. Stephens.

WEST FARMS ROAD, at junction of road to East Chester, adjoining land of William Titus, 130.9x55.5x119.8; also, road leading from Westchester Village to William's Bridge, w s, adjoining above, runs n 60x w 87 to Bear Swamp Road x60x60.5; Julia Rafferty against Owen J. Clinton and another, (action to recover one-half part;) attorney, G. W. Stephens.

2D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 150x200 ft to Railroad Av; also Union Av, e s, 50 ft n of 2d St, 75x100; Julia Rafferty, as administratrix, &c., against Mary Deere and others, (action to cancel assignment of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Stephens.

6TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Avenue A, 25x97; Aloesius Ungerland against Fritz Schulz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Euring & Geiger.

9TH ST, 732 East; Alexander Finelite against Minnie Hommel and others, (partition;) attorney, A. Finelite.

58TH ST, s s, 40 ft e of 9th Av, 40x75.5; John A. James against Abraham Stein and others, two actions, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Howland & Murray.

112TH ST, n e corner of Lenox Av, 175x irregular to avenue x 75.11; Lawrence McCann against John Kehoe and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Steinert.

128TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Bell B. Gurnee and another, executrix, &c., against Catharine Rossetti, individually and as executrix, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. O'Conor.

144TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Clifton Av, and 115 ft w of Brook Av, 50x100; Johanna Price against the Second German Evangelical Lutheran St. Peter's Congregation and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. J. L. McManus.

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 1,286; Jacob Shoemaker against Margaret St. J. Andrews and the New York Steam Heating Company, owners; Emil Jonas, contractor	89
145TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x90; Charles A. Friberg against William C. Turner, owner; Henry Bushmann, contractor	295

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—N. Patrick Murray.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Cutting vs. Cutting—Charles P. Olendorf. Matter of Gue—Lawrence Godkin.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Northridge—Warley Platzek. Matter of John McLaren—Richard L. Sweezy. Matter of Heckmann—John Jeroloman.

THE THOUSAND ISLAND PARK.

St. Lawrence River Anglers' Association Thinks Lands Should Be Bought Before Aug. 1, 1899.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, Clayton, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The annual meeting of the St. Lawrence River Anglers' Association was held this week at the Thousand Island House, Alexandria Bay. After a spirited discussion of the present status of the International Park at the Thousand Islands, the following resolutions were passed:

That a committee be appointed by the President of the Association to co-operate with the Commission of Game and Fisheries in the further purchase of land in accordance with the Law of 1897, appropriating $30,000 for the establishment of a State park; and

That it is the desire of the association, without in any sense wishing to advise the commission, that the completion of the proposed purchase should be reached before Aug. 1, 1899.

The Anglers' Association has done efficient work for the proposed international park. It was chiefly through its influence that the matter was taken up by the State, resulting in the making of special fish laws for the park and the appropriation of $30,000 for the purchase of land. Of this amount little over half has been expended during the past year in the purchase of Mary Island, Vining's Point, foot of Cedar Island, De Wolf's Point, Delaney's Point, foot of Grindstone Island, and Cement Point.

The association recommends the immediate purchase of Day's Point and the inside point of Chippewa Bay, below Alexandria Bay, and Cedar Point, seven miles above Clayton.

The park sites are open to the public at all times, and tents and other temporary structures may be placed on them within certain limits, but no permanent buildings may be erected. Since the limits of the park have been extended to the State line below Ogdensburg the representatives of St. Lawrence County have been exerting themselves to have islands near and below Ogdensburg purchased by the commission. In this they have been opposed by the Anglers' Association, and so far have not been successful.

The following officers of the Anglers' Association were elected for the ensuing year: President—W. C. Browning; Vice President—H. R. Heath; Second Vice President—Charles R. Skinner; Secretary—W. H. Thompson; Treasurer—R. P. Grant; Executive Committee—A. C. Cornwall, G. H. Strough, William M. Griffith, O. G. Staples, George C. Boldt, G. M. Skinner, Charles G. Emery, Thomas A. Gillespie, John Foley, Walter Fox, R. H. Pullman, R. E. Waterman, G. R. Maltey, and Charles E. Britton.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Collector of Customs, District of Genesee, N. Y.—Martin J. Calihan.

Commander in the Navy—Charles O. Allibone.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Bowmansville, David Beoser; Lord Centre, James H. Gould.

INSTRUCTION.

Student Life

at Pennington Seminary is pleasant, comfortable, and profitable, with plenty of healthful exercise that keeps the students toned up for hard study. The influences and surroundings of the classes of young men and young women are wholly Christian. There are sixteen teachers. Students are permitted to make choice from the twelve courses of studies. The book describing the studies, the opportunities and achievements of students, and illustrated by photographic views of the fine buildings and magnificent grounds, will be sent free.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY
FOUNDED 1838,
AT PENNINGTON, N. J.,

is seven miles north of Trenton on the Bound Brook Railroad, which gives direct connection with New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Students are being enrolled for the 60th school year. $250.00 a year.

Thomas O'Hanlon D. D., Pres. (29th Year.)

THE ACADEMY OF URSINUS COLLEGE, Collegeville, Pa. College-trained teachers. Healthful and beautiful situation near Philadelphia. Co-educational. Privileges of college library, laboratory, athletic grounds. Expenses, $190. REV. HENRY T. SPANGLER, D. D., Pres't.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 Madison Av., N. Y. Reopens Monday, Oct. 3. Boys thoroughly prepared for all Colleges and Scientific Schools. Summer address of Principal until September 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Classes. College Preparation; Full Lecture Course. SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

FRIENDS SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address AUGUSTINE JONES LL. B., Providence, R. I.

SELECT SCHOOL OF ART FOR DRAWING and painting will be opened in Carnegie Hall Building, October, 1898, by artist pupil of François Flemang and Gabriel Ferrier. For particulars address Studios 851 and 852, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL. A Select School for Girls. Terms high. No "extras." MR. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING CLASS, FROEBEL Normal Institute.—Fall term begins Sept. 7, 1898. Free scholarships, (limited.) Address Z. A. CUTTEN, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av., 14th St.

The Misses Hickok's School for Girls. Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

ST. DAVID'S HALL SCHOOL FOR BOYS; Limited number; thoroughness; home influence; testimonials from leading educators. Rev. W. L. EVANS, H. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 689 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

DREW SEMINARY for Young Women and Girls, Carmel, New York. New Music Hall, 33d Year opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular. JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

Lasell Seminary for Young Women. AUBURNDALE, MASS. (Ten miles from Boston.) Boston standards of scholarship and conduct of life with advantages of healthful and beautiful suburban residence; rowing and skating on Charles River; outdoor games in ample, shaded grounds; best equipped gymnasium and swimming tank under careful hygienic supervision. Lectures and lessons on topics adapted to the ideal administration of homes, pupils properly chaperoned to the best Musical and Literary entertainments in Boston and to historical places in the vicinity.

For illustrated catalogue, blank forms for application, or place on waiting list, address (mentioning this paper) C. C. BRAGDON, Principal.

WILLARD HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REOPENS Sept. 20th. Danvers, Massachusetts.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD SCHOOL will reopen after the summer vacation on Tuesday, September 6. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, stenography, typewriting, commercial law, civil government, etc. Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus. S. S. PACKARD, President. 101, 103, 105 East 23d St.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School. Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL. Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND. Culver Route. BRIGHTON BEACH RACES. From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y. Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry. Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops. LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Suns. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Suns. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M. FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH. TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH. TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH. THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN. FARE 15c. VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R. Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station. Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 5:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Sundays, hourly, 5:04 to 9:04 A. M.; every 20 minutes, 9:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; every 15 minutes, 1:04 to 9:44 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19; Van Sicklen, 22, and Rockaway Beach, 54 minutes.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS." GLEN ISLAND. A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards. TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE: Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS. Special Boat From East 32d St. Only, ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND. 9:00 A. M., 12:15 and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10:30 A. M., 1:30, and 5:30 P.M. Special Boat From East 96th St. Only, 9:15 A. M., 12:15, and 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2:00 and 7:30 P. M. EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

50c. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c. UP THE HUDSON by the Long Island Sound Steamer "CITY OF LOWELL," SUNDAY, AUG. 7, From New Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St., at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M., 75 cents. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets, staterooms, and full information in advance at New Pier 36.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE. GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH. Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

CAMP BLACK, Hempstead Plains. 5,000 Men in Camp. INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY DRILLS AND MANOEUVRES. Trains leave Flatbush Av. Station, (Brooklyn,) week days, 8:05, 9:27, 11:00 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, 1:55, 3:24, 4:23, 5:24, 6:22, 8:05 P. M. Sundays, 9:03, 9:50, 10:56 A. M., 1:56, 2:56, 3:46, 5:50, 8:02 P. M. Frequent trains returning. EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT. Geo. R. Read REAL ESTATE, 10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av. BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY FOR CASH, DWELLING house, between 4th and 12th Sts., 5th and 7th Avs. Address W. H. J., 1,126 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

1,242 MADISON AV., NORTHWEST CORNER 89th St.—Elegant apartments; moderate rents; all modern conveniences, including elevator service; location unsurpassed. Apply to janitor, on premises.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

CHOICE 5 & 6 ROOM APARTMENTS, N. E. corner Lenox Av., corner 114th St., from $25 to $55; others all prices. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE. LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, 8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica. 7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica. FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains, 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:18 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11.30 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga. The Grand Union. For Illustrated Booklet address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York. Also Proprietors of HOTEL IROQUOIS, the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

Long Island.

THE EDGEMERE, EDGEMERE, L. I., NOW OPEN. J. H. BRESLIN.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH. UNITED STATES HOTEL. Ocean front. Select family and transient hotel. Reasonable rates; finest bathing. Orchestra, concerts morning and evening. Dancing. Illustrated Booklet. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

THE ELBERON, ELBERON, N. J. This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

Somerset Inn, & EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE LAFAYETTE. ASBURY PARK, N. J. Every modern hotel equipment. Capacity 300. Evening dinners. Otis elevator. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.

HOTEL ALBION. 2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $9 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE. ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

THE FRANKLIN. Asbury Park, N. J. One block from ocean; all improvem'ts. 14th season. Cycle ac. E. STROUD.

Pennsylvania.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y. PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON. SHARON HOUSE, Open June 1st to Oct. 1st. B. P. SHARP, PROP. Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S. Pamphlets on application.

THE LOX-HURST, Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,936; select family hotel for 60; attractive, comfortable, and cool; superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circulars of facts. LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

BOARDERS WANTED.

ROOMS AND BOARD IN REFINED FRENCH family. 605 Madison Av., near 57th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By a French Parisienne as maid and to do light chamberwork; good references. Marie, 341 West 30th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to do ladies', gentlemen's, and family washing; dry in open air; best city reference. Miss McNay, 417 West 56th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

A BRIGHT, SMART BOY WANTS WORK IN an electrical shop; small wages. F. H. Russell, 48 West 30th St.

JANITOR.—By a young man and wife, no children, to take charge of flat; reference. J. Smith, 204 East 45th St.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, (23,) desires any steady position. C. J. E., 427 West 52d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—As housekeeper, a thoroughly competent woman of experience to take entire charge of an extensive family household; city and country; permanent situation and ample salary. Write qualifications, terms, and references to H. C. Pierce, Prides Crossing, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Experienced motormen and conductors for trolley lines away from New York City. Apply at Billiard Room, United States Hotel, Pearl and Fulton Sts., after 9:30 A. M. Saturday.

BANKRUPTCY EXEMPTIONS.

The New Federal Law Recognizes the State Allowance to Bankrupts—The Question of "Homesteads."

An important feature of the new Federal bankruptcy law is the recognition of exemptions provided by the laws of the different States. Sections 6 says: "This act shall not affect the allowance to bankrupts of the exemptions which are prescribed by the State laws in force at the time of the filing of the petition in the State wherein they have had their domicile for the six months, or the greater portion thereof, immediately preceding the filing of the petition." Most of the State laws permit a bankrupt to retain his homestead, especially if he is a farmer, and the implements of his trade.

In all of the Western States and in many of the Souhtern the homestead exemption is of paramount importance. The Western "homstead" ranges all the way from 10 to 250 acres. Some of the State Legislatures have defined exactly the number of acres that shall constitute a "homestead," and in the statutes of certain States it is provided that the place where a person lives is his or her "homestead."

William S. Keiley of this city, who has had much to do with assignment and bankruptcy law, had occasion some time ago to go into a Southern State in pursuit of a debt which a Southern property owner owed to one of his clients. The Southern debtor was a bankrupt, but he owned and lived in the Opera House building, which was one of the most valuable pieces of property in his town. He was able to satisfy the court that the opera house was his "homestead," and the laws of his State protected him in its possession.

REFEREES' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John S. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 606 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 108; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898.
FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.
ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
je29-2aw8wW&S

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ALONZO ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against ADDIE A. CULLIN and ADA M. CHILD, defendants, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 28th, 1898.
SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Addie A. Cullin and Ada M. Child: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of this court made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Judges thereof, dated July 22d, 1898, and filed herein with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated July 22d, 1898.
SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy23-1aw6wSa&S3

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—CITY and County of New York.—GEORGE E. BOREHAM against NEWTON DARLING.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 1, 1898.
KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Newton Darling: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 29th, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898.
KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy30-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—OSCAR HUTTLINGER and E. Hermann Vivis against JUAN YSIDRO JIMENES and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodriguez.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11th, 1898.
EVARTS & MOFFAT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

To Juan Ysidro Jimenes and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodriguez, the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.—Dated New York, July 15th, 1898.
EVARTS & MOFFAT, Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.
jy16-1aw6wS

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LEOPOLD STERN, Isidor Stern, and August Goldsmith, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH PEABODY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14, 1898.
HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adolph Peabody, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in this action, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, July 16th, 1898.
HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy16-1aw6wSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wSa

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HAWKINS, CHARLES P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert C. Inslee, Mary C. Inslee, George W. Hawkins, Ellsworth F. Hawkins, Caroline M. Bockhorn, William A. Hawkins, Albert W. Hawkins, Susan E. Sulsizer, Charlotte E. Mead, Charles Edwin Inslee, Nellie May Inslee, and Charles Sumner Bockhorn, and William B. Miles and George H. Robinson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of WILLIAM A. MILES, deceased, all of full age; Charlotte Eloise Bockhorn, Henrietta Louise Hawkins, Florence Hampton Hawkins, and Julia Estelle Hawkins, severally infants over the age of fourteen years;

Mildred Hawkins Inslee, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Robert C. Inslee, her father; Lillian E. Hawkins and George W. Hawkins, Jr., severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with George W. Hawkins, their father; Mabel Niblo Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Ellsworth F. Hawkins, her father; William Frederick Liermann, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charles Frederick Liermann, his father; Charlotte Estelle Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with William A. Hawkins, her father; Charlotte Belle Hawkins, Anna Mildred Hawkins, Charles Phireas Hawkins, and Edna May Hawkins, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Albert W. Hawkins, their father; Robert Inslee Hulsizer and Gladys Eloise Hulsizer, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Susan E. Hulsizer, their mother; Mary Cynthia Mead, Marjorie Estelle Mead, and Charlotte Mead, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charlotte E. Mead, their mother.

All persons interested in the estate of Charles P. Hawkins, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abial M. Hawkins and Robert C. Inslee, as surviving testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of Charles P. Hawkins, deceased; and also to show cause why a decree should not be made herein releasing and discharging Robert C. Inslee from all duties and obligations as trustee under the will of said Charles P. Hawkins, deceased. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Trustees, 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City. jy23-1aw6wSa

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 8 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-1aw6mS

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 60 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 60 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS F. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-1aw6mSa

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-1aw6mS

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God, free and independent, to William Whitewright Stuart, one of the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward King, John P. Duncan, and Walter Watson, Jr., of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy2-1aw6wS

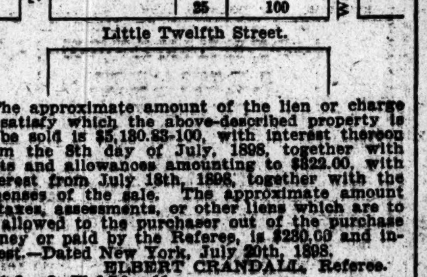
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GRACE WILSON, guardian of Helen W. Wilson and Harry B. Wilson, plaintiff, against JOHN FLEMING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighteenth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All the estate, right, title, and interest of John Fleming and his assigns, of, in, and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Little 12th Street, between Washington Street and Tenth Avenue, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said northerly line of Little 12th Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the point of intersection of said northerly line of Little 12th Street by the westerly line of Washington Street, and running thence westerly along said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet three inches or thereabouts, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet and three inches or thereabouts, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said John Fleming, of, in, and to the said demised premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease, and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.
ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:



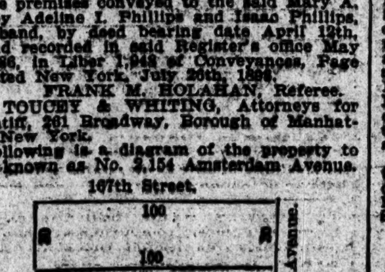
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,180.23-100, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $822.00, with interest from July 18th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $230.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.
ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
jy21-2aw3wTh&Sau11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY A. ORGAN, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and laid out and designated on a map dated New York, May 31, 1852, and signed by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, entitled, "Map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate in the City of New York, north of 159th Street," signed by Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of New York by lot Number 241. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the westerly line of the Tenth Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Tenth Avenue thirty feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of said Tenth Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly line of Tenth Avenue thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary A. Organ by Adeline I. Phillips and Isaac Phillips, her husband, by deed bearing date April 12th, 1886, and recorded in said Register's office May 11th, 1886, in Liber 1,948 of Conveyances, Page 338.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.
FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.
BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue.



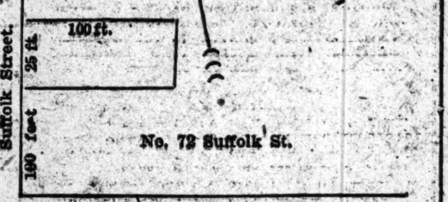
The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,571.67 with interest thereon from July 26th, 1898, costs and allowance amounting to $317.77, with interest thereon from July 26th, 1898; taxes, assessments, water rates, &c., about $[illegible], with interest to be added, besides expense of sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.
FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.
BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. au6-2aw3wW&Sau[illegible]

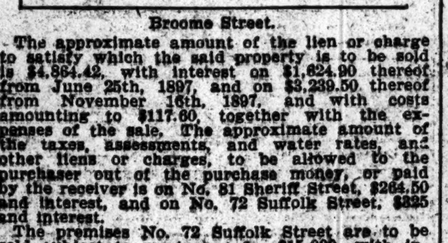
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HIRAM E. HOLLIS, plaintiff, against BERNARD DRESCHER and Pauline Drescher, his wife; Aaron Cohn and Mina Cohn, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the eleventh day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the receiver in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock, noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, on the westerly side of Sheriff Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sheriff Street aforesaid distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northwardly from the northerly line or side of Rivington Street, where the same intersects the westerly line or side of Sheriff Street aforesaid, and running thence westwardly in a line parallel with Rivington Street aforesaid one hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sheriff Street twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to Sheriff Street, and thence southwardly along Sheriff Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, the said lot of land being known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of property situated near the Ferry of Corlears Hook, belonging to the estate of Isaac Classon, deceased," made by Stephen Ludlam, City Surveyor, by the number 234, being twenty-five feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth on each side, and bounded easterly in front by Sheriff Street, northerly by Lot 235 on said map, westerly in the rear by Lot No. 255 on said map, and southerly by Lot No. 233 on said map, and now known by the street number 81 Sheriff Street.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the easterly side of Suffolk Street at a point distant thereon one hundred feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome and Suffolk Streets, and running thence easterly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Suffolk Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet to Suffolk Street, and thence southerly along Suffolk Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, said lot being known and designated on the map of the farm formerly of James Delancey (western part) by the number 1,811, and now known by the street number 72 Suffolk Street.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.
CHARLES H. YOUNG, Receiver.
EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.





The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $4,864.42, with interest on $1,624.90 thereof from June 25th, 1897, and on $3,239.50 thereof from November 16th, 1897, and with costs amounting to $117.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens or charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the receiver is on No. 81 Sheriff Street, $264.50 and interest, and on No. 72 Suffolk Street, $325 and interest.

The premises No. 72 Suffolk Street are to be sold subject to mortgages for $15,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 2d, 1898, and $8,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from December 26th, 1897, and a lien for $1,638.38, with interest at 5 per cent. from September 16th, 1896; and the premises No. 81 Sheriff Street subject to mortgages for $12,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 1st, 1898, and $3,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from February 17th, 1898.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated, New York, July 26th, 1898.
ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.
BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the property specified in the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to the 10th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place, by order of Mr. Justice Dugro.—Dated August 5th, 1898.
ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898.
BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-1aw6mS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885; said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898.
STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY,
J. FRANK EMMONS, President.
S. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against A. EDMUND HILDICK CO., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and lately doing business in the City of New York under said corporate name, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed Assignee of said A. Edmund Hildick Co. for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of his attorney, William G. Chittick, Jr., No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 4th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 29th, 1898.
BAILEY LLOYD, Assignee.
WM. G. CHITTICK, Jr., Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy30-1aw6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WAYNE.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, against THE NEWARK NEW YORK WATER WORKS COMPANY, Louis V. Booraem and Edward D. O'Brien, as Receivers of the Moffett, Hodgkins & Clark Company, and Ranton Boiler Company.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, and entered in the Clerk's office of Wayne County on the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee therein named, will sell at public auction as the law directs, at the pumping station of The Newark New York Water Works Company, on the property of said company, in the Village of Newark, New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All and singular the water works which at the date of said mortgage executed by Newark New York Water Works Company to plaintiff above named, and foreclosed in this action, was held, or thereafter constructed, acquired, or held by the said water works company, situate in the Village of Newark, County of Wayne, State of New York, together with all and singular the rights of way, lands, pumphouse and site, reservoir and site, pumping machine, boilers, tools, furniture and fixtures, machines, wells, curbs, hydrants, gates and valves, the water rents and income, rents, revenues, extensions, additions, improvements, franchises and property of every name, kind, and description of said water works company, which at the date of said mortgage it had or owned, or which it thereafter acquired, together with all and singular hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining.—Dated July 12, 1898.
JOHN W. HOGAN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York City.
jy16-1aw8wS

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's, 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin ......Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
LeonFlouret.5 Av&18thSt.Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gasso....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest.110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Hotel Hungaria.4 Union Sq.E.Tdh.75c;wine,$1
Au Chat Noir 551 W.B'way. 50c.tdh.,w'h wine
Au Chat Noir Upt'wn, 32 W.28St. Hotel&Rest
Au Chat Noir After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir Alc;tdh.Lch.50c; din.75c(music)
Hotel Grenner, 109 W. 38th St. Tdh., (music.) Breakfast 40c.; lunch, 40c.; dinner, 50c., with wine.
The Hungarian Rest. Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. Alc. tdh.Gypsy Band
Jacquin.......57 West 26th St. Alc., tdh., 50c.
Avon Beach Htl., (Bath Beach, L.I.) a la carte
Breiser's, 163 3d av.&202 E.16th st.; alc.tdh.40c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Sailing every Wednesday and Saturday at noon.

Westernland	Aug. 10	Friesland	Aug. 31
Kensington	Aug. 17	Paris	Sept. 3
Noordland	Aug. 24	Southwark	Sept. 7

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A.Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM	A.Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
F.Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM	F.Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg, Direct

Pennsylvania, Aug. 6, 9 AM	Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 AM
Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M.	Patria, Aug. 27, 1 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

WINIFREDA	August 6
CLEOPATRA	August 13
VICTORIA	August 20
BOADICEA	August 27
ALEXANDRA	September 3

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon	Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon	Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon	Majestic, Sept. 14, noon
Cymric, Aug. 30, 9 AM	Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 AM	Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM
Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM	Umbria, Aug. 27, 10 AM
Campania, Aug. 20, 8 AM	Lucania, Sept. 3, 8 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD, Sept. 12, October 11. HOLY LAND, Sept. 24. EUROPE, Aug. 20, Sept. 10, Oct. 1, &c. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

DORIC, via Honolulu	Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu	Oct. 1.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.

Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York. Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40
" West 22d St. Pier, 9

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing at 129th St., N.R., 2:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 129th St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 3:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:20, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From Foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:20, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:35, 7:55, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:25, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars, Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:20 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., (4:30 A. M., *3:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) *3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:
8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.
8:32 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10:00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:20 P. M.; Chicago, 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.
5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.
6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.
7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily, via Utica.
8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.
9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.
12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.
B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.
1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.
6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.
A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York, foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.
All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.
From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express trains.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.)
7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor Cars.
6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.
TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

BRIDGE PERFECTLY SAFE

Engineer's Report Shows that All Fears Are Unwarranted.

THE TEXT OF HIS OPINIONS

The Buckling of Stays Not a New Occurrence—The Headway of Trolley Cars.

A joint meeting of the Council Committee on Railroads and the Council Committee on Bridges and Tunnels met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of hearing reports on the condition of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, which, according to rumors, was in danger of collapsing. The reports submitted to the committees were of a nature calculated to allay any fears that have arisen of such a catastrophe.

Bridge Commissioner Shea reported that there was not the slightest danger of the bridge falling down, and that it was as strong to-day as ever. He submitted a report dated July 29 made to him by Samuel R. Probasco, chief engineer of the bridge, and another from Mr. Probasco dated Aug. 2. The first report was made directly after the blockade of cars and the buckling of one of the stays, which started the reports about the unsafe condition of the bridge.

"I beg to report," Mr. Probasco had written, "that last night, shortly after 6 P. M., a horse was overcome by the heat and fell. A crowd of vehicles and trolleys covered the land span and main span from the Brooklyn anchorage to the Brooklyn tower. A very heavy strain was thrown on the overflow stays and the lower chord buckled under. This is not new, and has occurred several times before. We have remedied it by putting timber braces on the chord and transferring the strain on to the next section of the chord, which has obviated any further buckling in that place. I have directed Mr. Dempsey to put these braces in all the channels where the overflow stays take hold of the chord."

The second report says: "I have caused an examination to be made of the cables in the towers and at the anchorages, the stiffening trusses, and the floor beams, and I find that every portion of the bridge so far as its stability is concerned is the same now as in previous examinations.

"The overflow stays at the point of connection with the lower chords have in several instances caused a buckling of the two channels forming the chord. This is not new, having been noticed and taken care of before, and the trusses form no part of the supporting strength of the bridge, which is in the cables alone. It is entirely safe to assume that the bridge is as strong today as it has been at any time since its erection."

Commissioner Shea said it would be well if the Municipal Assembly passed an ordinance against running the trolley cars on the bridge less than 102 feet apart. There is already an agreement with the trolley companies that the cars shall be run at such a distance apart, but the Commissioner said that if an ordinance were passed it would be possible to arrest motormen for running cars closer together.

THE ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORT.

Interesting Comparison of the Statistics of the Various Boroughs in New York.

City Superintendent Maxwell has just issued his annual school report for the entire year ending July 31, 1898, and in this he includes the statistics of the school departments of the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond previous to consolidation.

Superintendent Maxwell places the number of children of from five to eighteen years in the entire city at 702,162, giving Manhattan and Bronx 382,000; Brooklyn, 276,662; Queens, 30,000, and Richmond, 13,500. The enrollment of pupils between five and eighteen years of age in all the public schools in Manhattan and Bronx is 270,501; in Brooklyn, 163,636; in Queens, 24,049, and in Richmond, 10,145, making a total of 468,329.

The expenditures from June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1898, were as follows: Manhattan and Bronx, all school purposes, $5,926,544.03; average per pupil, $21.89; Brooklyn, $3,694,615; average per pupil, $22.45; Queens, $600,000; average per pupil, $24.10; Richmond, $355,611.67; average per pupil, $34.49; total for the entire city, $10,576,770.80; average per pupil, $22.48.

In Manhattan and Bronx the aggregate days' attendance of pupils between four and five years was 13,151; between five and eighteen years, 36,233,327, and over eighteen years, 15,380. In Brooklyn the aggregate daily attendance of pupils between four and five was 13,449; of pupils between five and eighteen, 23,019,422, and over eighteen, 154,169. In Queens the aggregate daily attendance of pupils between four and five was 21,518; of pupils between five and eighteen, 3,655,964, and over eighteen, 5,700. In Richmond the aggregate day's attendance of pupils between four and five years was 22,932; between five and eighteen, 1,352,400, and over eighteen, 1,562. The licensed teachers employed were as follows: Manhattan and Bronx, 467 male and 4,678 female; Brooklyn, 180 male and 3,309 female; Queens, 42 male and 563 female; Richmond, 33 male and 183 female, making totals of 722 male and 8,730 female teachers, and a grand total of 9,542 teachers.

In Manhattan and Bronx there are 162 brick and 8 frame school buildings. Brooklyn has 106 brick and 23 frame schoolhouses. Queens has 26 brick, 2 stone, and 49 frame buildings. In Richmond there are 10 brick and 19 frame schoolhouses.

The number of years required to complete the entire course of study in high, elementary, training schools, and kindergartens is given as eleven and a half years in Manhattan and Bronx, thirteen and a half in Brooklyn, thirteen in Queens, and twelve in Richmond.

Superintendent Maxwell's report goes on to say that in Manhattan and Bronx there are 3 high schools, with 66 instructors, and 1,282 male and 1,309 female pupils enrolled. In Brooklyn there are 4 high schools, with 170 instructors, and 2,455 male and 4,613 female pupils. Queens shows 6 high schools, with 24 instructors, and 221 male and 276 female pupils. Richmond has 3 high schools, with 11 instructors, and 74 male and 117 female pupils. The time required to complete the course of study in the high schools of each of the boroughs is four years.

Brooklyn and Queens alone are credited with teachers' training schools and classes. Brooklyn has 12, with 1 male and 295 female teachers, and Queens has 1, with 35 female teachers.

Manhattan and Bronx have the largest number of kindergartens, 35, with 41 instructors and 2,643 pupils, pretty evenly divided as to sex. Brooklyn has 18, with 1,240 pupils; Queens has 6, with 453 pupils, and Richmond has 2, with 177 pupils.

Manhattan and Bronx have 34 evening schools, with 601 teachers, and 29,552 pupils; Brooklyn has 16, with 234 teachers, and 9,689 pupils.

CONTROL OF THE RIVER FRONT.

Controversy with Land Commissioners to be Taken to Court by Dock Board.

President Cram of the Department of Docks and Ferries announced yesterday that the present board intended to carry out the policy that has obtained in this city for years, looking to an absolute control of river-front property. The new charter makes such property inalienable when the city has control, and confirms the policy of the former city.

In accordance with this policy the board some time since asked the Commissioners of the State Land Office to decline to give full rights on the river fronts in their grants, and to make it a part of the grant that the city may take possession at any time upon paying to the grantee proper damages.

The Land Commissioners have refused to agree to this, and the Dock Department has referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel, who will bring a test action on one of about eighteen or twenty applications for land under water.

Mr. Cram said that he did not know but that the State Commissioners had considerable power in the matter, but the courts would decide that.

A representative of the American Sugar Refining Company appeared before the board at its meeting yesterday to ask permission to extend its piers at South Second and Fifth Streets, Williamsburg, to accommodate the increased length of steamers which bring in raw sugar. The company owns the land under water at this point out to the pierhead line. The board postponed consideration of the matter, as Mayor Van Wyck and Corporation Counsel Whalen have some objection. The Brooklyn League, it is said, has also opposed the scheme.

The receipts of the Dock Department last week were $186,278.39.

DUMPING IN THE HARBOR.

A Decision on the Matter Given by Judge Thomas.

Judge Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court, has rendered a decision overruling the demurrer in the case of the United States against Florian Romard, Christian J. Fiorness, and Ole J. Oleson, for illegally dumping ashes in the harbor on April 8 last.

On the part of the defendants it is claimed that the harbor act is unconstitutional for the reason that it gives legislative power to the Supervisor of the Harbor in Section 3, which requires that persons wishing to dump ashes or other refuse in the harbor must obtain a permit from the Supervisor, who is authorized to prescribe the limits within which such refuse shall be deposited. Assistant District Attorney William S. Ball for the Government contended that the act of Congress in passing the harbor act was constitutional under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, giving to that body the authority to regulate commerce, and that Congress had the power to delegate to the Supervisor of the Harbor the authority to prescribe the limits wherein dumping should or should not be permitted.

Judge Thomas, in overruling the demurrer, declares the act and permits issued under it by the Supervisor to be constitutional. The act is a legislative direction to the effect that dumping shall be conducted within limits prescribed by the Supervisor. The selection of the place for such deposit might depend upon the condition of the tides, the prevalence of certain winds, the equal distribution of material, the configuration of adjoining shores, the season of the year, or other conditions. Congress would hardly be expected to oversee the work of dumping the material according to the exigencies of the day or hour, and to the Supervisor of the Harbor is assigned the duty of overlooking the details of the dumping. In doing this, the Court holds that Congress did not give the Supervisor any power to regulate commerce or any control over the navigable waters of the United States. It only delegated to him the duties of keeper to protect the waters of the harbor.

PANAMA CANAL NOT FEASIBLE.

Hiram Hitchcock Tells Parisians that America Is Tied to the Nicaragua Route.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris recently addressed an inquiry to Mr. Edward Holbrook of this city in regard to some proposed alliance of interests between the Panama and the Nicaragua Canal Companies, asking particularly whether it would be possible to awaken the interest of the American people in the Panama project. Mr. Holbrook referred the inquiry to Hiram Hitchcock, President of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, from whom he has received the following letter:

Edward Holbrook, Esq., President of the Gorham Manufacturing Company:

Dear Sir: In reply to your question as to whether there is any ground for believing that America or the American people would be willing to aid or encourage the construction of the Panama Canal, I will say that I believe any movement in that direction would be wholly futile. Our wisest engineers do not consider the Panama Canal feasible in any economic sense, if at all. The Nicaragua route being at the lowest depression in Central America, and with attendant favorable conditions, is the route marked out by nature itself for the "Gateway to the Pacific." Engineers of greatest ability and experience all admit its entire feasibility at a moderate outlay for a work of such magnitude.

The Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua is chartered by the United States and holds the concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. A bill is now pending in Congress which will undoubtedly become a law, amending the charter so as to enable the United States to acquire 70 per cent. of the stock of the company, and to furnish all the money required for construction.

The Nicaragua Canal is a realization of the sentiment, "An American canal under American control," and its construction has become the declared purpose of the President, the Congress, and the people of the United States.

I am aware that I have written nothing new to you who have been so long identified with this great enterprise. Very respectfully,

HIRAM HITCHCOCK,
President.

The Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, 54 and 56 Broad Street, New York, Aug. 1, 1898.

LOST TAX CONTRACT FOUND.

Jersey City Can Collect from an Unwilling Railway Company.

The authorities of Jersey City some time ago informed the officers of the Jersey, Hoboken and Rutherford Electric Railway Company that, unless they paid to the city at once the tax agreed upon, 5 per cent. of the gross earnings, the ordinance allowing the company to lay tracks and run cars through Jersey City would be repealed. The city authorities complained that although a specific contract had been made no taxes had ever been paid, although the company had been in operation five years.

The company's officers said they knew nothing about any such contract, and the city authorities were not able to find the document. Controller Hough, who was supposed to be its custodian, said that no such document had ever been filed in his office.

Yesterday a duplicate copy of the contract was found in the office of the Street and Water Board. It is dated June 10, 1893, the ordinance having been approved by Mayor Wanser on May 24 preceding. The duplicate contract is signed by Charles A. Johnson, President of the company; Charles H. Russell, its Secretary, and by each Director. The matter will be considered by the Street and Water Board next Wednesday.

QUEER DOG QUESTION ADJUSTED.

West Hoboken's Killer Kept the Remover of Dead Animals Too Busy.

The Town Council of West Hoboken is experimenting along a new line in solving the vagrant dog nuisance. Dogs of all kinds are allowed to run at large at all hours of the day except from midnight until 4 o'clock A. M. During those four hours an official goes about killing all dogs that cross his path. His name is Frank Jaacke, and he is armed with a shotgun. The town pays him 50 cents for every dog he kills. Residents of the town were formally notified that they must keep their dogs, if they valued the lives of their animals, on their own premises during the prescribed hours. Thus far there has been no complaint from dog owners.

Trouble has arisen, however, in an unexpected way. Henry Vatcky has a contract for removing all dead animals from the streets. Since Executioner Jaacke was authorized to shoot vagrant canines Mr. Vatcky says dead dogs have been so numerous that he has been compelled to employ extra men to remove them. Yesterday he notified the authorities that he should no longer consider himself bound by his contract unless Jaacke's destructive habits were checked. He said the town had no right to make a contract with him to remove dead animals and then appoint an official whose sole duty is was to kill dogs.

After some discussion a compromise was reached. It was agreed that Jaacke should be restricted to a certain section of the town in which to practice dog shooting each morning. He is to operate in a certain ward each day, and is to notify Vatcky at night where his men may look for dead dogs the next morning.

Jaacke said he had no objection. It was immaterial to him where he killed dogs, there being dogs to spare in every ward of the town. His only fear is that the town treasury will become exhausted before the supply of canines gives out.

To Develop Vermont.

More than 150 representative business men of Vermont have organized an association for the purpose of developing that State and making known to non-residents its advantages for both Summer and permanent homes. Ex-Gov. Carroll S. Page is President and Edward M. Barlow of Burlington is Secretary of this association. One of the objects of the organization is to initiate and promote measures calculated to increase the natural advantages of the State, including legislation which will tend to induce people from other States and cities to make their residence there. One of the first efforts of the association has been to issue an instructive illustrated book for free distribution. Copies of this book may be had at the office of the Central Vermont Railroad, 353 Broadway.

The minutes count in cases of Croup, and other dangerous colds which come in the night. The right medicine for such emergencies is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

STAMP TAX EXEMPTIONS

Contracts of Reinsurance Not Usually Subject to the New Revenue Law.

RENT RECEIPTS NOT LIABLE

Exempt Unless They Contain Words Equivalent to a Lease—Commissioner Scott Explains Questions About the Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered a decision in which he holds that contracts of reinsurance, with certain stated exceptions, are not subject to the stamp tax. Reinsurance is understood to be an assumption by one insurance company of some portion of a risk which has been taken in full by another company and a policy duly issued therefore.

This is not done by the issuance of another policy, but by an entry made by the insuring company in a regulator belonging to the reinsuring company. The effect is the same as if each company originally had issued a policy for the portion of the total risks which it respectively assumes, and the total tax paid would be the same as is paid by the one company assuming the entire risk.

The exception is that if the risk should become extra hazardous and the reinsurance obtained only upon the payment of an extra premium, this extra premium is taxable, and the stamp covering it may be affixed to the page in the register opposite the entry.

In the case of receipts for rent and where there are no other recitals, no stamp is required. But if the receipt contains any phrase or clause that can be construed as a contract for the hire, use, or rent, then in such cases the receipt is held to become something more than a bare receipt and should be stamped according to its tenor or effect. The insertion of the words in a rent receipt "as leased for August, 1898," is held to render it subject to the tax.

There has been much anxiety among New York real estate men as to the exact meaning of the law taxing receipts for rent. Collector Moore of Brooklyn held that where a lease did not exist all receipts should be liable to the stamp tax. Collector Eidman of the Third District held that the receipt must be in lieu of a lease and contain words the equivalent of a lease in order to be taxable, and this is the view taken by the department.

STAMP TAX DELINQUENTS.

Several Brokers Pay the Penalty—Steady Demand for Stamps.

Several commission brokers and other delinquents who through neglect or forgetfulness, failed to pay the required tax prior to Aug. 1 have since then called at the office of Collector Treat and paid the penalty, varying from $10 to $500.

There is a strong and settled demand for proprietary and documentary stamps. Yesterday morning the line began to form before the office was opened, and at noon there were forty persons in line. The supply of stamps of all denominations is ample.

STAMPS ON CERTIFICATES.

Commissioner Scott Answers a Number of Questions on This Point.

Nearly a score of questions relating to the stamping of certificates of various kinds have just been answered by Commissioner Scott in compliance with requests from different quarters. One question was, "Is a stamp required on a certificate of marriage?" and the Commissioner ruled that it was unless the certificate was given for the purposes of the State. No stamp is required on a certificate of election nor on a certificate issued at a city or county tax sale.

One correspondent asked whether a tax stamp was required on a certificate of good moral character presented by a person seeking admission to the bar. To this inquiry the Commissioner simply said, No.

A tax stamp must be affixed to a certificate of probate of a will, and also to a certificate of incorporation. In reply to the question, "Is a stamp required on a certificate of a judgment and on the acknowledgment thereto, or either of them?" Commissioner Scott ruled: "If satisfaction is entered on the record no stamp is required. If a separate instrument is made, it should be stamped."

A ten-cent stamp is required on a certificate of acknowledgment to a mortgage where the consideration of the mortgage is $1,000 or less, and a stamp of the same denomination must be affixed to the certificate of acknowledgment to a deed where the consideration of the deed is $100 or less. A stamp is required on a Sheriff's deed, but bonds required in judicial proceedings are exempt.

Trust Company Pays Stamp Tax.

Dr. J. H. Parker, President of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, says in a letter to Superintendent L. B. Howe of the Produce Exchange: "This trust company is now paying the internal revenue tax upon all margin deposits received by us."

ACCIDENT ON NEW HAVEN BOAT.

The Piston Rod Snapped and a Serious Panic Was Barely Averted.

What came near being a serious panic occurred at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning on the steamer C. H. Northam of the New Haven Line. While off Stamford, Conn., on her trip to New Haven, the piston rod of the vessel broke, instantly disabling the vessel.

The snapping of the rod caused a report which was heard all over the steamer, and, as she came to a standstill many of the passengers tumbled out of their berths and hurried on deck. The reports of what happened next disagree. The agents of the company maintain that the incipient panic was quickly allayed by assurances on the part of the officers that there was no danger. Some of the passengers assert that the crew acted in such a manner as to increase their fears. At all events, the passengers were finally calmed, and the Northam anchored between Captain Island and Stamford until the Richard Peck came along and towed the disabled steamer to City Island. Here the 105 passengers were transferred to the Richard Peck and brought to this city. When the Peck left on her regular trip yesterday afternoon she took such of the passengers as desired it to their destination.

The Northam was towed by several tugs yesterday to the foot of East Twenty-first Street for repairs. It will take several days to replace the broken piston rod, and another boat will be put on to make the Northam's regular trip.

Capt. Hardie of the Northam said that there was no panic on board. Very few of the passengers, he said, were awakened, most of them sleeping so soundly through it all that there was some trouble in getting them up at City Island to be transferred to the Peck.

Clams May Have Killed Him.

William Hueston died at his home in Jefferson Avenue near Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, Thursday night, from acute gastritis, caused, as his physician believes, from eating clams. He was one of the oldest engineers on the West Shore Railroad, and was familiarly known as "Uncle Billy." He was fifty-seven years old, and leaves a wife, one son and a daughter.

Fall Kills an Aged Woman.

Mrs. Eliza Holloran, sixty-eight years old, who lived with a friend of hers, Mrs. Eliza Cheny, at 511 East Seventieth Street, fell down stairs from the fifth to the fourth floor yesterday afternoon. An ambulance was called from the Presbyterian Hospital, but the woman was dead before it arrived. The surgeon said she had died from the shock.

Judge Holbrook Ill.

Judge Holbrook, who is sitting with Judges Hays and Hinsdale in Special Sessions, was taken ill slightly yesterday on the bench and compelled to go home. Owing to the absence of Judges Jacobs and Jerome the court was adjourned.

BIG REALTY FRAUD ALLEGED.

John Pettit and Others Sued for Recovery of Property by William Calhoun.

William Calhoun filed a summons and complaint in the Supreme Court yesterday in an action against John Pettit, a real estate operator, and his wife, Alida B. Pettit; Henry R. Waite, Alexander Quarrier and his wife, Jane Quarrier, and against Carrie I. H. Calhoun, wife of the plaintiff. The action is brought to set aside the conveyances of property in Pine, Water, Greenwich, and Gold Streets, which Calhoun claims has been fraudulently transferred by Waite and Mrs. Pettit to Quarrier.

Calhoun, according to the statement of his attorney, George Robinson, has long been associated with John Pettit in the latter's real estate operations. In his complaint Calhoun alleges that prior to June 4, 1897, he was the owner of the properties at 181 Pine Street and 128 Water Street. On that date he conveyed these parcels to Pettit and deposited the deeds with him in escrow, to insure Pettit in his share of the profit should the property be sold.

Pettit suddenly disappeared—just when seems to be in doubt. Calhoun says that he has been missing for four months. The defendant, Waite, says that he has been away only about three weeks. Before leaving, according to Calhoun's complaint, Pettit gave to Waite a power of attorney over his property. About three weeks ago, Attorney Robinson says, Waite threatened Calhoun with arrest unless he conveyed the property in question to a person of Waite's selection, and meeting with a refusal to this proposition, threatened to have the deeds, which had been in Mr. Pettit's safe for more than a year, recorded. He carried out his threat on July 23, and on July 28, acting under his power of attorney from Pettit, conveyed the property to the defendant Quarrier, who now claims to be the owner in fee simple. Since Pettit has been missing, Calhoun claims, Quarrier and Waite have collected the rents of the buildings and converted them to their own use.

Calhoun makes a similar claim in regard to the properties 275 Water Street, 74 Greenwich Street, 80 Greenwich Street, and 73 Gold Street, which, it is alleged, were subjected to the same manipulation as the two other parcels. Mrs. Calhoun is sued, as a part owner under the original deeds, and is made a defendant only for the purposes of the suit. Calhoun asks for an accounting and for the appointment of a receiver of rents for the several properties.

Mr. Pettit has been a prominent figure in real estate circles for twenty years. Either individually or as the head of the John Pettit Realty Company, he is the owner of much valuable down-town property, including the Bennett and Downing Buildings. From all that could be learned yesterday nothing is known as to his whereabouts. Only yesterday J. W. Spencer, who has been his confidential man for the last ten years, gave up his work in Mr. Pettit's office and accepted another position.

None of the several defendants in the suit just started could be found last evening.

LEGAL NOTES.

INJURED WHILE ALIGHTING FROM A STREET CAR.—A judgment recovered by Max Freedman on a verdict for $600, in his suit in the City Court against the Consolidated Traction Company, to recover for personal injuries received while a passenger on one of defendant's cars, has been affirmed by the General Term of that court, in an opinion by Justice Conlan. The plaintiff claimed that he signaled the conductor of the car that he desired to alight at a certain point on the route, and that in consequence the car came to a full stop, but when he attempted to get off and, with one foot upon the car and the other upon the ground, and having hold of a handle upon the car with his right hand, the car was suddenly started, and afterward he was thrown to the ground, thus suffering the injuries for which recovery was sought. Justice Conlan says the plaintiff's evidence being positive upon the point that the car had fully stopped when he attempted to get off, the motion for non-suit was properly denied. Upon the question whether the car was fully stopped or not there was a sharp conflict of evidence, but the trial Justice, having submitted the case on all the evidence to the jury, in a charge to which there was no exception, Justice Conlan holds that it would be only usurping the province of the jury if, upon the case as presented, it were to disturb the finding in plaintiff's favor.

⁂

AN UNLAWFUL CONTRACT BY LAWYERS.—Charles A. Hess, a lawyer, brought suit in the City Court as assignee of his former firm, to recover from Joseph H. Allen and others, former members of the firm of Des Brisay & Allen, a quarterly payment alleged to be due under a contract of employment of that firm, which Mr. Hess said was assigned to him at the time of the firm's dissolution. The defendants set up as a separate defense that the contract was in violation of the statutes regulating the conduct of attorneys, and was unauthorized and void. The provision of the Code referred to makes it a misdemeanor for an attorney to promise or give, or procure to be promised or given, a valuable consideration to any person as an inducement to place in his hands a demand of any kind for the purpose of bringing an action thereon. By the contract sued on the plaintiff's firm were to render services as counsel to defendants, and were to receive certain annual compensation, payable quarterly; and by another clause the parties of the first part were to receive out of such retainers and counsel fees 25 per cent. of the amount received by the parties of the second part. The General Term of the City Court, in an opinion by Justice Olcott, concurred in by Chief Justice Schuchman and Justice Conlan, has directed a reversal of judgment secured by plaintiff on the trial. The plaintiff claimed that the preceding clauses of the agreement constituted one contract which was lawful and enforceable, and that the fifth clause, containing the obnoxious portion, constituted a separate contract, founded upon an independent consideration, and had no relation to or effect upon the other. The Court holds that the first and second part of the agreement are interdependent, and that there could not, therefore, be a recovery.

⁂

SHE WAS NOT HIS WIFE AND CANNOT HAVE ALIMONY.—In the suit in which Mrs. Margaret Park recently obtained a decree annulling her marriage to Augustus Park because he had a wife living when he married her ten years ago, Justice Pryor has filed an opinion in support of his decision vacating the provision for an allowance of $1,500 a year for the support of plaintiff and her two children. Justice Pryor says the foundation of the right to alimony is the duty of the husband to support his wife. "Obviously, if the woman be not his wife she can have no claim to alimony. As the marriage between these parties was not voidable merely, but void ab initio, the plaintiff was never the defendant's wife. Upon this principle, there can be no provision for alimony in a decree of nullity, and the code does not authorize it. The sum exacted of the defendant is devoted also to the maintenance of the children, but provision for children in a judgment of nullity is authorized only where the marriage is avoided for defect of legal consent. Upon another ground, however, the judgment is invalid in so far as it awards alimony, maintenance, and costs. The defendant was not served with process within the State, nor did he afterward appear in the action. The Court therefore was without jurisdiction to impose upon him any personal obligation." "The plaintiff," the Court says in conclusion, "is the innocent victim of a villain, and it is to be regretted that the intended reparation of her wrongs is illusory. Still, for the fraud in feigning to be a single man, the defendant is liable in damages, and for the bigamy can be sent to the State prison."

Bartender Shoots Two Men.

John Leyden of 18 Hamilton Street was shot in the left thigh and Joseph McDonald of 4 Hamilton Street was shot in the hand yesterday afternoon in the saloon at 10 Hamilton Street by the bartender, Daniel Ducey, who was arrested. The men said that they were all skylarking, but the police took the two wounded men in charge after their injuries had been dressed at Gouverneur Hospital.

Heart Disease Killed Menchen.

Coroner's Physician Weston made an autopsy yesterday on the body of Pierce Menchen, sixty-two years old, of 561 West Forty-second Street, who died on Wednesday night after wrestling with Patrick Gordon of 446 West Forty-first Street. Dr. Weston said that the man had died of heart disease. Gordon was released on $2,000 bail to await the result of an inquest.

A Hospital Nurse Drowned.

James Mills, twenty-one years old, a nurse at the City Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, while bathing yesterday morning in the East River off the island, was drowned.

THE TRADE OF NEW YORK

The Municipal Council May Co-operate with the Merchants' Association.

PRESIDENT KING'S REMARKS

He Thinks the City Should Establish Free Piers, Warehouses, and Elevators—A Circular for Buyers.

In view of the assurance given by Mayor Van Wyck to a committee of leading members of the Merchants' Association a few days ago, that his administration would gladly do anything in its power to aid the association in increasing the trade and prosperity of the City of New York, the resolutions introduced in the Municipal Council last Tuesday providing for an official committee of inquiry is regarded by the officers of the Merchants' Association as a helpful measure. Councilman Hottenroth, who framed the resolutions, proposes to have a committee composed of five members of the Council and seven members of the Board of Aldermen conduct an inquiry on broad and liberal lines, with the purpose of ascertaining just what can be done by the city authorities in the way of advancing New York's commercial interests.

If the Municipal Council at its next session, or any session thereafter, adopts the proposed resolutions, there will be an investigation as to whether the laws and ordinances of the city in any wise affecting manufacturing, trade, transportation, and commerce are faithfully observed. An effort will be made to find out why the manufacturing and commercial interests of New York have not increased in their just proportion, and it will be within the province of the committee to suggest such municipal or State legislative remedies as the committee may deem proper and expedient.

On the eve of his departure for his vacation in the Adirondacks, President William F. King of the Merchants' Association called attention to the importance of co-operation on the part of the municipal authorities with the association's work of extending the commercial influence and advantages of New York. He sent a communication yesterday to the association's headquarters strongly commending the Hottenroth resolution, and incidentally he remarked:

"There should be a recommendation that New York City officially acquire the water front of Staten Island and build thereon free piers and warehouses; also elevators. In this way the Warehouse Trust and the Elevator Trust could be fought to the bitter end. It is the duty of the officials of New York to find every honorable and lawful means possible to give employment to the masses. When trade is diverted and at a low ebb the masses of course cannot get employment. New York should be indisputably the commercial centre of this country."

The influential business men who comprise the moving force in the Merchants' Association have assured Mayor Van Wyck of their willingness to co-operate with the city authorities in any steps toward an improvement of trade conditions in this city. Some of these business men have suggested that the city ought to be able to establish, or possibly aid, a fund for the purpose of prosecuting just such work as the Merchants' Association has been doing. Several Western cities have appropriated money outright to be used in publicly advertising their own trade advantages. Up to the present time the expense of the extensive work that has been done by the Merchants' Association has been borne by a comparatively few men.

The Merchants' Association has prepared and is mailing another circular to merchants throughout the country, giving reasons why it will pay them to come to the New York market to make their purchases. This circular is being sent first to those sections in which the railroads declined to grant the reduced rates in favor of New York, as asked for by the association. The circular will also be sent even to merchants in sections where reduced rates have been granted.

BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Protest Against Duty Imposed Upon Goat Hair Sustained.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers handed down an opinion on a new question yesterday.

Peter Ryer & Co. of this city imported merchandise invoiced and entered as goat hair. It was assessed for duty at 4 cents per pound under Paragraphs 351 and 358, as wool of the third class, where such wools under numerous descriptions, when valued at 12 cents or less per pound, are specially provided for in the tariff act of 1897. Importers claimed that the merchandise was common goat hair, and that not being specifically provided for in said act, was free of duty under Paragraph 571, which places on the free list all "hair of horses, cattle, and other animals, clean or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act."

The board found that the merchandise was bought and sold under the name of "Madras goat hair" and "India goat hair," and sustained the protest.

DUTIES ON PRECIOUS STONES.

Appraisers' Decision in Case of Gems Seized for Undervaluation.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday announced its decision in the case of a lot of precious stones, which were recently seized by the Collector upon charges of gross undervaluation. The entire lot were said to be worth £22,700. Appraiser Wakeman advanced the values in some instances as much as 150 per cent.; in others no more than 30 per cent. As the law provides that the Government shall seize goods when an advance of more than 50 per cent. is made Collector Bidwell took possession of the consignment. The importers, Bonner, Grinberg, Rich & Co., appealed, and yesterday the General Appraisers announced this decision:

"Precious stones, cut, and pearls, from Adolph J. Grinberg, London, July 8, 1898. Brilliants, pearls, sapphires, rubies, &c., entered value sustained on some, advances of from 5 per cent. to 50 per cent. on balance."

This decision does not specify how large a proportion of the goods are advanced the maximum 50 per cent., but it just saves any portion of the lot from seizure. Such decisions are in the first place rendered by a single member of the board. Appraiser Wakeman will probably recommend to the Collector that an appeal be taken to the full board.

Detention of Imported Embroideries.

Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department called at the Custom House yesterday and had a conference with Collector Bidwell on the detention of a large quantity of Swiss embroideries, regarding which there has been some trouble in the last few months. Appraiser Wakeman intimated, when the goods were first detained, that several importers of this city had been guilty of fraud in that they had undervalued their imports. A careful investigation by the Board of Appraisers failed, it is said, to substantiate Mr. Wakeman's charges, but the importers have not yet received their goods. Some importers have denounced Mr. Wakeman's methods as inquisitorial. They ask for the release of the importations.

Passengers on the Lucania.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day on the steamship Lucania are H. Amy, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Capt. Gustof Gade, Norwegian Army; Mr. and Mrs. William R. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, "Gus" Kerker, Mr. and Mrs. David McClure, the Misses McClure, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Nusbaum, Lewis Stieglitz, Dr. and Mrs. Robert F. Weir, and Mr. and Mrs. William Barr.

Funeral of a Riot Victim.

The funeral of James Carney, fourteen years old, who was killed in the rioting in "Hell's Kitchen" between the white and colored people, took place yesterday at the home of his family, 520 West Fortieth Street. There was a very large attendance at the house, while many persons assembled outside, but there was no demonstration of any kind, 150 uniformed policemen and 25 in citizens' clothes being present to prevent any outbreak.

We make Saturday a half day; but it's the only thing we do by halves.

Complete stocks, undivided attention, entire satisfaction, or your money back.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FOUND GIVING AWAY MONEY.

Thomas Reilly of Poughkeepsie Taken in Charge by Brooklyn Police.

A crowd of boys receiving money from an aged man at Gates and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday morning attracted the attention of a policeman. The man seemed to be slightly demented. His clothing was soaked through from the rain. He said he was Thomas Reilly, seventy years old, of Poughkeepsie, and that he came to Brooklyn to visit his daughter, whom he could not find.

When searched at the police station $75 was still in his possession. The police notified the authorities in Poughkeepsie, and found that Reilly was well known there. He had been missed, and his relatives had notified the Poughkeepsie police.

ARRAIGNED BY HIS FIRST WIFE.

Neil Campbell of Jersey City Is Accused of Bigamy.

Neil Campbell, forty-seven years old, of 251 Woodward Street, Jersey City, was arraigned before Acting Police Justice Maes yesterday charged with bigamy. The complainant was Mrs. Neil Campbell of 126 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn. She alleged that she was married to Campbell on April 24, 1881, her maiden name being Bridget McGonigle. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Taafe at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. Campbell, so Mrs. Campbell alleged, disappeared in 1883, leaving her with an infant daughter, who is now sixteen years old.

Mrs. Campbell said she had concluded that her husband must be dead, when a short time ago she was informed that a man named Neil Campbell was living in Jersey City with a wife and two children. She hunted up this man, and found that he was her husband. She informed Chief of Police Murphy, who advised her to secure evidence that Campbell was really married to the woman he was living with. She went to the Bureau of Vital Statistics and found a record showing that Neil Campbell and Margaret Donald were married by the Rev Edward L. Stoddard on June 11, 1888. The arrest followed. Campbell declined to make any statement until he had consulted counsel, and the case was continued until Friday. Mrs. Campbell No. 2 owns considerable real estate.

MICHIGAN BANK ROBBED.

Six Men Terrorize Witnesses and Boldly Blast a Safe.

RICHLAND, Mich., Aug. 5.—One of the most daring and successful bank robberies ever perpetrated in Michigan was carried out by six robbers last night. Some of them came from the east on a handcar, and evidently had confederates with a horse and carriage. They secured about $5,000 in cash from the Union Bank and $4,800 in notes. The horse and carriage were taken into Augusta and left there. There were three explosions, which awakened many people.

Alvin Barnes, an old man, who lived near the bank, was ordered into the house with a threat that they would shoot him. George Robson and Edward Barrett saw the robbers, but did not molest them. The safe was a complete wreck, nitro-glycerine being used to open it. The inside doors were blown ten feet out into the office and pieces went through the plateglass front, twenty feet distant. The chisels and other tools were left here. The handcar was disabled, so it could not be used to pursue the robbers.

Officers here have just been informed that a man was seen between Augusta and Battle Creek, walking on the railroad track, carrying a large satchel, and also a Winchester rifle. No one who saw him dared to make a move to arrest him. Officers will leave here or Augusta at once after him.

According to witnesses, the gang was composed of six men, who came to town on a handcar. Four were placed on guard outside the bank, which is a small wooden building. Three charges of nitro-glycerine were exploded before the robbers got at the money and escaped. The bank is owned by N. S. Whitney and P. H. Gilkey. They say that the loss is between $6,000 and $7,000, mostly farmers' deposits.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The first annual meeting of the Underwriters' Club has been called for Tuesday, Aug. 9.

George M. Lovejoy, general agent of the Magdeburg for the Western States, who has been in this city this week in conference with United States Manager P. E. Rasor, left last night for Chicago.

The British-American Insurance Company of New York, which has just been licensed in Rhode Island, has complied with all of the requirements of the law regulating the admission of companies to Pennsylvania.

The insurance companies report that there is far less wheat in the mills and terminal elevators of the West than ordinarily. There is more at Minneapolis than at Duluth. The reason for the general decrease is the extent of sales during the recent period of high prices. The amount of corn and oats is reported to be much larger than usual.

One of the more prominent fire insurance brokers said yesterday that the time was nearly ripe for the organization of a brokers' board of some description, which would be in a position later to regulate, at least in part, the relation of the brokers to the companies, to the improvement of brokerage interests. "There will probably not be another tariff association," he said. "There will more likely be a definite insurance market, subject to the variations of market prices and market conditions. Commissions may then be regulated, and very properly, but not rates, which must hereafter depend upon demand and supply. The brokers will, if wise, be already in possession of a strong organization, which will render them independent of the companies as regards their ability to stand together. Such an organization will necessarily have to reckon without the aid of certain brokerage houses, whose methods would make them constitutional bears in a developed rate market."

The next meeting of the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) which is to be held at Niagara Falls on Sept. 6, promises to be more eventful than the Spring meeting at St. Louis, when the obstructionist interests prevented the taking of any radical measures. The failure of the special Committee, appointed to consider the general question of dealing with the five excepted cities, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Louisville, to formulate a report, will bring out much criticism of the conservative policy from the companies which entered the union at Saratoga last September. Another matter which will be called into question is the policy of the Governing Committee in reducing rates generally on profitable risks without increasing the premium charges for unprofitable risks. The result has been a decrease of 7 per cent. in the premium income for the first six months of 1898, as compared with the corresponding months of 1897. The report of Fred S. James of the National, George W. Law of the Royal, and A. F. Dean of the Springfield, who compose the committee appointed to prepare a uniform classification list of all insurable risks, will also come up.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Sats. 3 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
De Wolf Hopper in Beggar Student
Last Performance, 9 P. M. Mat. Sat. 4 P. M.
Next Wk.—Broadway Theatre Opera Co. The Highwayman, Original Cast.
Great Water Carnival Tuesday, Aug. 9
Hobson Night This
In Honor of Lieutenant Hobson.
Special effort to make this a wonder display.
PAIN'S - PATRIOTIC - PYROTECHNICS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
GRAND OPENING, MONDAY, AUG. 8.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
NAVAL SHOW
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE COOL CASINO! MATINEE TO-DAY. The Glorious Xtrvgnt Xtrvagnza!
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY! 200 People on the Stage!
Roof To-night & Every Night! | Rice's Summer Nights! and the Great Cake Walk!

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Patrice, Arthur Dunn & Mamie Gilroy, 2 Paolis, Biograph. AIR ALWAYS COOL. Big Bill.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c.
Music Hall. To-night. Last Perf., Cook's Tour.
Roof Garden— 10 Big Vaudeville Acts.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON
RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine. Concert by Lander.
Take any Coney Island route.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE COMPANY.

Assignees Give Notice that They Will Continue the Business.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Messrs. Herman Reimers, J. Q. Bennett, and Robert F. Herrick, assignees of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company, in a circular to creditors and stockholders under date of Aug. 5, announce that they have decided to continue the business and operate the factory.

A statement of the condition of the company at the close of business June 16, 1898, shows assets of $1,235,640, and liabilities of $1,160,736.

MRS. WILMERDING'S SANITY.

Justice Keogh Appoints a Commission to Inquire Into Her State.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Supreme Court Justice Keogh to-day appointed a commission to examine Mrs. "Jack" Wilmerding as to her sanity. The men named were Dr. Charles F. MacDonald of Manhattan, Dr. H. H. Schmid of this place, and Eugene D. Travis, a lawyer of Peekskill.

Mrs. Wilmerding, who is the wife of a New York society man, has been in the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum here for the past six months. Mrs. "Jack" Bloodgood, an actress, visited her and declared Mrs. Wilmerding sane. Mrs. Bloodgood then retained counsel to secure the release of Mrs. Wilmerding.

CORP. ST. JAMES KILLED.

Family Feud in Michigan Follows an Imputation on a Bride.

DETROIT, Aug. 5.—John W. Battishill of Ecorse early this morning shot and killed James St. James of St. Ignace, a Corporal in Company I, Thirty-fifth Michigan Infantry, which is in camp at Island Lake.

St. James yesterday married Bertha May Walsh, who is Battishill's sister-in-law. He insinuated that he wished to leave his bride at Battishill's house so that she could be watched. This led to an estrangement among all concerned, including Mr. and Mrs. Battishill, and resulted in the quarrel, which ended in Battishill's firing a shotgun charge into St. James's neck, which shortly caused his death. Battishill was arrested.

KILLED HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Double Tragedy in Buffalo, Following a Domestic Disagreement.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—George S. Greenless, a blacksmith, shot and instantly killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Alice Messner, and probably fatally wounded Walter Flewel shortly after noon to-day.

Greenless, who is separated from his wife, quarreled with his mother-in-law over the separation, and, drawing his revolver, shot her dead. Flewel, who is an attendant at the Buffalo State Hospital, was visiting Mrs. Messner, and Greenless shot him in the abdomen. He was taken to a hospital, and will probably die. Greenless was arrested and locked up.

It is stated that Greenless's wife left him about eighteen months ago and went to Detroit. She returned home yesterday, and Greenless tried to effect a reconciliation, apparently without effect. It is said that Mrs. Messner strenuously objected to any reconciliation, which is thought to be one of the causes for Greenless's animosity toward her.

Greenless had instituted proceedings for a divorce, claiming that his wife had taken his children away from where he had placed them in the country and had taken them to Detroit, where, he charges, she went with another man.

OSHKOSH RIOTS RESUMED.

Many Heads Broken in a Fight Between Strikers and Policemen.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 5.—Rioting has been resumed by the striking woodworkers here on account of the sash and door manufacturers trying to operate with non-union labor. At the Morgan plant last night a crowd of 1,000 strikers and sympathizers gathered to abuse and maltreat non-union workmen as they left the mill.

Chief Weisbrod, with a force of police, succeeded in preserving a semblance of order until darkness set in, when a serious onslaught on the police was made in which several officers received bruises and cuts, and Chief Weisbrod was brought to his knees by a stone striking him. Several shots were fired in the air, and the police finally withdrew.

To-day the strikers again congregated and clubbed and stoned non-union workmen trying to reach the Morgan mill. Thirty policemen were dispatched to reinforce the small squad on duty there. When the police arrived the crowd set upon them with sticks and stones. The police used their clubs freely, and the street was finally cleared at the expense of many broken heads and a score of arrests, including nine women.

The non-union crew finally reached the mill under police protection, and the factory was started up with a strong force of police to keep the streets clear around the plant. The strikers are far from subdued, however, and more trouble is promised.

A mob also congregated at the Paine plant to-day, but no violence was reported.

Railway Strike at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The employes of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company at noon to-day went on a strike because the corporation would not grant the demands which were made upon it. Four hundred employes, including all classes of labor employed by the company, comprise the strikers. President W. D. Mahon of the National Association of Amalgamated Street Railway Employes is here, and will co-operate with the men.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Copyright, 1898.
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898.

Sixteen Pages.

Contents.

Editorial Articles.
- Not Alone the War.
- Art for "La-Bas."

Special Articles.
- China's Empress-Dowager—Her Life Unfolded in a Recent Book.
- When a Woman Warred with Spain—Elizabeth's Masterful Activity Against Philip.
- Van Buren's Lindenwold. III. Henry Clay, Burgoyne, and Peter Van Schaack.
- French and British Art: Eminent Men of Both Nations Dine in London.
- Moxon, the Early Printer.
- Strange Puzzles.
- Pictures Lost with LaBourgogne.
- New Exhibits from Old Egypt.
- Sarcophagi at Sidon.

Reviews.
- The Centenary Edition of Carlyle.
- Wellby's "Through Unknown Tibet."
- Thomas's "North American Archaeology."
- McCrady's "South Carolina."
- Hutchinson's "Romance of a Regiment."
- "The Chase of an Heiress."
- "Regret of Spring."
- "The Twentieth Century Cook Book."
- "My Friend the Captain."
- Henty's "The Queen's Cup."
- The Works of James Whitcomb Riley.
- "Mrs. de la Rue Smythe."
- "Red Coat Romances."

Comment and Query.
- "Prince John." Scott and others—Twenty-five Books that Give Pictures of New England Life. Three Lists—Changes Coming Over New England—Battles Since Waterloo: Alma Rather than Inkerman—Wordsworth's Dove Cottage—A Neglected Man—Children in a Prosaic World—Mr. Daly's Fatal Error—In a Pickwickian Sense—"Hopelessly Broad" Libraries—Niagara as Once Pronounced—Jane Austen Again—Was It a Joke?—Miss Schreiner and Mr. Davis—ASonnet to an Editor—Stevenson—Cherbuliez and Wilkes Booth—A Liberal Education: Books a Young Man Asks For.

Books and Authors.
- Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Here and There.
- Comment on Facts and Events at Home and Abroad.

London Literary Letter.
- By William L. Alden.

Art Topics of the Week.

Books Received.

The New York Times.
Saturday Edition, with

Review of Books and Art.

$1 Per Year.

Not Alone the War.

Inexhaustible, as we remarked last week, are the special topics to be found in the periodicals, English and American, dealing with our war with Spain. The summary given of articles in a hundred of the leading magazines was interesting and instructive. One asked himself whether each of the twenty-two articles "on small arms," for example, could have had something new and original to say, and one fancies that there were a good many readers ready to admit with a sigh that the epithet applied to the special topics could not be applied to them, for they at least were exhausted.

Indeed, it is difficult to decide which can be the more wearisome—twenty-two articles, of which each says something instructive and new about small arms, or twenty-two that give the same facts and say the same things over and over. It is probably a fact, then, that peace cannot be too soon concluded to gratify a great many readers. They are patriotic enough, but it is their very patriotism which has got them into trouble; they began by reading everything which was offered, but they inevitably grew tired at last of finding instructing articles on the army, the navy, and little islands of the sea in the newspapers, the magazines, the comic weeklies, the new books. No journal is so technical, no subject is so foreign, that it has not embraced some phase of the war, or had some account or theory of which the "lesson" is in the war. The case has become a little worse than was the flood we were deluged with of World's Fair articles.

Our boasted achievement in transforming events into material for "immediate" art and literature amounts to this: It swamps us with the depiction of events, and, like the echo that the printing press is so [illegible] [illegible] vague, to long wearied ears. Perhaps in time, when we have grown more accustomed to our cleverness, that which takes much but not all of our interest will get much but not all of our thought.

The eagerness of Americans to learn is an ancient subject of comment. Sometimes it seems as if the point of view were mistaken and the thing to note was our eagerness to teach. When the war was young, wise publishers may indeed have foreseen that we would all be seeking instruction, and so offered "the glad hand" to writers on war topics, and turned smiling faces and waved beckoning fingers to those who never need more than a nod. Even with all we get, very much more is offered to the publishers; so that the publishers, as usual, are our protectors. It seems wonderful whence so much information can come until one remembers the excellence of encyclopaedias and the multitude of articles already afloat.

With the columns of war matter in the daily papers and some of the magazines, one has little fault to find. They represent diligent gleaning of a proper field. But for the most part, war news and views are supplementary in many publications. It is there that we grow tired of war discussion, for with all our National interest in it, the conflict has not quite monopolized our intelligence and energy.

Art for "La-Bas."

An amusing and ingenious person is the French critic, M. Arsène Alexandre. He has been writing in what we may call his happiest manner about the sale of French pictures in America. He informs his public that when in the early weeks of the war "there was talk of boycotting French dressmakers and milliners, artists felt a little shiver run down their backs. Luckily for France," he adds, "the story amounted to nothing." And the reason for this he seems to find in the fact that when Americans bought anything in French shops, or were served at restaurants, they received back the exact change and nobody said, "Vive l'Espagne, Sir!" M. Alexandre assures us, moreover, that "neither London nor Berlin nor Vienna can ever supply the wants of American shoppers." "Nos propres élégances" belong to Paris exclusively.

What would become of us, asks this critic, "if we were to lose our best client, Uncle Sam? You see, Australia suffers from too many rabbits, and can't get rid of them. But France is more lucky, for she ships to America her innumerable 'lapins,' who breed and multiply in the warrens and hutches of 'Vaugirard, the Place Pigalle, the Ile Saint-Louis, and the Avenue Villiers.'" Students of social economies in France ask over and over again, "With so many painters in France, how do they manage to live?" "Learn," replies M. Alexandre, "that there are ever so many painters in France, utterly unknown, whose pictures sell in the United States." It is a simple question of supply and demand, and France "ships cargoes of paintings." French art is "the article wanted down there," (là-bas,) and whether there is or is not a boycott, the là-bas country is sure to get this art.

But M. Alexandre admits that these là-bas people are not always poor judges of pictures. "Undeceive yourselves, my French compatriots," remarks the critic. Those down-country chumps—and would that M. Alexandre could understand 'chumps!'—set to work early buying Theodore Rousseaus, Corots, Millets, Daumier, and Manets. "If France wants them now, she has in many cases either to go without them or pay an American price for them, and we ought to be proud," adds M. Alexandre, "that these Americans delight in these pictures. That is proper homage, though the Frenchmen looked at the work of these artists at first with indifference."

Every time a new town is founded in the West it is bound to have its museum of fine art, says M. Alexandre, and French pictures will be hung on the walls. Every time a fortune is made it means a picture gallery, which, in the country of là-bas, is considered a necessary part of the furnishing of the house. Though a little patronizing, M. Alexandre in the main is [illegible]

The New Edition of Carlyle.

Called the Centenary Edition—Carlyle the Man and Writer—Froude's Volumes—Anecdotes and Comments *

[The need for an inexpensive and yet attractively printed edition of Carlyle has long existed. For many, many years the public was obliged to content itself with those small volumes in plain brown covers, nearly square in shape, which had the great merit of being printed in clear type, but which were better adapted to a coat pocket than to making an appropriate appearance on the shelves of a library. From these volumes probably four-fifths of the American public familiar with Carlyle have gained their knowledge, and these have sighed that the condition of their purses did not permit them to acquire a statelier and more acceptable library edition.

These regrets need now no longer exist. In the present edition all conditions existing with the buyer of moderate means are met. Here at a very reasonable price may be had volumes in large type, printed on good paper, and bound in sober, pleasing cloth covers. Mr. Traill's introductions give new value and interest to the edition. The illustrations are excellent in quality, and are not numerous enough to become a burden to the text. With the appearance of this edition readers will be glad to find printed below some not altogether untimely comments on Carlyle.—Ed.]

In Canada there lived for many years a sister of Thomas Carlyle. She was always glad to receive visitors and talk with them of her brother, and show her interesting collection of letters and portraits. Mrs. Hanning's death a few weeks ago called forth many public references. Many fresh proofs were afforded that the intellectual influence of this remarkable man, who wrote his name perhaps deeper in the literature of his country than any of his contemporaries, is still felt profoundly. But in a recent book Edmund Gosse, the eminent critic, has said:

> "Yet it is difficult to decide what Carlyle has bequeathed to us, now that the echoes of his sonorous denunciations are at last dying away. * * * Unjust to human efforts, he barks at mankind like an ill-tempered dog, angry if it is still, yet more angry if it moves. A most unhelpful physician, a prophet with no gospel, but vague stir and turbulence of contradiction, * * * a voice and nothing more, yet at worst what a resonant and imperial clarion of a voice!"

A voice and nothing more? Is Carlyle losing his hold? Are we forgetting the debt we owe him? In America there was not much attention paid to Carlyle's centenary, which came in December of 1895. In the old country, however, there were many interesting ceremonies and many beautiful things were said. I was much impressed by the significant tribute of Emperor William. He sent a wreath to Ecclefechan, which bore the simple inscription: "In memory of the writer of Frederick the Great." Since 1895 an Edinburgh memorial has been projected, to consist of a replica in bronze of Boehm's statue. At the Centennial Exposition we had an opportunity to realize the melancholy charm, the impressiveness, of this wonderful statue.

There is some truth in Gosse's words, but it is overstated. The influence of any great man like Carlyle cannot be definitely estimated, it is true. Carlyle's genius was creative; he was a man of colossal mental stature, a man of a pervasive personality. Goethe called him a new moral force in Europe. Englishmen of all creeds and opinions have taken him as their prophet and guide; even they who have never read through one of his books have felt the stimulus of his thinking. That thinking for many years has been diffusing itself through other minds; we have all been influenced by it, even though we may be unconscious of the source of our benefit, and, if challenged, might be disposed to question its power.

Thomas Carlyle was not only a prophet and reformer, a critic and historian, but possessing as he did the imagination, the quick perception, the intensity of feeling characteristic of a poet, all he wrote had that picturesqueness, that pictorial quality, that vividness of portraiture which only a poetic artist can create. What charm his books have had for those who first read them! I remember when "Heroes and Hero-Worship" first fell into my hands. I was only fifteen, and I read with that enthusiastic absorption characteristic of one to whom a new and glorious world is unfolding. I had trouble of the eyes which made reading by gaslight impossible. How irksome it was to read this marvelous book slowly! I chose that time when the eyes were at their best, and for three mornings I began just before sunrise. It was Summer, and, while Carlyle's words of passionate eloquence burned themselves into my heart the rising sun was making the sky

---

[illegible]

radiant. Ruskin once sent his copy of "Past and Present" to a poor clerk, saying: "I read it no more because it has become part of myself, and my old marks in the book are now useless because in my heart I mark it all." I feel very much the same with "Heroes and Hero-Worship."

At this late day, after so much has been written about Carlyle, both in praise and in disparagement, it may seem absurd to presume to say anything more. But he and his work seem simply inexhaustible, and some things about him need to receive more emphasis. If any one were to attempt to enter into any discussion of the originalities of his genius or of the distinguished service which as a thinker and writer of books he has rendered his age, the discussion would of course fill volumes. The subject is as wide as the sea. If it were possible (which it is not!) to put into a sentence what is the distinguishing characteristic of this unique service, it would be to say that it is as an awakener, an inspirer, a stimulus, that he has done, and is still doing, the most good. Even his literary exaggerations, his lack, often, of true perspective, the untruthfulness, sometimes, of the impression he conveys, have their unquestioned value, in addition to their magic, their irresistible charm.

It seems to me that Carlyle's caustic wit, his enthusiasm of invective, his vivid intensity of portraiture, his skill in penetrating to the very heart of a heroism or a pretense, of an era or a character, have never been equaled. And we need to think more of this power of Carlyle and to speak of it oftener. It is very true that his literary exaggerations make him often an unsafe guide. We have many secret reserves before we yield ourselves to his force. We cannot accept all he says without protest. To get a just estimate we have to investigate the researches of others. But in any study of a man or an era we cannot do without the swift penetration of Carlyle, the dazzling brilliancy of the light he throws upon it. It is true that Carlyle's methods of intensifying the shadows, changing the lights, often make his pictures, with all their beauty and effectiveness, unnatural and untrustworthy. But we would not give up these pictures for the accuracies of lesser men. J. S. Mill called "The French Revolution" an epic poem rather than a history, and J. S. Mill was right.

In Carlyle's letters and diaries as published by Froude, we see the peculiarities of his methods of portrait painting as applied to many of his friends and contemporaries, and here the methods which before were brilliant and suggestive become almost repulsive. These portraits are sometimes mere caricatures. They are clever, mirth-provoking, but the wit is caustic, the impression given distorted and unjust. And the final result is painful because in almost every case there is an element of truth in the portraiture. But it is truth taken out of its setting, as it were, and placed in such a light as to become falsehood. I have always believed that these unkind references to his friends were made by Carlyle, not because he was consciously cruel or unjust, but because of his love of satire, of clever, striking phrases, of graphic, vivid touches; and to attain that graphic vividness truth and just proportion had to be sacrificed. He had fallen into a fatal habit of literary exaggeration.

Another cause of this vehement invective was that the profoundly earnest and deep nature had lofty spiritual ideals both for himself and for the nation. Every day he knew he fell short of his aspiration, and on every hand he saw men wedded to their conventionalities, their narrow, benumbing opinions. He realized how unsatisfactory were his friends, how paralyzing was companionship with the majority of the men surrounding him. His own failures, the shortcomings of his friends, the lamentable condition of the nation, wrung from him, in his despair, those burning words of scorn which hurt and stung. Can we not, for instance, trace the motive of those flings at Sydney Smith, which were so unjust?

> "The world looks often quite spectral to me; sometimes, as in Regent Street the other night, (my nerves being all shattered,) quite hideous, discordant, almost infernal. I had been at Mrs. Austin's, heard Sydney Smith for the first time guffawing, other persons prating, jargoning. To me through these thin cobwebs Death and Eternity sat glaring. Coming homeward along Regent Street, through—ach, Gott! unspeakable pity swallowed up unspeakable abhorrence of it and of myself. The moon and the serene nightly sky in Sloane Street consoled me a little. Smith, mass of fat and muscularity, with massive Roman nose, piercing, hazel eyes, huge cheeks, shrewdness and fun, not humor or even wit, seemingly without soul altogether. Mrs. Marcet, ill-looking, honest, rigorous, commonplace. The rest babble, babble. Woe's me that I in Meshech and to work!"

Of late years so much has been said of Carlyle's cynicism, his unlovely traits, that we are apt to forget there is another side to the picture. There are many instances of his kindly humor, of his gracious acts, of his rapidity of regret when he had found he had hurt another. I would like to recall one of these gracious acts, as I think it is not well known. Walking one day with W. Bell Scott, Carlyle began an eager discussion of Shelley. Scott gave rather exuberant expression to his admiration for that rare, impassioned singer and reformer, and Carlyle naturally opposed to this estimate of Shelley one which was the reverse of flattering. At last his patience was gone. Stamping on the pavement, he exclaimed: "This Shelley of yours was a scoundrel, and he ought to have been hanged." The rest of the walk was taken in silence. Scott felt deeply chagrined as well as grieved. The two friends had scarcely reached Cheyne Row before Carlyle began to repent of his rashness, and as he parted from Scott his eyes were wistful and sad. Scott had been barely a half hour in his own home before there came from Cheyne Row a beautiful bust of Shelley. It was sent by Carlyle as a peace-offering. He had seen that he had wounded a gentle heart by his trenchant criticism, and was quite willing to make amends. Scott received not only a bust of his hero, but he had the satisfaction of getting a glimpse into the reserved, proud heart of a great man.

Mrs. Wilson has told a story about Carlyle not widely known, at least on this side of the Atlantic, which supplies one of the few instances when Carlyle got the worst of an argument. As a rule his dogmatism and assertive intellectual force made other people very modest in expressing opposing opinions, but in this case he met Thackeray, and Thackeray carried off the honors. At the Royal Academy dinner several artists and literary men waxed enthusiastic in praise of favorite painters. Finally all the enthusiasm seemed to crystallize around Titian. "His glorious coloring is a fact about Titian," said one. "And his glorious drawing is another fact about Titian," cried a second. Carlyle, who had been listening in silence, interrupted the remarks by saying, with a slow deliberation which had its own impressive emphasis: "And here I sit, a man made in the image of God, who knows nothing about Titian, and cares nothing about Titian—and that's another fact about Titian." Thackeray was sipping claret at the moment, but he paused and bowed courteously to Carlyle as he remarked: "Pardon me, that is not a fact about Titian. But it is a fact—and a lamentable fact—about Thomas Carlyle."

Of Froude's pitiful revelations about Carlyle's domestic life, the wife's unhappiness, and the husband's subsequent remorse, too much has been made. They partake of that quality of literary exaggeration which had grown habitual. They are, therefore, only partially true, and the very truth, placed as it is, becomes changed into falsehood. Many times Carlyle wrote when all things were colored by his state of health. Why, then, crystallize into permanency sentiments, suspicions, "humors," which were merely of the moment, and ought to have been forgotten a few hours after they found relief in words? Wordsworth said that no man should make private matters public without sufficient sanction. Froude certainly did not have sufficient sanction. The publication of his volumes has unquestionably seriously modified Carlyle's influence with many of his former enthusiastic disciples, and in many minds has dethroned him from that high pedestal on which his works and teachings ought securely to have placed him.

Many eminent men familiar with Carlyle have testified that he was of a generous and sympathetic nature, that his love for his wife was sincere and profound. His letters to her speak for themselves. Carlyle certainly was not amiable. No man with his vehemence, his emphasis, his dogmatism, his cynicism, is ever amiable. Besides he was moody, whimsical, sometimes illogical, and was therefore "gey ill to live with," as his mother said. But, in spite of all these unlovely traits, there was deep, earnest devotion in his nature. Some of his letters to his mother and to his wife have in them buoyancy and hopefulness—cheer, kindly humor, gladsomeness of heart. But the dominant mood of this earnest moralist was undoubtedly sadness. He saw so deeply into the evil and misery of the world, saw so plainly its self-deception and its shame, felt so often the hopelessness of reform, that his heart was filled with a constant brooding sorrow. When we remember, too, that in his sincere searchings for truth he had felt obliged to relinquish the faith which had been taught him in childhood, and that nothing quite so adequate and satisfying had been found to take its place, we see another cause of gloom. How pathetic is his description of the mental struggle he passed through:

> "And the voice came to me saying, 'Arise and settle the problem of thy life.' And so I entered into my chamber and closed the door, and round me there came a trooping throng of phantoms dire from the abysmal depths of nethermost perdition. Doubt, fear, unbelief, mockery, and scorn were there; and I rose and wrestled with them in travail and agony of spirit. Whether I ate I know not; whether I slept I know not; I only know that when I came forth again it was with the direful persuasion that I was the miserable owner of a diabolical arrangement called a stomach; and I have never been free from that knowledge from that hour to this, and I suppose that I never shall be until I am laid away in my grave."

Though Carlyle threw aside "the husks of his inherited creed," its essential spiritual part remained the guide of his life. He lived and did his work under the impulses of ideals which are Puritan; he reverently recognized the influence of a higher power to which he held himself responsible. We have read over and over the chapters on the "Everlasting No" and the "Everlasting Yea" in "Sartor" to realize the strength of his faith and the depth of his spirituality. Here let me quote from Dean Stanley's funeral sermon on Carlyle. It is all beautiful and worthy to be remembered. Dean Stanley spoke of Carlyle's submission to the supremacy of God, and then went on to say:

> "Many years ago, while I belonged to another cathedral, I met him in St. James's Park and walked home with him to his own house. It was during the Crimean war, and, after hearing him denounce with his vigorous and perhaps exaggerated earnestness the chaos and confusion into which our administration had fallen, I ventured to ask him: 'What, under the circumstances, is your advice to a canon of an English cathedral?' He grimly laughed at my question, paused for a moment, and then answered in homely and well-known words, but which are, as it happens, especially fitted to situations like that for which he was asked to give counsel: 'Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.' That is, no doubt, the lesson which he leaves each one of us in this weary world—the world of which he felt the weariness as age and infirmities grew upon him, but a lesson which in his more active days he practiced to the full. He is at rest. He is at last delivered from that burden of the flesh against which he chafed and fretted. In his own words: 'Babylon with its deafening inanity, rushes on to the dim, innocuous, unheeded forever.' From the silence of the eternities of which he so often spoke there still sound, and will long sound, the tones of that marvelous voice. Let us take one tender expression, written three or four years ago, one plaintive yet manful thought, which has never yet reached the public eye: 'Three night ago, stepping out after midnight, and looking up at the stars, which were clear and numerous, it struck me with a strange new kind of feeling. In a little while I shall have seen you also for the last time. God Almighty's own theatre of immensity, the infinite made palpable and visible to me—that also will be closed, flung to in my face, and I shall never behold death any more. The thought of this eternal deprivation even of this, though this is nothing in comparison, was sad and painful to me. And then a second feeling rose upon me. What if Omnipotence that has developed in me, these pieties, these reverences, these infinite affections, should actually have said: "Yes, poor mortal, such of you as have gone so far shall be permitted to go further." Hope and despair not. God's will, God's will, not ours, be done.'"

Two things about Carlyle for Americans of more than ordinary interest are his friendship for Emerson and his views in regard to the war of the rebellion. Emerson first visited Carlyle at Craigenputtock. Carlyle called him a "sky-messenger," and Mrs. Carlyle said long afterward: "I should never forget the visitor who years ago in the desert descended on us, out of the clouds as it were, and made one day there look like enchantment for us, and left me weeping that it was only for one day." Every one knows that the correspondence between Carlyle and Emerson contains some of the best things that the former ever wrote and gives us many glimpses of the gentler, more lovable, traits of his character. Carlyle said so many harsh things of people who visited him that what he said of Margaret Fuller is worthy to be remembered because it is one of his more just estimates.

> "Margaret is an excellent soul; in real regard with both of us here. Since she went I have been reading some of her papers in a new book we have got; greatly superior to all I knew before; in fact, the undeniable utterances (now first undeniable to me) of a true, heroic mind; altogether unique, so far as I know, among the writing women of this generation."

Margaret Fuller's description of Carlyle's vivid conversation, his mannerisms, and his overwhelming force of dogmatism has become justly famous, and still remains one of the best portraitures ever written. In 1866 Carlyle was talking to an American writer, when he sharply said:

> "Some of you think I am no friend to America. But I love America—not everybody's America, but the true America; the country which has given birth to Emerson and to Emerson's friends; the country of honest toilers and brave thinkers. Never shall I forget that the first money which ever came to me for a printed book came from America. When your people reprinted 'Sartor Resartus' out of Fraser they sent me a good sum for it. They need not have sent it. I had no claim on it or them, but they sent it, and I did and do thank them for that. By and by they published my 'French Revolution.' Do you know, I had not had a penny for that book from the English public till a good while after American friends remitted to me a pretty sum for it? Twice over, twice, my first money came to me from your country. And do they think I forget it and am not grateful to it, and don't love the country which showed its love for me?
>
> "Yes, I angered you all with my 'Ilias in Nuce,' but who shall say I was not right—or right then? But you were the stronger at last; you conquered, and you know people will have it I have said might is right. Suppose I did say it? I knew what I meant by it—not what they think I meant—there is a real, true meaning under it. A man is an atheist who believes that in the long run what God allows to triumph is not the right."

We may regret deeply the attitude which Englishmen like Gladstone and Carlyle took in regard to our great struggle, but we have had to forgive many things—we seem to have forgiven Mr. Gladstone. Shall we not forgive Thomas Carlyle? Are many Americans still aware of the munificent gift Carlyle presented to us when he bestowed upon the library of Harvard College all his books relating to Oliver Cromwell and to Frederick the Great? Carlyle died on the morning of Feb. 5, 1881. His will is dated Feb. 6, 1873. In it occur these noble, generous words:

> "Having with good reason, ever since my first appearance in literature, a variety of kind feelings, obligations, and regards toward New England, and, indeed, long before that a hearty good-will, real and steady, which still continues, to America at large, and recognizing with gratitude how much of friendliness, of actually credible human love I have had from that country, and what immensities of worth and capability I believe and partly know to be lodged, especially in the silent classes there, I have now, after due consultation as to the feasibilities, the excusabilities of it, decided to fulfill a fond notion that has been hovering in my mind these many years, and I do, therefore, hereby bequeath the books (whatever of them I could not borrow, but had to buy and gather—that is, in general whatever of them are still here) which I used in writing on Cromwell and Friedrich, and which shall be accurately searched for and parted from my other books, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, City of Cambridge, State of Massachusetts, as a poor testimony of my respect for that Alma Mater of so many of my transatlantic friends and a token of the feelings above indicated toward the great country of which Harvard is the chief school."

In the library of Harvard College a copy of this will can be seen. With it is a long letter of Emerson's addressed to President Eliot describing the circumstances of the bequest. Every student of literature is interested in this bequest, not only because it consists of these rare books which belonged to so great a man, but because of the marginal notes written in them. A magazine article of itself might be written about these notes. Americans must rejoice that the house in which Carlyle lived so many fruitful years has been rescued from ruin and made a place of pilgrimage for every lover of his genius.

KENYON WEST.

China's Empress-Dowager.

Her Life Unfolded in a Recent Book.*

"Tuen, Slave and Empress," although written for reading juveniles, certainly has a sustained interest for adults, just as the tales of Mrs. Ewing and of John Strange Winter have. This interest is just now enhanced by the fact that the Empress Dowager of China has recently assumed supreme control of the Empire, for "Tuen" is the history of her life. The author is Kathleen Gray Nelson, a Southern woman now residing in New York.

The story opens amid the ruin and desolation that followed the Tai-ping rebellion. Niu Tsang, Tuen's father, with his family, has come to Hunan to look for work. A stranger gives them food, and afterward, finding Tuen alone in the Temple, tells the child about an unknown deity. Later she asks her father:

> "But who is Jesus?" the curious child persisted.
>
> "He is the God of barbarians and devils, Tuen," her father said sternly. "He is not so wise as Confucius, nor so great as Buddha, else you would have heard of him long ago."
>
> "And yet he called him a God of Love," she went on musingly, not heeding her father's frown, "Is there a God of Love?"
>
> "No," Niu Tsang said shortly. "All the gods hate the children of men, but because we offer prayers and incense they sometimes listen to us."

Niu Tsang sells Tuen to the Viceroy to keep his family from starvation. She is taken to the Yāmen of the official, and there meets the latter's wife, who regards her with unfriendly eyes. Tuen explains what labor she can do, for she has been brought up as the daughter of one of the literati, and is answered:

> "We have those who are well trained to do such work for us. If you are quick to learn, Wang will teach you other things, and if you are stupid and bad,"—here she frowned and shook her head, "why, we will sell you again."
>
> "Sell who again?" cried a shrill voice, and Tuen jumped and looked hastily behind her to see whence it came.
>
> The Viceroy's wife, with her maids supporting her, quickly rose to her feet, and with many low bows offered the vacant chair to an old, withered woman, most magnificently attired, who emerged from one of the corridors. This elderly female scorned the proffered seat, and glared irately around her.
>
> "Who is this creature?" she screamed, pointing her long, bony finger at Tuen, who now became conscious of a wild desire to fly.
>
> "It is a slave my husband has bought to-day, mother," the Viceroy's lady said in a humble, almost pleading voice.
>
> "Your husband has bought!" exclaimed the old lady in a tone of withering scorn. "You mean my son has bought, do you not? And how dare you speak of selling her? You! Umh! I will box your ears if I hear any more such saucy talk."
>
> "Indeed, indeed I did not mean to be disrespectful to your worshipful highness," the wife of the Viceroy murmured. But the mother-in-law was not so readily appeased.
>
> "You, who must worship me while I am alive, and when I am dead do homage before my tablet, to sit and tell me what you will do with mine and my son's possessions! The impudence of it! You need a good beating right now," and she glared fiercely at the trembling wife. "As for that girl," nodding toward Tuen, "I like her looks, and if it pleases me I will take her for my maid."

It is apparent that the mother-in-law in China is a far more important personage than she is in civilized countries. A good description is given of the Chinese New Year. Tuen works for her master a beautiful embroidered tunic as a New Year's gift. He asks her how she shall be rewarded, and she replies:

> "O, wisest and best among men, I would like to learn to read."
>
> "What?" he ejaculated so sharply that her new-found courage instantly deserted her, and she hid her face, and wondered at her own audacity.
>
> In truth the Viceroy was not so much displeased as he was astonished, for he had never dreamed of such a strange request, and could hardly believe his ears.
>
> "You, a girl, learn to read!" he finally exclaimed contemptuously. "What nonsense! You couldn't learn if you tried. You haven't sense enough."
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> "Answer me three questions, and if your words are wise your request shall be granted."
>
> "I will try," she replied quietly, but she grew very pale.
>
> "Well, first, why do you wish to learn to read?" he inquired, assuming a judicial air, and Tuen felt that he was laughing at her, but that knowledge only made her the more determined to gain her point.
>
> "That I may be wise, and therefore good, and being both of these, the better able to serve the Viceroy," she answered with a low bow.
>
> He nodded his head approvingly.
>
> "I would let all of my servants learn if they would make that use of it," he said. "For one that knows nothing your answer is not altogether foolish. Now tell me what gods are the most to be feared?"
>
> "It would seem to me—perhaps because I am a woman—that it is the household gods who are the most to be dreaded," she said hesitatingly.
>
> "Why?" he questioned.
>
> "Because both man and woman must needs live in the house, and if peace and prosperity reign there they will have happiness. If not, all is confusion and terror."
>
> But as she spoke she watched him fearfully, as if half afraid he would be offended.
>
> But he answered: "Your reason is good, for peace in the house is indeed the greatest blessing. Now, one more question, and I am done. Of all living creatures which would you like to be?"
>
> "A man, O, learned Sir," she said promptly, "since he alone of all creatures has been given wisdom. And if further choice were given me, I would like to be the Viceroy of Kiangsi, since he is the wisest and best of men."

And she, who is later to become Empress Regent of China, learns to read. The Viceroy finally decides to adopt her as his own daughter, for he is childless. Then follow the happiest days of Tuen's life. One day her adopted father calls her to him, and says that he has decided to give her to the Emperor as his bride.

> "You see, His Most Mighty and Gracious Majesty, the Ever Wise and Ever Perfect Son of Heaven, has lately condescended to honor my unworthy self," he volunteered affably, and all the capitals were expressed in his voice as he spoke of his sovereign. "I have sought everywhere in the Province for a gift to send in return that would be worthy of his acceptance, and last night I gave a feast that I might ask others, perhaps wiser than I am. Then it was that the learned Wo Ting suggested that I should give you to him—an admirable idea, Tuen."
>
> Poor Tuen had been listening in wondering horror, and she now gave a gasp, but he did not appear to notice this.

Soon Tuen starts upon her journey to Peking. The route and incidents of travel in that strange land are well described. And years later:

> Someway it became noised abroad after a while that Tuen, the maiden from Lu Chang, was the favorite wife of the Emperor, and second only to the Empress herself. Then nothing more was known until it was announced that the Empress was dead, and after a while through the many gates crept the news that Tuen had become the royal consort.
>
> Again there was silence, then at last the Emperor was gathered to his fathers, and Tuen, the little slave girl, during the infancy of her son, became Empress of all China, and ruler over one-third of the population of the world. Thus does Fate shift the figures in the game of life.

In quoting from Bishop Galloway, the author says in her preface:

> "It is significant that in this country, in which women are at a discount, are secluded and kept in ignorance, are protested against at birth, and regarded as a calamity in youth, the ruling spirit in all national affairs is a woman."

One might wish that the author had finished as she had begun her simple tale; but with discriminating art she changes from the subjective to the objective, when the scenes approach the present time, when dialogue would be regarded as improbable if not true. And there is another artistic touch to the book: at the very end Tuen learns again of Christ through the gift of the beautiful Bible sent her by the Christian women of China.

---

*TUEN, SLAVE AND EMPRESS. [illegible]

Pictures Lost with La Bourgogne.

It came out last week that when the French steamer La Bourgogne was sunk in collision with the English vessel recently she carried with her to the bottom of the ocean four paintings of much value, worth over $21,000. The head of the firm who consigned the pictures to Europe did not care to talk about the matter, but from another source it was learned that among the lost canvases were Dupré's "Crossing the Ford," Cazin's "Zuyder Zee," and two examples of J. P. Vibert's most characteristic work. "Crossing the Ford" was valued at $15,000 by its owners.

This is not the first time, it seems, that the French Line has been unfortunate in this respect. When the Ville de Havre was wrecked, on Nov. 23, 1873, on its way from New York to Havre, Meissonier's "Bons Amis," worth about $12,000, went down with her. Though the Meissonier was not insured, it is said, pictures of any value are generally insured by a marine insurance company. At sea there is risk of both fire and shipwreck, and the insurance rate is nearly always high. But it is not recorded that insurance companies have ever suffered severely from the loss of paintings at sea. Perhaps, indeed, no picture of extraordinary value has been so lost, but $21,000 represents a good deal of money, nevertheless, and the art world can ill afford to have the Dupré taken from it.

Rarest of Autographs—One of Shakespeare's for Sale.

From Literature.

Shakespeare's autograph! The very possibility of possessing such a thing is enough to turn the collector almost frantic with excitement. Messrs. Sotheby will sell on Saturday next a copy of Saravi's "I Quattro Libri della Filosofia," published at Venice in 1565, with the signatures of W. Shakespeare written twice outside the cover, and the indistinct remains of another signature which readily suggest Herbert. The pedigree of this book does not go so far back as the Montaigne with Shakespeare's signature in the British Museum. The earliest notice of its existence dates from 1811, and down to 1845 it remained in the hands of one or two owners of no literary note. The first person who observed the autograph of Shakespeare was Mrs. Taylor, the wife of the gentleman who acquired the volume for 6d. in 1824; this lady cleaned the cover and partly effaced the writing, but one of the Shakespeare signatures is perfectly clear. In 1845 this volume was offered for sale at Fletcher's rooms in Piccadilly, and purchased by the eminent bookseller, William Pickering, for 21 guineas. In a letter dated June 6, 1845, and addressed to Mr. B. Dockray, Pickering says:

> "The autograph on this volume of Saravi exactly corresponds with the Montaigne autograph. I purchased this volume of Saravi's believing it to be the true autograph of Shakespeare; it is also the opinion of Mr. [illegible]

Battles Since Waterloo

Alma Rather than Inkermann—Solferino and Navarino.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To one interested in historical research, the article entitled "Battles Since Waterloo" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of July 30 proved both profitable and suggestive.

In pursuance of Prof. Creasy's argument, viz.: "Other battles of great consequence attended with circumstances which powerfully excite the feelings and rivet the attention may yet, when viewed judicially, become of mere secondary rank, either because their effects were limited in area or because they themselves merely confirmed some great tendency or bias which an earlier battle had originated," is not the battle of the Alma of more moment than that of Inkermann because of the "primary impulse" it gave? It led to Balaklava with its famous charge of the Light Brigade; to Inkermann, a hotly-contested battle, in which 14,000 English and French sustained a hand-to-hand fight with 50,000 Russians; to Tchernaya, to Malakoff and Redan; and, finally and resultantly, to the evacuation of Sebastopol, which was, however, from the first, a foregone conclusion, owing to the impetus given at Alma.

Besides this first battle fought in the Crimea was intrinsically great—it was the pebble thrown into the pool, and the other battles of the war were the concentric circles produced therefrom. It was a great battle because of the fearful odds against which the allies fought. The Russians occupied a commanding position, intrenched upon the heights of the river. Up the precipitous cliffs three or four hundred feet high the French clambered, "swarming like ants," and formed into line on the plateau under a fierce fire of shot and shell; across a deep and difficult ford below the burning village came the English under another deadly fire of musketry and artillery. Up the steep and rugged passes the allies dragged their heavy guns, and with unflagging courage and dauntless energy carried the day most gloriously.

Yet, after all, though this be conceded to be a great battle, is it really a decisive one? What did it decide? Nothing except that the "Sick Man" must still live to preserve the balance of power in Europe. Russia, having the largest connected empire in the world, was prevented pro tempore from adding to it. It was thus only negatively decisive, for the dismemberment of Turkey is only a matter of time, more or less short. Therefore the battle of Solferino in 1850 and that of Navarino (where, in 1827, the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia destroyed the Turkish-Egyptian fleet and promoted the success of the Greeks in their struggle for independence) deserve to be ranked as more decisive battles than either Alma (or Inkermann) or Plevna, inasmuch as the trend of both Italy and Greece is upward, while that of Turkey is downward. Speaking of Solferino, it was decisive in intent, but not wholly in result. The raison d'être of this war of Napoleon was the freedom and unity of Italy; but after the successful battles of Magenta and Solferino, Napoleon, fearing Prussia's intervention, suddenly concluded the peace of Villafranca. However, the good work progressed from this "primary impulse," which changed the little kingdom of Sardinia into the Kingdom of Italy. Through Garibaldi's efforts the freedom of Naples and Sicily was secured. In the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 Italy allied herself to Prussia, the outcome of which was her acquisition of Venice and Verona. Finally, in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, the French troops were withdrawn from Rome and the Eternal City joined the Italian kingdom, Victor Emmanuel becoming King of Italy.

Gettysburg as an important and decisive battle cannot be impeached. By it the stability of a great people-governed nation was insured and conclusively proved.

Sadowa, too, since it led to the unification of Germany, must be ranked among the decisive battles of our century. And Sedan, though preceded by Weissenburg, Woerth, and Metz, must yet be allowed to be the decisive battle of the Franco-Prussian war, because it was the culminating defeat of the French, who had such confidence in their own military ability—and with just cause—and such recuperative powers that it would not be wise, in their case, to consider any earlier battle of the war decisive. It was an inductive war; and if finis coronat opus, then Sedan crowned Germany's work and raised her to the first place in Europe. The survival of the fittest is a universal law, and, for this reason, Sedan is decisive.

If the battle of the Yalu is decisive because it showed the superiority of the Japanese over the Chinese, is not that of Simarosaki in 1862, as first cause, also decisive, in that it opened Japan's ports to the other nations, intercourse with whom brought enlightenment and prosperity?

HELEN CHURCH.

Brooklyn, Aug. 2, 1898.

Changes in The List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am much interested in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW article of last Saturday on "Decisive Battles Since Waterloo," and to help on the discussion will submit my list, which differs a little from yours.

The list which I would suggest would be Navarino, 1827, which marked the beginning of the expulsion of the Turk from Europe; Buena Vista, 1847, which was perhaps the decisive conflict in our war with [illegible] the unity of the Republic; Sadowa, 1866, determining the balance of power in Western Europe, and the Yalu, 1894, marking the new era in Eastern Asia.

Of importance, but not of world-wide importance, might be also mentioned Solferino, Sedan, and Manila Bay. Each of these had a marked effect on the career and institutions of the nations immediately concerned; but so far as it yet appears, have not had a great influence on the course of the world's history.

I should not include Plevna in either list, for it does not seem to me that Plevna settled very much; Turkey was shoved a little further, but it was neither the beginning nor the end of the expulsion of the Turk; nor was there any such result in the domestic affairs of Russia or Turkey as resulted in France and Germany from Sedan.

While opinions will, of course, differ as to the importance of particular struggles and the relative importance of battles in those struggles, yet it seems to me the safest way to get at a list is to consider, first, what have been the important movements of this century, and, second, what special battles have been decisive in each of these movements. From this point of view I think it will be readily seen that the things that have happened since Waterloo are the extension of the power of the United States over North America, the determination that the American Republic is an indissoluble union, the abolition of slavery throughout the civilized world, the coming of enlightenment to the powers on the west shore of the Pacific, the pushing of the Turk out of Europe, and the rise of modern Germany. The list which I have submitted represents all these.

Other lists will doubtless be submitted, but the remarkable thing to note is, I think, that Creasy's list is concerned almost entirely with the shores of the Mediterranean and the North Sea. A list of decisive battles since this date must necessarily include one or more on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and in the list above submitted it will be seen that three of the five which I suggest, to wit, Buena Vista, Gettysburg, and the Yalu have to do with powers holding a Pacific seacoast.

HERBERT M. LLOYD.

New York, Aug. 1, 1898.

Two Columns of Absurdity.

From time to time we have commented on that peculiar disease to which has been given the name of "Literaturitis." Supposably it was a French complaint. How catching might be any mental trouble is to be left to alienists to determine. English writers, it might be thought, would be among the very last to be infected. We are not, however, so certain whether Mr. Arthur Symonds has not suffered in some way from this mental contagion.

In an English weekly Mr. Arthur Symonds writes over two columns on Rimbaud. If there ever was a man stark mad it was this unfortunate Frenchman. Mr. Symonds lauds to the skies the author of the "Alchimie du Verbe." Shades of Lindley Murray, what hallucination is this? Rimbaud saw all kinds of colors in vowels, and with a, e, i, o, u he constructed a rainbow. "A is black, e, white; o, blue, and u, green. I regulated the form and the movement of every consonant, and with instinctive rhythms I flattered myself that I had invented a poetic language accessible one day or another to every shade of meaning."

Why should anybody take such arrant nonsense—go to the trouble of commenting on it—in a serious manner? Another expression of this lunatic was "J'attends Dieu, avec gourmandise." You must be a Frenchman, and one fitted for a madhouse, to write such a bad and wicked phrase, and Mr. Arthur Symonds calls that "fine rapture," and declares that Rimbaud was one endowed with "delicate possibilities." What was conspicuous in the unfortunate Rimbaud was that he was a kind of namby-pamby decadent, and an off leader in French verse of an ambiguous character. Supposably Verlaine followed him, but at a certain distance. If there is brutal strength shown in Verlaine, in Rimbaud's poetry there is nothing but weak absurdity.

It is an enigma what possible human interest English people can have in such maudlin rigmarole as Rimbaud wrote. Topics of a literary character must be hard to find in London when such a subject is selected. Rimbaud might furnish Lombroso with a paragraph or so of comment, but he would fail to find any "delicate possibilities" in the demented Frenchman.

Meyer Brothers & Co. announce the early publication of two important French novels; one is "La Duchesse Bleue," by Paul Bourget, and the other is by François Coppée, entitled "La Bonne Souffrance." Among the most recent importations are "Petites Rosseries," by Marie Anne de Bovet; "Petits et Grands," by Brada; "M. and Mme. Lhomme," by Paul Veber; "L'Amour par Principes," by Valdagne; "La Cour d'Espagne Intime," (with many illustrations of Madrid,) by A. de Croze, and Joseph Turguan's "La Citoyenne Tallien."

SELF-BINDING FILE.
for the preservation of copies of
THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.
ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE,
or
WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT,
issued by THE NEW YORK TIMES, may be obtained by sending fifty cents for each to
HOWARD STATIONERY CO.,
[illegible] Liberty St., New York.

Reviews of Books.

American Archaeology.*

Archaeology in its widest sense and by derivation includes the investigation of the origin, language, beliefs, customs, arts—in short, everything that can be learned of the ancient life of a people. Prof. Cyrus Thomas modestly styles his present volume an "Introduction to the Study of North American Archaeology." The title is perhaps happy in that almost any study in archaeology may yet be termed an introduction to the subject, so broad and wide, and to a large extent unknown, is the field. We are confronted in our consideration of this subject by a mass of material, truly, but material very largely in mass and undeciphered, if not undecipherable. Some progress has indeed been made by the present author and others, and the substitution of the spade for the speculative pen has aided in no small way in the results thus far obtained. Mr. Thomas rejects the theory that assigns as great an antiquity to America as to the eastern continent, nor does he credit the evidence that has been produced to justify the assignment of glacial man to an American existence.

Archaeology has not yet passed the speculative period, and all conclusions reached are largely provisional, and, like some mercantile quotations, are subject to change without notice. Large dependence must be placed upon traditions as well as monuments and language, and even folk-lore, mythology, craniology, and customs that survive have to be regarded as basic and contributory. The monumental remains of the old and new worlds are widely differing, and so is the data relating thereto, and imply at once a widely different method of study. Even the classification and nomenclature of the former are not adapted to the latter. The arrangement into four classes or ages—the paleolithic, neolithic, bronze, and iron—is generally conceded to be inapplicable to America. Evidence of the two stone ages may possibly be found, though still denied by many of our leading archaeologists, and a copper age may be substituted for the bronze, but the similarity will extend no further. Copper was used to a limited extent, but the use of iron as a metal was unknown in America prior to the time of Christopher Columbus and his discoveries. Stone was the chief reliance until the introduction of European implements.

Three archaeological divisions are recognized in America, viz., the arctic, Pacific, and the Atlantic, in all of which the student feels the great obstacles to be overcome because of the entire absence of all systematic records. The few fragments that do remain that serve as the groundwork for the study of an ancient people, as indicated by their arts, are in some cases only additional enigmas because the implements of varying constituency, being of an unknown use, only present new problems and new questions for solution. In the arctic division the implements are few and mainly consist of arrow, spear, and harpoon points, skin scrapers, knives, adzes, lamps, cooking pots, flakers, and labrets. The origin of the Eskimo remains as yet undecided.

In the Atlantic division we find flint arrow and lance heads in abundance, some of which are scarcely distinguishable from those of the Eskimo. Mounds, however, unknown among the arctic dwellers, appear as a most unique feature in the Atlantic division. Fortified hills and bluffs, indicating tribal warfare, and rude stone sepulchres mark the wide differences existing between these two divisions. The most singular earthen structures or mounds found on the continent are those representing animals and usually know as "effigy mounds." They are limited almost entirely to Wisconsin and the immediately adjoining portions of Illinois and Iowa; but examples have been noted in Ohio and Georgia. The animals represented appear to be those known to the modern fauna of the region occupied, and while in some instances the truly imitative rounding and curving of the animal outlines is quite striking, the greater number, though easily identifiable, are but rude representations. These mounds vary in length from 50 tc 400 feet, and in height from a few inches to four or five feet. When placed near streams the heads usually point down stream.

The mounds do not appear to have been exclusively used as burial places. Evidences point to certain other ceremonial uses, without mortuary significance. They are most prolific sources of present origin of prehistoric pottery forms, including pipes. of the greatest interest both as to manufacture and design. Grotesque animal forms and most curious decorative embellishments frequently appear. "Wampum," or shell beads, the Indian currency, are also often found in the mounds. Charred cloth, and, in some few cases the well-preserved fabric, has been discovered, and indicates that cloth manufacture was considerably carried on by the mound builders. Copper implements, arrow heads, and beads are among the most interesting objects found in some of the Western and Southern States.

The Pacific division includes Mexico and Central America, the Pueblo section, California, and the region as far north as the Eskimo territory, one of the most interesting features of which may be named the totem posts of the northwest coast. It is, however, in the cliff dwellings of the Pacific division that the chief interest centres. These cliff dwellings are in some respects the most remarkable ruins of the Southwest. They occur at various points throughout the Rio Colorado basin, and even the recesses in the vicinity of the Grand Cañon do not appear to have been too gloomy and forbidding to afford the cliff dwellers a home. Beans in quantity, corn grains, pottery, human remains, and other most valuable relics in connection with the cliff dwellers have been well preserved and now constitute a very considerable aid in studying their archaeology. In spite of these aids, there remains much to learn in regard to these most picturesque cliff dwellers, and they seem likely to remain more or less mysterious even with the lapse of time.

The Pueblos and the Zuni Indians are generally counted as descendants of the cliff dwellers. Interesting chapters on the Mexican and Central America sections are given, and many of the sculptured monuments described and illustrated. The conclusion reached by Mr. Thomas, which the reader of his book will also share, is that North America offers an archaeological field that is yet to yield a rich harvest to antiquarian research in which, even with all the considerable advances noted, only a very small beginning has thus far been made.

---

*INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF NORTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY. By Prof. Cyrus Thomas, author of "Report on Mound Explorations," &c. Illustrated. Buckram. 8vo. Pages 391. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $2.00.

South Carolina Under the Proprietary Government.*

Histories, more or less accurate, have been written of nearly all the original colonies of the British Crown that formed the nucleus of this Nation by their union in 1776, but up to the present no satisfactory historical work has been done in South Carolina, one of the richest and most important fields of Colonial, Revolutionary, and ante-bellum life. General readers have had to rely upon the totally inadequate and frequently misleading or erroneous references to the political and social life of the State scattered through the larger works on American history. No full and authentic account could be found in any of the so-called local histories, and, unfortunately, the original documents are almost inaccessible even to the special student. Ramsay's work, written for the curious and reminiscent, has little breadth and weight, and Simm's history, written for the instruction of a young girl, is a rambling narrative, and less valuable as history than the same author's historical novels. Most of the other works are mere sketches and are devoted to a single brief period.

Col. Edward McCrady has set himself to the task of remedying this defect. A writer more thoroughly qualified for the work could not have been found. He springs from a family that has long been identified with the highest interests of the State, and he has been, besides, a close student of its history. He is a prominent member of the Charleston bar, and the author of several essays treating of State or local subjects.

The period covered by this volume, which is the first of a series that will include the history of the State from its settlement to the present day, is a short but vastly important epoch in the Colonial life of South Carolina. As each volume is to be complete in itself, the present one treats fully and with a marvelous wealth of detail of the forty-nine years' existence of the royal "Province of Carolina," from its colonization in 1670 to the overthrow of the lords proprietors in 1719.

In this formative period all the forces which were to stamp upon the people their peculiar character and to give to the State its distinguishing social and political institutions, assembled in the little colony that, despite its isolation from other English settlements, and despite its wars with Indians, pirates, and Spaniards, flourished and grew to power on the narrow tongue of land between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers. Slavery was brought over from Barbados, and fastened itself like an ulcer upon the social body. Baronial planters, with armies of slaves, established themselves on vast country seats, giving to the province an almost feudal aspect. The inviolability of the bond of marriage was recognized and served to group the inhabitants into great families that somewhat resembled the Scottish clans. Then, also, began the inflow of the Huguenots, who were destined to form a body of enlightened and patriotic citizens and to have a beneficial and enduring influence upon the future State. And, lastly, the hard but successful struggles with Indians, pirates, and Spaniards, when the sister Colonies were too remote to aid, and when England had abandoned her "royal province" to its own resources, developed that spirit of resistance to all authority that galls and led to the overthrow of the proprietary Government, to nullification, to the [illegible] to England that was displayed in the Revolution, to marvels of heroism in Mexico, and to secession, and to—Fort Sumter.

Slavery appeared in the province, imported from Barbados in 1671, by Sir John Yeamans, who was hated and feared by all who knew him. Other colonists from the same quarter brought more slaves, although no computation is made of their number in the province until 1708, when it was estimated that they numbered 4,100. These Barbadian settlers, says the author, "Brought with them a colonial society already to a considerable degree formed, and with their slaves they brought the slave code as it existed in Barbados. Under this code the existence of the black slaves was only worse than that of the white servants because their servitude was perpetual. Indeed, the negro slave had the great security that if he died his owner lost his pecuniary value, whereas by the death of a white indented servant the loss was only that of two or three years' wages. The master was, accordingly, rendered more careful of his slaves than of his hired servants."

The spirit shown by the author in his treatment of this delicate subject is admirable in every respect. His attitude is of such strict impartiality that it is hardly possible to determine whether he condemns or approves the institution. He takes the most commendable ground in demonstrating clearly that, whatever may be said against slavery, the people of South Carolina treated their slaves as well if not better than the rest of the Christian and civilized world was then treating its free household servants. Beyond this he does not go. It is to be remembered, as the author intimates, that at this time Chief Justice Holt, while declaring that slavery was so abhorrent to the laws of England that every slave was made free upon touching her soil, decided that negro slaves were, under the British navigation acts, salable and recoverable as property in the colonies. The world was beginning to condemn slavery, but was still willing to profit by it.

The volume is perfect in regard to paper, type, and binding, but it has a number of defects that lessen its value to the student, which, it is to be hoped, may be remedied in future editions. There are no chapter headings and no synoptical index, to aid the reader in learning where certain subjects are treated. An index of names cannot supply this deficiency in any book, and especially in a historical work. In the index itself there are errors and omissions. The name Huguenot, certainly one of the most important, is not indexed at all, and the reader must remember that Huguenots were "French Protestants."

Notwithstanding these criticisms, Col. McCrady has made a notable contribution to American historical literature, and has written one of the best books that treat of Colonial times. It is a treasury of learned research and a worthy monument to the State to whose eloquent and tragic story he has devoted his pen.

---

*SOUTH CAROLINA UNDER THE PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT; 1670-1719. By Edward McCrady. New York: The Macmillan

Giant Grenadiers.*

In Frederick William there was a tinge of insanity. Carlyle has made him stand out conspicuously in his history of Frederick the Great. He paints him as "this rugged young King, with his plangent metallic voice, with his steady, beaming eye." Perhaps Frederick William's most distinguished merit (despite Carlyle) was the begetting of the Great Fritz.

In the fine chapter on the childhood of Frederick the Great Carlyle is at his best, and one remembers all the sage's difficulties in the making up of his history and the annoyance he subjected himself to raking up "the poor half peck of cinders hidden in these wagonloads of ashes no sieve allowed." Frederick William had a spice of cruelty in him. Maybe it was homicidal madness. We all know what a narrow chance for life his wonderful son had.

Mr. Hutchinson in his volume treats particularly of a hobby of Frederick William I., which was to possess himself of soldiers who were giants. When in 1713 the old King died, the new monarch began the hunt for his Goliaths. A man had to stand six feet in his stockings so as to be accepted. Every inch over that added to the soldier's value. At the beginning there were only two battalions, 600 men, up to the standard. Then the kingly craze developed stronger and stronger. If he only could get a company of men who were seven footers! And he never tired trying to get them, by fair means if he could, or if not, by foul ones. If a big man were only good-looking and had breadth and well-formed limbs, he was indeed a prize.

To-day we know better what are the disadvantages of bulky men. The abnormal ones for service the army Surgeon or recruiting officer is chary of accepting save for Drum Majors. The Colossus has his own weight against him all the time. With modern arms of precision increase of area heightens the personal risk. Big men are for parades, for the Cent Garde duty, but not for active campaign work. Mr. Hutchinson thus tells us how determined was Frederick William I. to catch his giants and to line them up as grenadiers:

"The procuration of these giants cost fabulous sums. The King never stole men from officers, whether of his own or other Prussian regiments, but paid for them with a capricious liberality that made many a penniless soldier of fortune independent for life. The royal bounty, according to a popular fiction, was expended only in replacing tall men thus drawn from the ranks; but as a matter of fact a heavy percentage nearly always went into the private purse of the recipient. At the review of 1731, for instance, the King bought sixty men for $145,100 of officers who had not paid more than $37,380 for them. His liberality, as doubtless the gain it entailed, was equally great on other occasions. An account of July 4, 1735, shows that the Treasury was drawn upon by officers to the extent of $42,000 for forty-six recruits. The same year Count Dohna received $12,684 for eighteen men, and the year following Gen. Marwitz drew $12,087 for eight. The average price paid for home recruits was about $1,000 per man, as a tall brewer who was once recruited out of his bed, and only allowed to return to it on the payment of that sum for a substitute, learned to his cost; but as the King frequently gave from $200 to $300 for a man who had cost only $1 "hand money," or the trouble of "lifting," the profits of the purveyors must have been enormous."

Some of the details of expenditures the author gives:

"The sums spent in foreign recruiting were far in excess of the home expenditure. Between 1713 and 1735 a grand total of $12,000,000, or reckoning $7 to the pound, nearly £1,750,000 was sent abroad for recruits. The cost of exceptionally tall individuals throws a curious explanatory light upon these figures; for, dear as the home article was, the prices of imported flesh and blood necessarily ruled much higher. James Kirkland, a colossal Irishman whom Borcke recruited, ran his captors into the tidy sum of £1,200 before he was safely lodged at Potsdam. Leckendorf gave more than £1,100 for a tall Austrian. A recruit of the appropriate name of Grosse cost in various payments £719, of which £214 went to the monks whose tenant he was. Gen. Schmettan pocketed a like sum in 1732 for a gigantic fugleman of foreign breed; and the recruit Andrea Capra cost £314."

One way of getting in favor was to send the King a huge specimen of humanity. Nothing came amiss, and when the Russians captured eighteen Turks who were very big, the Czarina gave the men to the King of Prussia, and at once the Turks were enrolled in the Grenadier Regiment. There was kidnapping in Germany by authority of the King, and hunting for the big man became common:

"The recruiting of men abroad became a definite industry in the year 1718, and speedily assumed alarming proportions. There was perhaps no corner of Europe, however remote or inaccessible, into which the King's emissaries did not penetrate in their efforts to spy out the tall men of the land; and it may fairly be inferred, since a number of the regimental fifers were blacks of herculean build, that they extended their operations beyond Continental limits—to the slave marts of Northern if not to the wilds of further Africa. Wherever lavish nature had added an extra cubit unto man's stature there they were either to be found or expected. They overran Germany like vermin, and though at first the lesser Princes were glad enough to rid themselves of worthless fellows in this way, their attitude underwent a very decided change when force was used to carry off able-bodied men for the Potsdam Guard. The King had often as many as 800 or 1,000 recruiting officers scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land at one time, to say nothing of their numerous assistants. No less than 300 once operated simultaneously, under Baron Gotter's direction and special permit of the Emperor in the Austrian duchies alone. Frontier countries they held in perpetual terror. The Saxon peasant feared to carry his produce to town on market days. The Polish monk durst not stroll beyond the narrow walls of his monastery. The Hessian mother hushed her child with uplifted finger and threats of the Prussian bogie man."

It may be that the States which were the King's neighbors winked at these kidnappings, but France set her foot down on this big soldier traffic, and declared that any man hunter, Prussian or otherwise, found in the French State should be summarily dealt with.

War lords possess a great deal of power to-day, but have improved in some respects when comparison is made with their acts and those of past potentates. Practical Fritz saw what nonsense his father had committed, and broke up the giant contingent and fought his battles with the ordinary common food for powder. As we conceive it to-day, it is the brains of the man which are as important as are his arms or legs or body. Mr. Hutchinson's volume is of real interest. If it teaches no anthropological lesson, at least it records the lunacy of a King about his toys.

---

*THE ROMANCE OF A REGIMENT. By J. R. Hutchinson, B. A. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co.

An Heiress in the Tropics.*

"The Chase" has its peculiar charm and Miss Katharine Chesney is the true heroine, and she a young woman with rather masterful ways. Leslie lands at San Domingo, and on the steamer there is a fellow-passenger with bad manners, Robert Stanford by name, and Leslie hates him. On the pier Leslie meets Miss Katharine and her father, and Mr. Chesney is bent on discovering where are the remains of Christopher Columbus. Leslie has come to the West Indies to find who is heir to old David Ancram's millions. Ancram had a brother, a ne'er-do-well, who had lived in Cuba, and left issue. Old David had given a half million to a sister, but the rest of his money was to go to his brother's child, if such could be found. Leslie is slow at first in his search. Then he finds out that there is a niece, Felicia, somewhere around who is the heiress. Just as he thinks he can lay hands on her he discovers that she has eloped or apparently run away with Robert Stanford. It is Miss Katharine who shows herself to be a true detective. Felicia is a rather silly and impulsive girl, a blend of "idiot and tigress." Did she run off with Stanford of her own free will? Katharine is clever. She seizes the exact points. Felicia loved Ramon, whose father was a plodding German merchant, but Ramon's sire had forbidden his son to hold any intercourse with Felicia, and as a dutiful young man he had obeyed his father. This had maddened Felicia, who wanted Ramon to marry her. So she had fled from Santo Domingo with Stanford. Then the chase begins. Evidently Stanford knows that Felicia is the heiress, and if he marries her Ancram's millions are his. The hunt is full of adventures. Stanford is found wounded. Felicia has stabbed the man because he wanted to kiss her. She had run away so as to get to the United States.

---

*THE CHASE OF AN HEIRESS. By Christian Reid. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Now that Felicia is found, Ramon's rather mercenary papa is quite willing that his son should marry her and that she should become the rich Madame Herresdorf.

Leslie has been an old suitor of Katharine's, and she has been decidedly offish in her manner. Maybe she was jealous and might not have understood why Leslie had followed Felicia. At last the young lady appreciates Leslie's motives, so, after a great deal of pretty sparring, Katharine gives up mocking him, and when Leslie asks for her final decision, "Will she or won't she?" she gives in, and her final words are, "We will never part."

Christian Reid's "The Chase of an Heiress" is a lively story, nicely worked up in tropical colors.

A Very Old Love.*

Apparently fantastical and almost impossible, yet Mr. Pitts Harrison Burt's "Regret of Spring" has merit, and even distinguished merit, for you may not read of Elizabeth and her long-enduring first love for a man who little deserved her affection, without feeling the most intense sympathy for her.

How old may be the Puritan Elizabeth, who disdains mankind in general because she thinks that creatures of the male sex only care for womankind because of "her curves and colors"? May we not repeat Goldsmith's "women and music should never be dated." But Elizabeth ought to be forty. It is a confirmed bachelor who tells the story, and very cleverly does he give its details. The two are thrown intimately together, and he also tells of Elizabeth, lauds her beauty, for she is still fresh and lovely. The coming together of the two might have ended in their marriage, for sometimes in the cold Elizabeth there blazes the fire of passion. It is nature which will not be controlled, but then she chokes the draught, but love still smolders. The bachelor might have won her, but he is an honorable man. He knows that if George be still alive, and Elizabeth knew of it, she should perform "suttee" Indianlike. She longs so for martyrdom. The bachelor hunts up George and finds him a penniless, careless, shiftless gambler, a frequenter of bucket shops. Then George falls ill, and the bachelor tends him and sends for Elizabeth, and she comes. Worthless as she finds George, all the girlish love in her heart is rekindled. Now she even is angered with the bachelor, for she thinks it was he who led her George into temptation; and the story with its many touching effects, concludes, "I am sure that spiritual love is immortal and that natural love is ephemeral."

A New Cook Book.*

The cook book is one somewhat outside the purely literary field, but it has a boundless mission in the world, nevertheless. The ladies will be apt largely to monopolize it for the reason that it is to them we are accustomed to look for the solution of the eating and serving problems. This is perhaps more important than we have sometimes been accustomed to think, because the preparation of a meal that satisfies hunger and is at the same time presented in an attractive form is not so simple as one who has never tried it might think. If any man doubts let him try and be convinced. Culinary failure is said to be a potent cause of the drink habit among the poor.

Cooking has of late years come to be regarded as a science no less than an art, and happy results attend the housekeeper who is both scientific and artistic, even if the actual work be delegated to a servant. There is a great charm in obtaining satisfactory results in cooking and the "Twentieth Century Cook Book" will come as a step in the evolution that begins with mud pies and only ends with life.

Many of the cook books that have hitherto appeared have had but little regard for economy, in many cases highly important, often prescribing four or five eggs where the housewife might manage with one or two, and frequently providing for the use of egg yolks only, leaving the whites of the same to be thrown away, a fault it is a pleasure to note largely avoided in the present volume. The receipt language is clear and in most cases explicit, although what is meant by "dead men" in the receipt for cleaning soft shell crabs does not appear in the text.

There are some women, however, who could not cook a meal without a flaw in it if they had the present volume and a thousand others, even in a cooking school, but for those who have ordinary ability the "Twentieth Century Cook Book" will be found to fill a long-felt want. A simple but very desirable feature of the book is the supplemental introduction of some blank pages, upon which may be written favorite receipts of other workers in the scientific art of cookery.

Yankees Abroad.*

Almost every one who has not visited Europe dreams of so doing at some future time, more or less distant. One may read of travel and study foreign countries, but the pleasure of a European tour cannot be fully realized except by actual experience. Then only does a full realization come to the traveler that there are nations speaking with other than English tongues. The French, German, Dutch, and other languages come to have a tremendously serious significance that was, before actual travel contact, only vague and unreal. The present book covers a transatlantic journey that took place during the Summer of 1897.

Two gentlemen went abroad sightseeing, and they saw many things, sometimes with conventional eyes and again a little off the beaten tracks. Much desirable information as to travel preparations is given in the introductory chapter, but the great trouble with it all is that unless this book, as a substitute for Baedeker or Murray, is constantly carried in the hand, a lot of desirable matter is overlooked and forgotten. One does not always like to flaunt his appearanee as a tourist, which the carrying of a guide book will always signify.

The ocean voyage, according to Washington Irving, is an excellent preparation for European travel. Seven days of idleness, of deck walking, and, at the best, of much monotony, in spite of the library and smoking room, in spite of steamer chairs, rugs, and other beguiling forms of ship life, fits and prepares the ocean voyager for the new people and new forms of life, manners, and customs that he is to meet. Of all the cities of the Old World, London stands from many points of view as the most interesting. Romance and history go hand in hand along London streets. London Bridge and its prospective falling has passed into folklore. The Bank of England, Westminster Abbey, and the Houses of Parliament, the British Museum, the Tower of London, dating back to 1078; the Guild Hall, and the host of other London sights that every one sees have been so often pictured and described for us that on seeing any of these sights they are, as it were, the embodiment of half-remembered dreams. Such places, also, as the "Old Curiosity Shop," and the fancies of other authors lend to the bookman a romantic charm that gives to London so much that adds to it sentimentally.

From London Mr. Terhune takes his readers through Holland, that wonderful country rescued from the sea, and dike-protected against sea ravages and inundation. A day on the Rhine comes as a matter of course, and the castles of the Rhine pass rapidly in review as the trip is developed and described. Germany, Switzerland, Paris, and the rest of France all have passing as well as permanent charms all their own, each having an individuality quite characteristic.

Leaving the gay French capital, with its art treasures and animation, the return of the two friends that figure in the story takes us back through England and its chalk cliffs, through green fields and feeding flocks, and past small farms to Cambridge and Oxford, Windsor Castle, Stratford-on-Avon, Chester, and Hawarden. There is much to instruct and not a little to amuse in the present volume, although there is somewhat of a straining after an effect in the case of the Captain, who is greatly overdrawn in many of the situations portrayed.

Mr. Henty's New Novel.*

It is frequently stated with much solemnity that men are but children of a larger growth. It is hardly possible, however, that any man will be so childish as to read "The Queen's Cup," by G. A. Henty, unless he is on a desert island alone with the book, or is a professional writer of book notices and cannot escape. A good many novels are written every year, and no one person is likely to read all of them; but if he read all that had been published in the last year he could not find a poorer one than this. Mr. Henty has earned some reputation as a writer for the young, but how he did it no one would be able to guess from "The Queen's Cup." Rudyard Kipling and Robert Louis Stevenson are also known as famous writers for young persons, but if any one fancies that he will find in this volume of Mr. Henty's any literary work of the same class as that found in the "Jungle Books" or "Treasure Island," he is suffering from a delusion from which the first ten pages will awaken him with a loud and startling report.

Mr. Henty's tale is all about a man who carries off an English girl on a yacht and is pursued by the girl's lover on another yacht. This deadly villain carries the girl off in the hope of making her consent to be his wife, and thus he will obtain control of her fortune, which he needs very badly in the villain business, having "blown in" his own on horse racing and other pursuits popular with professional villains. Now, all well-trained novel readers know perfectly well that the girl who is carried off by a villain never becomes his wife. Therefore any professional villain who is forced by a stupid novelist to do anything so silly is placed in a position to excite public sympathy—which is precisely what the novelist does not intend that he shall get.

The villain in "The Queen's Cup" is really a very poor sort. All he has against the hero is the fact that that virtuous personage licked him in a fair fight when they were schoolboys. On account of this he pursues the hero all through life and makes a point of beating him at everything. It really seems as if it were hardly worth the devotion of a life time. Most villains have better excuses for living than this Percy Carthew. But he is just as reasonable as the other people in Mr. Henty's book. They are all puppets. They walk alike, talk alike, move alike, and are equally devoid of good sense or emotion. While reading the volume one feels as if he were in the Eden Musée, where all the world is wax.

But it is really a waste of ink to discuss such a book. When a man does not even take the trouble to be sure of his facts, he is not worth much consideration. Mr. Hehty calmly declares that the hurricane season in the West Indies extends from the middle of September to the middle of November. Now, West Indian hurricanes in November are as scarce as trolley cars in Greenland. Mr. Henty should continue to write books for boys. And they should be very little boys.

Riley and His Writings.*

"Good wine needs no bush," and the poems of James Whitcomb Riley no commendation. They have long ago taken sanctuary in the heart of the people and need not trouble themselves about the critics. It is singular with what unerring instinct the popular heart attaches itself to what is genuine in literature and in life, and this is the open secret of Mr. Riley's great success. He does not juggle with words and phrases; his poems seem to be simply the inevitable expressions of himself, or the truthful record of life as he has seen it. He follows to the letter his own counsel:

"Tell of the things just like they was,
They don't need no excuse.
Don't tech 'em up as the poets does,
Till they're all too fine for use!"

Clearly, too, he loves both things and people "just like they is," whether it be "Little Orphant Annie" and her fascinated and frightened charges, or the good neighbors at Griggsby's Station,

"Where we ust to be so happy and se pore,"

or the little weak-chested shoemaker Jim, so great of soul that

"When God made Jim, I bet you He didn't do anything else that day
But jes' set round and feel good!"

or the happy, barefoot boys in the "old swimmin' hole," or the dear "Old Man Johnson," who can say—how many can?—

"My Religen is to jest
Do by all my level best,
Feelin' God'll do the rest:

or "Armazindy," or—but the attempt to enumerate is hopeless, on so many sides does Mr. Riley touch life, and with such tender and comprehending sympathy. His poems of the people bring to mind that wonderful chapter in "Adam Bede" "In Which the Story Pauses a Little." No less than George Eliot has he a delight in "the rare, precious quality of truthfulness," "a delicious sympathy in the faithful pictures of a monotonous, homely existence, which has been the lot of so many more among our fellow mortals than a life of pomp or of absolute indigence, of tragic suffering or of world-stirring actions."

The dialect poems have somewhat overshadowed the others, not because the latter are less sincere in feeling or less perfect in form, but because, while other poets might have given us these, there is but one "Hoosier poet," one interpreter of "the plain American" to himself. Thinking of Mr. Riley as a dialect poet, a poet of the people, the tenderness and intensity of many of his more subjective poems have not been duly appreciated. Never has the grief of childlessness found such expression as in the few stanzas called "Bereaved." We pity the man who could read it without a sob in his throat. Exquisite are the lines on Tiny Tim's grace, "God bless us every one," and there is no lovelier threnody than "Away," too well known to repeat but too insistently haunting to refrain altogether from quotation:

"I cannot say, and I will not say
That he is dead—he is just away!

With a cheery smile, and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown land.

And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be, since he lingers there.

And you—O you, who the wildest yearn
For the old-time step and the glad return,

Think of him faring on, as dear
In the love of There as the love of Here;
* * * * * * * * *
Think of him still as the same, I say;
He is not dead—he is just away."

Mr. Riley is reported to have said: "I believe a man prays when he does well. I believe he worships God when his work is on a high plane. When his attitude toward his fellow-men is right I guess God is pleased with him." These words would be the most fitting motto for his poems.

The "Sketches in Prose" are, on the whole, disappointing. Interest and felicity of style they have—these things they couldn't well help; but they fail in just the qualities wherein the poems excel. They are strained, unnatural, and, for the most part, painful. Pathos has passed into tragedy, in some cases dangerously near melodrama.

This Homestead Edition of the complete works will receive a warm welcome from the poet's friends. It is a pleasure to both the eye and the hand. The name is an appropriate one for the works of the poet of home, and the substantial, restfully tinted binding is a blessed relief after these latter-day hemorrhages of "freak covers."

THE ART OF TAXIDERMY.

By JOHN ROWLEY, Chief of the Department of Taxidermy in the American Museum of Natural History. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

"Taxidermy as presented by Mr. Rowley is not the dry, hard subject we have been too prone to think it is, but it has rather a story to tell us, to which we may well take heed, even if we do not find professional interest in it. No one may read the work without being impressed with it, and a careful reader will be sure to gain some knowledge that will be of benefit to him."—New York Times.

"'The Art of Taxidermy' is very clearly and very simply explained and made easy of elucidation in a book * * * from the pen of Mr. John Rowley. The style of this book is a model for works of its kind. Every process of the difficult art of the taxidermist is here made plain with an ease that speaks eloquently of the author's skill in his field. Illustrations add to the clarity of the text, the whole affording a very valuable working knowledge of the stuffing and mounting of big and little game."—San Francisco Call.

"There has been need for some time of an authoritative work on the subject, something which would enable the amateur to mount birds and animals, and which would be full and complete as to the information it conveyed. This want has been met by Mr. John Rowley. * * * Altogether it is a book which will be found exceedingly useful to the amateur naturalist."—Brooklyn Eagle.

This book is for sale by all booksellers; or it will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Have you friends at the front?
Books are welcome.
We ship direct.

Books
By Mail
Exclusively.

Prompt service at usual discounts.
Every publisher is represented within a few hundred feet of our offices.

When in haste, send full price as published and discount will be returned. All orders are filled on day of receipt if book is in print.

Correspondence solicited.

☞For 25 cents per year (covering expense) we will advise you monthly of every new book published in every department of literature. An invaluable list if filed for reference.

HADLEY AND MATHEWS,
Booksellers and Importers.
156-158 Fifth Avenue. New York City.

BISMARCK AND FREDERICK:
TWO GERMAN GIANTS.

A just and lucid view of the parts they played in war, diplomacy, and statecraft as the real creators of the empire. By JOHN LORD, LL.D. 12mo. Cloth, with portraits, $1.00, postpaid. Sent on approval.

"DON'T WORRY" NUGGETS.

From Epictetus; Emerson; Eliot; Browning. "A very little book which contains a great deal of sound sense."—The Outlook.

Flexible corded cloth, gilt top, 40 cts.

FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT,
47 East 16th St., New York.

PERIODICALS, SETS OF SOCIETY TRANSactions, &c., bought by H. WILLIAMS, 25 East 10th St., N. Y.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

History of Modern Europe. By Ferdinand Schwill. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King. Edited by his grandson, Charles R. King, M. D., LL. D. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Vol. V. $5.

Bowling Green. By Spencer Trask. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

RELIGIOUS.

Sursum Corda. A Book of Praise. E. H. Johnson, Editor. 8vo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1.50.

POETRY.

The Revival of English Poetry in the Nineteenth Century. With an Introduction. By Elinor M. Buckingham, A. B. 12mo. New York: The Morse Company.

FICTION.

My Friend the Captain; or, Two Yankees in Europe. By William L. Terhune. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

A New Sensation. By Albert Ross. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

Les Amours de Don Juan. By Edmond Lepelletier and Clement Rochel. 12mo. Paris: Librarie Nilsson. Paper, 3f. 50c.

La Femme et le Pantin. By Pierre Louys. 12mo. Paris: Society du Mercure de France. Paper, 3f. 70c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Black Belt Diamond. By Booker T. Washington. 12mo. New York: Fortune & Scott. $1.

The Twentieth Century Cook Book. By Mrs. C. F. Moritz and Miss Adele Kahn. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

The Encyclopædic Dictionary of Photography. By Walter E. Woodbury, F. R. P. S. Large 8vo. New York: The Scovill & Adams Company.

---

*REGRET OF SPRING. By Pitts Harrison Burt. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

*THE TWENTIETH CENTURY COOK BOOK. By Mrs. C. F. Moritz and Miss Adele Kahn. [illegible]. [illegible]. Paper [illegible]. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

*MY FRIEND THE CAPTAIN; OR, TWO YANKEES IN EUROPE. A Descriptive Story of a Tour of Europe. Written and compiled by W. L. Terhune. Illustrated. Cloth, gilt top, 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

*THE QUEEN'S CUP. By G. A. Henty. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

*THE POEMS AND PROSE SKETCHES OF JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY. Homestead Edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1897. Price per volume, [illegible].

[illegible] Spain.

Philip Defeated Because a Woman Was His Antagonist—Elizabeth's Masterful Activity—The Uprising.

What caused the defeat of the invincible Armada of Philip II.? is a question much under discussion just now, calling out various opinions. In a late notable article a high authority gives some very convincing reasons why it failed, which ought perhaps to be accepted as final; but since it is allowable in these days for any one capable of reading a bulletin board to have "views" of his own on the subject of wars and their conduct, the writer will venture to advance a modest opinion on the subject, and frankly express the belief that Philip failed because his opponent was a woman.

The basis of this conclusion was a fresh and unbiased impression made by a first reading of the incidents of that historical epoch on a mind previously free from impressions. For to be quite candid I must acknowledge that a few weeks ago I knew scarcely more of the Spaniards, their history and language, than a Yale graduate knows of English; and, though in each case there was a fond hope that one might slip through undetected to the end, the same relentless searchlight of newspaper discussion was our undoing, and was turned on our respective deficiencies at about the same date. I suddenly awoke to a realizing sense of insufficient intelligence to grapple with the war news, mentally or vocally. Remorsefully I recalled my scornful rejection years ago of a neat little volume entitled "Spanish Mastered in Six Weeks." Too late it was now to acquire command of a language at once so polite, so sonorous, and so—ah, yes, so flexible; witness in proof the varied pronunciations of which its simplest names admit by our compatriots.

But as to history, in this predicament I bethought me of an inheritance hitherto unappreciated and eyed askance, of some old books, in queer print, with a comforting feeling that, being so much nearer the date of events, there could not be so much of them to wade through as in more modern histories, with all their comments and theories and annotations. So turning to the dingy little pile I soon found much of absorbing interest, not the least of which was the narrative of the Spanish Armada from the English point of view. I read it with a growing conviction that if a King instead of a Queen had then reigned on the British throne the result might have been otherwise. If you choose to spare space, some of the incidents that led to this conclusion might prove of interest, either for the quaintness of their telling or for their unfamiliarity.

Drawing our information then from these old records penned by partial hands with uncritical loyalty to the Queen, let us see how the feminine element that seemed to underlay and influence the whole cause, conduct, and outcome of this campaign was the means of its defeat. In the law "Similia similibus curantur" is a principle which forms the groundwork of more systems than that of Hahnemann, and to prove that a woman was the first cause, and hence logically the best cure, let us go back a little with an early-day historian. He says:

"Before we proceed to the narrative, it may not be amiss to take a retrospective view of affairs, as by this means we shall be enabled to comprehend the motives of the Spaniards in equipping this armament. Queen Mary I. had espoused Philip, King of Spain, and reestablished the Romish religion in England; and after her death that Prince courted her sister and successor, Queen Elizabeth, engaging to procure a dispensation from the Pope for the marriage; but she rejected him, and the hopes he had entertained being still further defeated by the measures which Queen Elizabeth immediately took with respect to religion, he entirely abandoned the interests of England. For when Elizabeth sent an Ambassador to consult with him upon her transactions in regard to Scotland, he did not seem to interest himself in the affair. At the same time, to show his thorough disgust to her, he divested himself of the collar of the garter, and gave it to the Ambassador to return to the Queen, his mistress."

Here was the first cause of it all! And Queen Elizabeth, like many another woman, found that a rejected suitor might make a very untrustworthy later friend, and realized the difficulties of playing the rôle of sister—especially a deceased wife's sister—to a man of Philip's temper, with all which that implied of disappointed ambition and hopes of extending his empire, joined with a secret desire of revenge against her. As was natural, Elizabeth retaliated, "and on her part refused him a favor which he desired, viz.: That the family of his Ambassador, the Conde de Feria, who married in England, might be permitted to go and live at Brussels, and yet keep their estates in this kingdom. This so provoked the Conde that he used all his credit and influence with Philip to exasperate him against the Queen." Further mutual recriminations followed:

"Notwithstanding the reserve which both the sovereigns had to complain of each other, they outwardly carried on a fair correspondence, and their commerce, which the subjects of neither could do without, was the reason that the differences between them were not yet arrived to an open rupture. Besides, Philip found his account more in supporting Elizabeth's enemies underhand than in attacking her himself with open force; he therefore always kept an Ambassador at London to lay hold of every opportunity to do the Queen a prejudice. This Ambassador, Bernardin de Mendoza, privately corresponded with Mary Queen of Scots, and entered very far into a conspiracy to deliver that Queen from her imprisonment by means of a foreign army; but being detected (through his letters intercepted by the sagacity of Walsingham) he was called before the Coun- [illegible]

[illegible] a characteristic of [illegible] was always possessed by masculine rulers, to which was owing much of the wise and successful policy which marked her reign. Then and later did the Queen show herself to possess one requisite of a leader who would make great achievements—a knowledge of her own limitations, that led her to call to her aid efficient counselors. Granted the ability to discriminate in advisers, with a ready heeding and support of their suggestions, and success knows no sex. Women who can compass the futility of trumping their partner's ace, and fathom the utility of a tactful return of their partner's lead, often made very brilliant plays of their own. We immediately read a confirmation of this:

"The King of Spain made prodigious preparations at this very time in all the ports of Spain and Portugal in order to put himself in a condition to attack England in such a manner that there should be no necessity for invading it a second time. He covered his preparations with various pretenses for fear it should be known that they were intended against England; but Elizabeth, than whom no monarch ever had better spies, or rather, more able Ministers, to procure and employ them, had undoubted information that hers was the only State against which this vast armament was intended. She resolved, therefore, not to lose a moment in putting herself in a condition to oppose so formidable an enemy, and in 1587 sent out Sir Francis Drake with thirty sail of ships (four whereof were her own ships, and the rest the merchants') to intercept the provisions for Philip's Armada before they should come to the port of rendezvous at Lisbon. Drake sailed to Cadiz, at which place were the greatest stores of ammunition and provisions, and burned there above 100 ships richly laden. While Drake was doing the Spaniards all this mischief in Europe, Cavendish was sent out at the same time to make war upon the Spaniards of America, whence he carried off a prodigious booty. Notwithstanding this, Philip still pursued his mighty project, and continued his armament even with more vigor than he began it; but while he was making his preparations at an incredible expense, he endeavored to amuse Elizabeth and to make her believe that he had no other design but to live at peace. With this view he caued a treaty to be proposed to the States of the United Provinces, of which he willingly consented that Elizabeth should be the mediator. The snare was too visible for the Queen to be caught by it, yet she pretended not to perceive it, and accepted the mediation. For this purpose she sent plenipotentiaries into France, and because it was for her advantage to have the negotiation spun out, she ordered her Ambassadors to give plain intimation that she would make very large concessions with regard to religion; but it was all purely to gain time, and this, too, was the sole view of the King of Spain, who all that while had hastened his preparations as much as possible, and the Queen on her part left no stone unturned to put herself in a state of defense. Consequently the negotiation was broken off as it were before it began, three months having been wasted in settling the place of congress, and it was now high time to leave off dissembling, because the Spanish fleet was just ready to sail for invading England."

But while Elizabeth was matching her woman's wit in this game with Philip with such success, one of those ancillary games to which we have alluded was being played for her. Many were the plots against the Queen and country that were thwarted by the sagacity and caution of Elizabeth's Prime Minister, but never did Lord Burleigh use his familiarity with the wiles of diplomacy to better effect than in securing information which acquainted the Queen beforehand with every detail of the proposed Spanish expedition. We read from the yellowed pages before us:

"The most authentic account of the force of the enemy is from a book which Philip authorized to be printed, not only in Spanish, but in Latin, Italian, French, Dutch, and in all languages except the English, but J. Wolf, a noted printer in London, soon printed an English translation of it, in which is the following: 'Account of the whole SPANISH ARMADA for invading England; the number of the Galleons, Ships, Pinnaces, Zabres, Galeaces, Galleys, and other Vessels, which were assembled in the River of Lisbon; whereof the Duke of Medina Sidonia was Chief and General, together with the Burthens of said Ships, the Land Soldiers, Marines, Guns, &c.'"

Then follows a detailed account of the tons, soldiers, seamen, slaves, brass cannon, &c., in the 111 ships of said Armada, which must have been of vast use to the Queen in making ready to repel the invaders, besides other matter less vital to England, but of much interest to read. For instance: "There went on board 124 volunteers of quality, attended by 456 servants." Contrasted with which the American simplicity of some of the "volunteers of quality" whom we have sent to fight the Spaniards is quite impressive. Another item pleases us, and makes us proud of the attitude of our compatriots of the Romish faith in our present difficulties:

"Alexander Farnese, Prince of Parma, built in the Netherlands, by order of the King of Spain, many ships and a great number of flat-bottomed boats, each big enough to carry thirty horses, with bridges fitted to them, hired marines from East Friesland, prepared javelins headed with sharp iron points, and hooked at the sides, besides 20,000 barrels and an infinite number of faggots; and in the coast towns of Flanders he had an army in readiness of 13,000 foot and 4,200 horses, among which were 700 English fugitive papists, which of all others were held in greatest contempt; for neither Stanley, who had the command of them, nor Westmoreland, nor others who offered their service and counsel, were once hearkened to, but for their wicked disaffection to their native country were debarred from all access to councils by those who, as well as they, loved the treason as heartily as they hated the traitors."

We read further:

"And for its better success, the Spanish ships had each its tutelar saint and guardian, by whose names they were called, and there was a Latin litany composed and printed for the prosperous issue of the expedition, to be used for a week together, each day having its distinct office; it was entitled, 'Litaniae et preces pro felici successu classis catholici regis nostri Philippi adversus Angliae haereticos, verae fidei impugnatores.' [illegible] there were voluntarily embarked a number of noblemen, Princes, Marquises, Condes, and Dons, who were called adventurers, without any office or pay, besides a number of men, named Captains and alferez, without office but in pay, and therefore called entertenedos. All these being in no service in the Armada, it was reasonably presumed that they came with the intention to have possessed the estates of all the noblemen in England and Scotland."

At this crisis of affairs perhaps the most potent element of feminine influence reveals itself when, added to the advantage of all that diplomacy and time gained and previous knowledge of every detail of the expedition had contributed to her success, was the personal popularity of the Queen herself, the enthusiasm aroused by the attachment to her person by all classes of her subjects, and the admiration excited by her bravery. To a man the English adhered to her cause, and we read that "On the first notice of danger they were instantly in arms. Almost every nobleman maintained a body of troops at his own private expense," and here follows a list of twoscore or threescore of names and incidents like these:

"Lord Viscount Montague, at the head of a chosen band of 200 horse, with his two sons, and a most comely youth, his grandson, waited on her Majesty, offering his life, though he was sickly and far advanced in years, to defend her person and kingdom against all invaders. This voluntary tender of service was followed by the Earl of Sussex, who waited on her Majesty at St. James's at the head of 300 horse, a great number of carbineers, and a fine company of foot, all musketeers."

Numerous other Earls "did the same, though with different numbers, according to their abilities." Others of high degree "went on board the Queen's Navy, and served in the attack of the Armada before Calais, as did also many gentlemen volunteers without any charge to or even knowledge of the Queen, particularly the son and heir to the Lord Cobham, the Queen's Lord Chamberlain; the son and heir to the Lord Treasurer, the son and heir to the Lord Chancellor, &c."

There was a list current also of a great number both of horse and foot, which were raised by the Bishops and clergy of the kingdom at their own expense. We read:

"And on the approach of the enemy's fleet from one end of the English coast to the other the nobility and gentry hastened out with their vessels from every harbor and reinforced the English fleet, which thereby amounted to 140 sail, and many distinguished themselves by this generous and disinterested service of their country.

"Queen Elizabeth having learned the particulars of the grand armament, she ordered 20,000 troops to be cantoned along the southern coast of the kingdom in such a manner that in forty-eight hours the whole might be assembled at any port where there was a probability of the enemy's landing their troops. A large corps, well disciplined, was encamped at Tilbury Fort, near the mouth of the Thames. These troops she reviewed, and often rode through the lines, in company with the General. Undismayed and tranquil, with beacons erected, by the help of which in half an hour after the first sight of the enemy the alarm might reach London and be communicated all over the country, she exhorted her troops to bravery in her famous speech in the camp of Tilbury, when she professed her willingness, though a woman, to lead them herself in the field, with the heart of a King, and of a King of England, too."

A tract published later entitled "A Letter from England to Don Bernandin Mendoza, Ambassador in France, for the King of Spain," supposed to be written by Richard Leigh, a seminary priest, informs us:

"The Queen gave frequent directions for putting the whole realm in arms; took account herself of what progress was made, by monthly certificates from her Lieutenants in every shire; caused arms and ammunition to be sent to the maritime counties, and when she understood that the Duke of Parma threatened to come first with his army and destroy the City of London, she came and lay, as it were, in the suburbs, to the great comfort of the citizens, who daily mustered 10,000 men of their own trained bands, and had 30,000 men in readiness to fight."

It was no detriment to the finances of the kingdom that public expenditures came under her supervision; accounts were kept closely. In the Blue Book of the period, appended to the "Navy List Dec. 13, 1588," we find this summing up:

"The expense of equipping and maintaining this armament from the beginning of November, 1587, to the last of September, 1588: N. B.—London excepted, £77,879 14s. 6d."

We like that sixpence. When a woman requires an accounting of public funds the sixpence must show up. The little matter of yeast for the bread is not ignored; it was not ordered by the barrel and wasted. Even the Queen's ordering her ships out of commission when she believed the Spanish fleet to have been destroyed by a storm seems to have worked with the rest to her advantage—combined as it was with her possessing a wise Lord Admiral—as we read in this account:

"According to the plan which had been formed by the King of Spain, the Armada was to sail to the coast opposite to Dunkirk and Newport, and after being joined there by the Duke of Parma's forces, to sail to the Thames, and when the whole army had landed, it was to march directly for London, in order to make a speedy and entire conquest of this kingdom. In prosecution of this plan Philip gave orders to the Duke of Medina that when he came to the mouth of the English Channel he should sail as near to the French coast as possible to avoid meeting with the English fleet, and if he did meet it, to act only on the defensive. However, notice being given by an English fisherman, whom the Spaniards took in the chops of the Channel, that the English Admiral at Plymouth had laid up his ships, and discharged most of the seamen, upon the report of the Armada's being quite disabled by the late storm, the Duke of Medina, a person wholly unacquainted with maritime affairs, but of a noble family, deceived by this false intelligence, and persuaded by Diego Flores de Valdos, commander of the Andalusia squadron, on

> whose judgment and experience he greatly relied, that it was very easy to destroy the English ships in their harbor, he, contrary to his orders, sailed directly for Plymouth."

Thus he sailed into the arms of the English fleet. We will let the Bishop of Salisbury furnish us with one incident. What had contributed more to retard the approach of the Spanish Armada than anything else, and to give the Queen time to make preparations, were, according to Bishop Burnet, the wise measures taken by a single citizen:

> "When it seemed impossible to prevent the execution of the grand design, and there was no strength ready to resist it, a merchant of London effected it by this means. Being very well acquainted with the revenues and expense of Spain, and knowing their funds were so exhausted that it was impossible for them to victual and fit out their fleet but by their credit on the Bank of Genoa, he undertook to write to all places of trade and to get such remittances made on that bank that he might have so much of the money in his own hands that there should be none current there equal to the great occasion of victualing the Spanish fleet. He reckoned the keeping of such a treasure dead in his hands till the season of victualing was over would be a loss of £40,000; and he managed the matter with such secrecy and success that the fleet could not set out that year, 1587. At so small a price and with so skillful a management was the nation saved at that time." This curious anecdote I had from two sons of the famous Boyle, Earl of Corke.

That the good Bishop should have felt compelled to add this confirmatory evidence to his narrative may explain itself when it is recalled that Bishop Atterbury of Colchester is said to have remarked of its author: "Damn him, he has a good deal of truth; but where the devil did he learn it?" And then of Atterbury himself says Dr. Doddridge: "In his writings we see language in its strictest purity and beauty. There is nothing dark, nothing redundant, nothing obscure, nothing misplaced." Truly—to continue the chain no further than Doddridge—there is a vigor of expression to be found among these old divines which wakes one right up mentally. So by all these means was Elizabeth prepared and England saved. Says one authority:

> "To perpetuate the memory of this signal deliverance of our nation from such a deluge of threatened destruction, several medals were struck in England, (now to be found only in the cabinets of the curious,) on some of which a fleet of ships was represented flying with this inscription, 'Venit, vidit, fugit.' And on the other medals were represented fireships, and a fleet in confusion, inscribed, 'Dux foemina facti.'"

The King of Spain took his loss patiently, but it was a subject of the greatest joy to the Queen of Engand. Both of them caused public thanks to be given to God in all their churches; Queen Elizabeth because it was so well, and King Philip because it was no worse. There were two thanksgiving days appointed for it in England by authority, viz., the 20th of August, and and again on Sept. 8, when eleven colors and standards taken from the Spaniards were hung up in St. Paul's, particularly a streamer, on which was the image of the Virgin Mary, portrayed with her son in her arms, which streamer was held in a man's hand over the pulpit all the time of divine service. The same banners were hung next day on the Southwark side of London Bridge. A portrait extant of Queen Elizabeth, attired for the royal thanksgiving on the defeat of the Spanish Armada, exhibits her resplendent in magnificent dress and jewels, but a glance by those privileged to see it convinces without doubt that a part of Elizabeth's war policy was a severe boycott of the French modistes of the day. One writer says:

> "It may easily be guessed how mortifying the news of the destruction of the armada must be to the Court of Spain, though indeed, as was just observed, he bore it with truly Christian patience; but one Anthony Copley, a fugitive gentleman, who lived in those times, says, with more probability, in a paper he wrote, entitled: 'A declaration of practices against Her Majesty's person and Government,' that he saw a letter from Spain to a Spaniard in Flanders, wherein it was expressed 'that when the news of the disgrace of the King's armada was brought to his Majesty, then at mass in his chapel, he swore (as soon as mass was ended) a great oath that he would waste or spend his crown even to the value of a candlestick, which he pointed to standing upon the altar, that either he would utterly ruin her Majesty and England, or else himself and all Spain would become tributary to her."

This evidently showed his implacable desire of revenge. Says another writer:

> "Upon the distress and disappearance of the Spanish Armada, Pasquin, at Rome, was very merry; for a writing was fastened to his statue, representing the Pope to be in great concern, (as no doubt he really was,) for the disasters of a fleet which was thought to be destined to the most sure and certain happiness by his infallible benediction. The pasquinade was in these words: 'Pontificem mille annorum indulgentias largiturum esse, de plenitudine potestatis fuae; signis certo sibi indicarerit, quid fit factum de classe Hispanica; quo abierit; in coelumne fabulata, an ad tartarum detrusa; vel in aëre alicubi pendeat; an in aliquo mari fluctuet.' (The Pope will grant a thousand years' indulgence to any person who will bring him certain tidings what is become of the Spanish fleet, whether it be translated up to heaven, or sunk down to hell; or if it hangs anywhere in the air, or floats on the sea, or to what country it is gone.")

These quotations may fittingly close with "a remarkable speech of the Queen to be found by any one who will consult the Journal of the House of Lords in the thirty-fifth year of the Queen's reign," wherein is set forth in no uncertain words certain views of Elizabeth's which should interest us at present—on what her woman's ability accomplished; on the policy of extending her dominions; on the timidity and fears of seacoast dwellers:

> "This kingdom hath had many wise, noble, and victorious Princes: I will not compare with any of them for wisdom, fortitude, or any other virtues; but, saving the duty of a child, that is not to compare with his father in love, care, sincerity, and justice, I will compare with any prince that ever you had, or shall have. It may be thought simplicity in me, that all this time of my reign I have not sought to advance my territories and enlarge my dominions; for opportunity hath served me to do it. I acknowledge my womanhood and weakness in that respect; but though it hath not been hard to obtain, yet I doubted how to keep the things so obtained; that hath only held me from such attempts. And I must say my mind was never to invade my neighbors, or to usurp over any; I am contented to reign over mine own, and to rule as a just Princess.
>
> "Yet the King of Spain doth challenge me to be the quarreler, and the beginner of all these wars, in which he doth me the greatest wrong that can be; for my conscience doth not accuse my thoughts, wherein I have done him the least injustice; but I am persuaded in my conscience, if he knew what I know, he himself would be sorry for the wrong that he hath done me.
>
> "I fear not all his threatenings; his greatest preparations and mighty forces do not stir me; for though he come against me with a greater power than ever was his invincible navy, I doubt not (God assisting me, upon whom I always trust,) but that I shall be able to defeat and overthrow him. I have great advantage against him, for my cause is just.
>
> "I heard say when he attempted his last invasion, some upon the seacoast forsook their towns and flew up higher into the country and left all naked and exposed to his entrance. But I swear unto you By God, if I knew these persons, or of any that shall do so hereafter, I will make them know and feel what it is to be so fearful in so urgent a cause.
>
> "The subsidies you gave me I accept thankfully, if you give me your good will with them; but if the necessity of the time, and your preservations did not require it, I would refuse them. But let me tell you, that the sum is not so much, but that it is needful for a Prince to have so much always lying in his coffers, for your defense in time of need, and not to be driven to get it when we should use it.
>
> "You that be Lieutenants and gentlemen of command in your counties, I require you to take care that the people be well armed and in readiness upon all occasions."

In this speech the following words are in italics: "I will compare with any Prince that ever you had or shall have"; "but I swear unto you By God"; "if you give me your good will with them"; "get it," and "use it." They are Queen Elizabeth's italics. When a woman has been on record 300 years as having expressed herself in italics, it would be an injustice to deprive her of the benefit of that wonderful invention of Aldus Manutius.

C. E. S.

New York, July 20, 1898.

Art Topics of the Week.

This week marks the lowest ebb of the art year in New York and the larger American cities. Every one connected with the art business who can possibly leave town has done so, while the artists are far afield collecting material for the Autumn and Winter exhibitions. Gossip and conversation among the few members of the art world who may be found here and there centres entirely on the recent important European art sales, the movements of prominent dealers and artists, and the prospects of the coming season. From this week on there will begin to be preparations for the next art season in the cities, and some of the important canvases which have been purchased in Europe this Summer will begin to arrive within a few days.

A. Muller-Ury, the young Bavarian portrait painter who has been in New York during the past four or five Winters, where he has acquired considerable reputation, is now in London engaged in painting portraits of several of the nobility. His success there has been so good that it is probable that he will remain there for a year or two, but he may come to Newport on a visit next month. Mr. Muller-Ury has been asked to paint the portrait of the New York beauty Miss Marie Churchill, who has recently become engaged to Harold Baring of the banking firm of Baring Brothers, and who is now in London. If the artist paints Miss Churchill it is probable that he will have her pose in the costume of a Venetian Princess, which she wore at the Bradley Martin ball, and in which she made a remarkably effective picture.

Harper Pennington and Charles Forbes, the artists, are now at Newport, where both are painting diligently. Mr. Pennington has several important portraits under way, and they will probably be seen at the loan exhibition of portraits which is to be held at the Academy of Design in November next for the benefit of the Orthopedic Hospital.

There is to be an entertainment for the benefit of the popular Red Cross fund on the grounds and in the residence of James L. Breese, the well-known art photographer, at Southampton, L. I., next week, in which several prominent New York artists, headed by William M. Chase, are interested. The nature of the entertainment has not yet been disclosed, but it is rumored that it is to be largely made up of artistic tableaus arranged by Messrs. Chase, Breese, and other artists. At the recent floral parade at Southampton for the benefit of the same Red Cross fund Mr. Chase designed a most artistic float, composed of a huge wooden palette, against which a number of pretty girls gowned to represent the primary and complementary colors, were posed. Mr. Breese's new residence, which is Colonial in style and has been made from an old farmhouse, is the delight of all architects and artists who have seen it, and it is characterized as one of the handsomest, simplest, and most sensible country homes in America. It stands near the main road between Southampton and the Art Village, and has green lawns extending to the road. The interior of the house is most artistic, and it is filled with pictures, prints, and etchings of fine quality.

Charles T. Barney, who is the moving spirit in the coming loan exhibition of portraits at the Academy of Design, is very enthusiastic over the prospects of the exhibition. He is already in receipt of numerous offers of portraits, and the scope of the display, which will be wider than that of the two of a similar nature held in New York during the past few years, will permit of a most thoroughly representative showing of portraiture, both American and European. The artistic value of the display to all artists and students will be great, for they will there be able to compare and study the work of Duran, Sargent, Boldini, Madroza, Chartran, Constant, Cabanel, de la Gandara, Chase, Beckwith, Weir, Eaton, Thayer, and a number of other modern foreign and American portrait painters.

The French National Printing House has decided to prepare for exhibition at the National Exposition of 1900 an important publication to be entitled "The History of Printing in France in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries." M. Claudin is to have charge of the work, the first part of which has already been finished. The French newspapers whose representatives have examined the first part of the work state that it will confer great honor on the National Printing House and on M. Claudin. It contains the most curious and the least-known examples of the typographical art of France from 1500 to 1700 A. D., and establishes conclusively the influence of French printers, artists, and engravers on other European nations during the Renaissance. Fac similies of the most celebrated plates of these centuries are reproduced in this work.

M. Pierre Valdague, writing in one of the Paris newspapers, calls attention to the fact that a recent issue of the new centimes made by the French Government has been almost entirely absorbed at once by the public, who have kept them for souvenirs or medals on account of the excellence of their design. He argues from this that so many people have no need of the two sous, since they have willingly retained them as medals or souvenirs, that France must be an astonishingly rich country. This raises the question as to what has become of the coins minted by the United States Government to commemorate the Chicago Exposition of 1893. It is safe to say that few of the public have any of these coins in their possession, so that they must have lodged in the hands of collectors. A certain proportion of any new coinage made by any Government is bound to be saved or kept by collectors, connoisseurs, and even by the average public, but it is not often that an entire issue is absorbed in the way that Mr. Valdague recounts.

An Autumn Idyl.

BY FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

Nature now holds high festival;
Her charms inspire us and enthrall.
Such splendors in earth, sea, and sky,
The limner's skill, perchance, defy,
But to the eye and ear attent,
They make appeal most eloquent!
Yon bending, bright, cerulean skies,
Cloud-decked of iridescent dyes,
The glory of the solar light,
The jeweled canopy of night,
Earth's garniture of grateful green,
Rich foliage so profusely seen,
Her feathered minstrels of the wood,
The stately, solemn solitude,
Wild flowers of many a tinted hue,
Crimson and gold, pink, purple, blue,
And the sweet fragrance they exhale,
Like incense, flooding field, hill, dale,
Mountain and mead, and bosky dell,
All woo us by their mystic spell,
While hummingbird, bee, butterfly,
And insect troops that flit the sky,
Unite to swell the choral song,
Which the glad echoing hills prolong,
While sylvan streamlets minor moan
And ocean's surging monotone,
All in their joyance peans sing
To Him whose untold bounties bring
Joy to our hearts and every living thing!

A meeting has just been held in London for the purpose of promoting a plan for the establishment of a permanent memorial to Sir John E. Millais. The Duke of Westminster was appointed Chairman and Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild was made Treasurer. A subcommittee, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz., the Dean of St. Paul's, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Mr. C. Stuart-Wortley, M. P., Sir Charles Tennant, Sir W. B. Richmond, Sir Edward J. Poynter, P. R. A., Mr. James Knowles, Mr. Peter Reid, Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, and Mr. Walter W. Ouless, was formed to consider and to report to the general committee the form which the memorial should take. Sir Edward J. Poynter and Mr. Peter Reid undertook the office of Secretaries.

The millionaire is coming not from the Klondike exclusively but from South Africa, and, as M. Alexandre bids the French painter look out for a market in case Americans fail him, let the Gallic artist keep a sharp eye for those who mine diamonds and wallow in gold of the Boer reefs. It is pretty certain that the best of the Burne-Jones pictures were bought by South Africans on telegraphic orders.

This grateful act of courtesy comes under our notice: Mr. Richard Lee, the honorable Secretary of the Scott Memorial Fund, has informed our Ambassador at London that a bust of Sir Walter Scott is to be presented to the Boston Public Library in recognition "of the ready and cordial help which the citizens of the United States have extended to the Scott Memorial Fund."

In Samoa there stands a house where Robert Louis Stevenson lived and died, and it remains as the property of Mrs. Stevenson. The proposition has been made to buy the house, to transport it to Edinburgh, and to set it up there as a fitting memorial. That would be a historic house moving.

London Literary Letter.

Written for The New York Times by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN,

Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of The New York Times."

LONDON, July 22.—In my last letter I happened to speak of the innumerable houses and inns that are believed to have been inhabited or frequented by Dr. Johnson. A day or two ago I noticed in Mr. Tay Pay O'Connor's new paper, "M. A. P.," a ruthless demolition of the legend that Dr. Johnson frequented the Old Cheshire Cheese, an ale house which stands in a little court just out of Fleet Street. According to Mr. O'Connor, Dr. Johnson never entered the place in his life, and the chair which the proprietor of the Cheshire Cheese shows as Dr. Johnson's chair was never heard of thirty years ago. This is really sad, for, in common with most people, I had seriously believed in the Cheshire Cheese legend, although I had always had my doubts of the Johnson chair. I know of at least two other Johnson chairs, one of which is in a room over St. John's Gate. Now I don't believe in any one of them, and have strong doubts as to whether Dr. Johnson ever sat in any chair whatever.

The origin of all the Johnson houses and inns in London is probably the same. The legend always has its regular stages, which are these: 1. Somebody says of an old house: "That might have been standing in Dr. Johnson's time." 2. Somebody else says "Dr. Johnson may have entered that inn." 3. Still another person says decidedly: "That was one of Johnson's favorite resorts." 4. Then the landlord is encouraged to say "Dr. Johnson used to sit in that corner of this particular room." 5. Next the landlord produces a chair, which he says is the chair that the doctor used to sit upon when spending his afternoons with Goldsmith and Boswell. 6. Finally everybody accepts the legend without the least hesitation, and every American who comes to London goes to the inn to sit in Dr. Johnson's chair, and to drink beer out of a pewter that may have been used by Goldsmith.

With the exception of two houses, in each of which there is ample proof that Dr. Johnson once lived, I do not believe that there is an authentic Johnson house in London. Nothing is so easy as to invent antiquarian legends. I once bought an old oaken desk at a second-hand shop in Gray's Inn Lane, and mentioned to a friend who examined it that it was originally the property of Archbishop Laud. I never dreamed that he would believe the tale, but he swallowed it with as much ease as if it had been a pint of bitter. The legend that my desk, which was probably made about thirty years ago, was the very desk on which Laud wrote his sermons, has now obtained a healthy and vigorous growth, and I am beginning to believe it myself. In about ten years more I shall feel absolutely certain that I am the owner of Archbishop Laud's desk, and when my effects are sold for the benefit of my creditors it will probably fetch the magnificent price which such a relic deserves. This improving anecdote will make it easy to be understood why there are, say, a hundred houses and fifty inns in London in which Dr. Johnson either lived or drank beer. I have never seen the actual clay pipe which the doctor used to smoke, but I have been shown clay pipes which were warranted to be precisely like Dr. Johnson's pipe, and without doubt some of these will finally become genuine Johnson pipes. I dislike to disturb any man's faith, but it is a duty to inform Americans who come to London and gaze at scores of Johnson houses, that with the sole exception of the house in Bolt Court, and another in Gough Square, there is not, in all probability, one of the Johnson houses which can be trusted.

The Council of the Publishers' Association has drawn up a form of agreement which authors are henceforth to be invited to sign. It is needlessly verbose. An assignment by the author to the publisher of all the rights which the author has now, has ever had, and ever expects to have in anything earthly, would have expressed the general sense of the agreement just drawn up, without a tenth of its waste of words. Any author who signs this agreement simply places himself bound foot and hand and gagged and blindfolded at the feet of the publisher. Of course, no author who has learned to write words of two syllables and has advanced beyond the stage of writing minor poetry will be silly enough to sign any such agreement. It will be a dead letter, but it shows the publishers in a light that is scarcely flattering to them. It is natural that a publisher should desire to make all the money that he can honestly make out of an author, but when publishers strive to obtain absolute ownership of the author's body and mind, together with a nine-tenths' interest in his immortal soul, it is time to protest. I should not be surprised if the day were to come when authors would form a trade union, and strike against the publishers. If not a single book were to be offered for publication for, say, twelve months, the majority of publishers would be ruined, and would concede any terms that the authors might ask. Of course, blackleg authors would try to interfere with the strike by surreptitiously supplying publishers with manuscripts, but after a few blackleg authors had been knocked on the head with their own manuscripts by vigorous and fearless pickets, the strikers would no longer be interfered with.

Mr. Oswald Crawfurd, at present the editor of Chapman's Magazine and of The London Review, is to be the new editor of The Idler. For the same man to edit two magazines that are necessarily rivals is something new. There is no doubt that Mr. Crawfurd is an admirable magazine editor, as his management of Chapman's [illegible] as he is able and conscientious he will try to make The Idler better than Chapman's and to make Chapman's better than The Idler. His chief desire will be to draw all the readers of The Idler over to Chapman's and to induce all the readers of Chapman's to transfer their allegiance to The Idler. In short, he will find himself in the position of commanding two hostile armies. If he will only form the habit of buying manuscripts for Chapman's, in order to keep them out of The Idler, and of buying manuscripts for The Idler so that Chapman's may not get hold of them, he will become the most popular of living editors in the estimation of the multitudinous authors who look to the monthly magazines for their living.

Mr. Andrew Lang has recently suggested that the "booming" of new novels might be assisted by advertising them on boards to be displayed all along the railway lines, like the advertisements of Smith's Liver Pills and Brown's Hair Lotion. Something might be done in this way, but it would, after all, be a very slight advance upon the present method of advertising in newspapers. It is rather strange that the practitioners of the art of "booming" books and authors have not yet made use of the universally favorite method of "competition." Suppose the publisher of, let us say, Mr. Le Gallienne's latest book, were to offer a prize of 50 guineas to the person who should point out the most modest sentence in the entire book. Without doubt thousands of men and women would enter for this interesting "competition," and of necessity would buy the book. Or suppose that the publisher of the latest sexual novel written by a new woman were to offer a prize of a first-class bicycle to the person who should find undeniable proof of common sense and decency in the book, what an enormous sale would at once be secured for it!

Mr. Cable's books are "catching on" in London. The Outlook of last week, Mr. Henley's paper, contained a most appreciative review of the "Grandissimes." To my mind the "Grandissimes" has always been far and away the best novel that America has ever produced, and I have wondered that it was so little known in England. It is now in a fair way to win its proper place here. But why has Mr. Cable never given us another book that fulfills the promise as well as equals the achievement of the "Grandissimes"? I have waited for such a book ever since Mr. Cable first appeared, but I am beginning to lose all hope of it.

Mr. George Moore's "Evelyn Innes" is, by the general agreement of the critics, the best thing he has yet done. I am of the same opinion, although I do not find the book as interesting as "Esther Waters." It is worth noticing that the absurd delusion that Mr. Moore's novels are immoral is now apparently held by no one in England except Messrs. Smith & Sons, the newsmen. Mr. Moore may be tedious at times, and very many readers may find him unsympathetic, but it is the wildest folly to think of him as immoral. As a matter of fact, he is the sole English novelist worth mentioning who fully believes that all novels should have an ethical purpose. How the people who at one time pretended to think "Esther Waters" immoral ever tolerated "Lord Ormont and his Aminta" is difficult to understand. And how any one who has sufficient brains to read "Evelyn Innes" can yet fail to see that it is a powerful argument in behalf of morality, is an insoluble mystery.

There is a story as to Mr. Zangwill that may not yet have reached America. Some years ago Zangwill offered an article to an American magazine, which promptly refused it, his name being at that time unknown in America. The other day he offered it once more to the same magazine, and immediately received a dispatch over the cable offering him magnificent terms for the world's serial rights in the article. I have always tried to believe that editors, with a few exceptions, look solely at the merits of the articles which are offered to them, but this little experience of Mr. Zangwill's shakes my faith. It really does look as if the same editor who thought an article by the unknown Zangwill unworthy of publication found the same article a surprisingly able one when Zangwill had made his reputation.

The luck of the Harmsworths is proverbial, and it has been signally in evidence ever since the publication of the first number of Harmsworth's Magazine. The new magazine is, with the exception of its yellow cover, almost an exact copy of The Strand in general appearance and in the character of its contents. Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons, the news agents, foreseeing that the sale of Harmsworth's at threepence would seriously affect the sale of The Strand at sixpence, refused to handle the former. Their ostensible reason was that it would be impossible to sell a threepenny magazine except at a loss, but in this they were clearly mistaken, since other news agents have already sold more than 600,000 copies of the first number of Harmsworth's, and it is scarcely credible that all news agents except the Smiths are willing to lose money in order to please the Harmsworths. Messrs. Smith & Sons made the unwary admission that if they sold Harmsworth's Magazine it would involve them in difficulties with the publishers of The Strand and of Pearson's. This was hardly the way to secure the favor of the British public, which likes to see fair play. Moreover, the Harmsworths are popular because of the uniform and remarkable success of all their various publications. Consequently the public is turning a deaf ear to the appeals made by the Smiths in favor of the universal boycotting of Harmsworth's Magazine. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the war between the Smiths and the Harmsworths will be of immense advantage to the latter. Every day there are columns of letters and interviews in the daily newspapers concerning the Smith-Harmsworth war, and the amount of free advertising which the new magazine thus obtains is simply priceless.

The truth is that the British public is growing restive under the censorship which the Smiths undertake to maintain. Having the monopoly of all the railway bookstalls in the kingdom, they can, of course, greatly injure the sale of any book which they may refuse to place on their stands. Their refusal to sell Mr. George Moore's books is perhaps the most conspicuous instance of the unauthorised censorship. They asserted that "Esther Waters" was "full of Pre-Raphaelite nastiness," and that their consciences would not allow them to sell it. Apparently the Messrs. Smith think that the Pre-Raphaelite painters were peculiarly "nasty," a view of Pre-Raphaelite art which considerably surprised Mr. Ruskin. However this may be, they certainly did their best to boycott Mr. George Moore. What was rather strange was that while they refused to place "Esther Waters" on their bookstands because of its "Pre-Raphaelite nastiness," the keepers of the Smith bookstalls were always ready to take an order for the book provided the man who gave it also gave his name and address. From which it appeared that to sell "Pre-Raphaelite nastiness" by placing it on a bookstall was very wrong, but to sell it in response to a written order was all right. Messrs. Smith & Sons have made a grave mistake by assuming to dictate to the British public what is and what is not fit to be read. Sooner or later a rebellion against this impudent censorship was certain to take place. It has been precipitated by the refusal of the Smiths to sell Harmsworth's Magazine, and it is safe to say that the Smiths will get very much the worst of the struggle. It is understood that their contract with the various railway companies compels them to sell whatever publications the railway companies may direct them to sell. The companies have never yet exercised this power, but it is extremely probable that they will now do it in the case of Harmsworth's Magazine. If so, the Smiths will be so thoroughly beaten that they will feel the necessity of abandoning the censorship. I am by no means sure that an intelligent censorship, wielded by an authorized censor, might not be a good thing, but a censorship in the hands of tradesmen who are capable of talking about "Pre-Raphaelite nastiness" is altogether intolerable.

A curious discussion has lately been carried on in several newspapers as to the origin of the phrase "So long!" in the sense of good-bye. One astute philologist thinks that it is German in its origin, but the majority of those who have written letters on the subject fancy that the expression originated in Australia. Nobody has suggested that it is an Americanism. Indeed, one letter writer expressly asserted that it was quite unknown in America. If those who are interested in the matter will overhaul their "Leaves of Grass" they will find an alleged poem, of which the refrain is "So long!" used precisely in the sense of good-bye. Of course Whitman did not originate the phrase, and my own impression is that it is early Californian slang. Still, when Whitman used it, nearly forty years ago, it was a familiar American expression, and it is hardly necessary to go to later German and Australian writers in search of a new origin for it.

Mr. Clark Russell will publish a new sea story in the Autumn entitled "The Romance of a Midshipman." Mr. Russell's sea stories are always readable, and for many years he has had no rival. If, however, the author of the "Nigger of the Narcissus" gives us any more sea stories, Mr. Russell will no longer have a monopoly of that branch of English romance. I wonder if Mr. Conrad had read Melville's "Redburn" before writing the "Nigger of the Narcissus." I don't mean to suggest that there is the slightest reason to imagine that Mr. Conrad tried to imitate Melville, but as a matter of fact his "Nigger" is the only sea story which begins to rival "Redburn" in the vividness of its pictures of forecastle life on a sailing ship. Some day there will be a revival of Herman Melville, a man who had genius enough in his little finger to furnish the full equipment of a dozen modern writers of American realism, and when that day comes "Redburn," which is perhaps the most utterly forgotten of Melville's books, will be exhumed and will come into the fame which it so richly deserves.

It is sad to think how many clever novels there are which do not happen to hit the public taste and which perish almost stillborn. Vernon Lee, one of the cleverest of modern British essayists, is just now writing a series of travel sketches for The Pall Mall Gazette. Who remembers her novel "Miss Brown"? It was published fifteen or more years ago, and it never happened to meet with any success worth mentioning, but it is an extremely clever book, and its cleverness will be the more plainly seen if one takes the trouble to compare it with the female sexual novels of the last six years. Then there was Bernard Shaw's "Byron Cashel." Why did not the book make a hit? I am no admirer of Mr. Shaw, but certainly "Byron Cashel" was a capital novel, and it ought to have made a reputation for its author. Unfortunately, it did nothing of the kind, and Mr. Shaw has been compelled to make a reputation for himself in paths by no means as creditable to him as an artist as was the path of legitimate novel writing, which he abandoned almost as soon as he had entered it.

I should like to select a library of novels that had failed and compare them with the novels that have succeeded. I wonder how "Byron Cashel" would look placed side by side with "The Christian," or how small the "Sorrows of Satan" would seem if placed cheek by jowl with "Miss Brown." Are the best things in literature its successes, or its failures?

W. L. ALDEN.

Van Buren's Lindenwold.

III.

Henry Clay, Burgoyne, and Peter Van Schaack—The Prestige Departed from Lindenwold and Old Kinderhook.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by a Grandnephew of Van Buren,

Pierre Van Buren Hoes.

One of the sweetest characters who came to Lindenwold was Mr. Van Buren's niece, Miss Cantine, whose father edited The Albany Argus during her uncle's time there. Her visits were usually reserved for the Winter, when the family were away, and "Cousin," as she was called, for such she really was to us children, was sent for. I think her uncle especially enjoyed those quiet Winter months, for he then rarely left home, and "Cousin" brought with her such a wealth of pure sunshine as would gladden any home. The chief point of my referring to this here is because it seemed to me that this dear woman gently drew her uncle more to sacred things in his last days. Her influence was something angelic; and she must have labored and prayed that the end of this eventful life might be holy and peaceful. Let us hope it was. In his chamber I have seen on the hanging texts some especially marked, which, no doubt, she had striven to impress upon his mind and heart.

Mr. Van Buren's wife was Hannah Hoes, who died while he was still in Albany. We quote from another: "It was a very happy marriage. She was a young lady of his own age at Kinderhook, of Dutch descent also, and a kinswoman of his mother, and with her he had been intimate from childhood."

At the bar at this time, as is well known, Elisha Williams was his strongest opponent, and Hudson and Albany were the arenas of their contests. Williams was more than his match before a jury, but on appeal the "little magician" was usually the victor, so much so that Williams said himself: "I win all the verdicts, but you win all the decisions." Hard as they fought, and merciless as were the breaking of the legal lances between them, yet when Mr. Williams died no man living could have delivered a more touching eulogy of him than the one Mr. Van Buren pronounced. It was tender to the last degree.

The ex-President never remarried, but it is well known that he greatly admired in his latter years, and was deeply attached to, the daughter of his legal preceptor, whose name shall be silent here, for she is still living in Kinderhook, where she hugs her Bible and the memory of her mother with religious fervor and with pride. Her charm of mind and manner is almost unexcelled. Her father was a legal associate of Aaron Burr, and her grandfather sat in Congress when Washington was President. In an interview with her she described to the writer a call upon her and her mother made by Mr. Van Buren and Henry Clay; and how the great Kentuckian became ill, and had to be nursed up to attend a dinner given for him elsewhere in the town that evening. She also recounted another dinner in town where she was one of the guests, with Judges and other distinguished people. She sat at Mr. Van Buren's side, being by him escorted in from the drawing room. When wine was served Mr. Van Buren wished to drink her health. This inestimable lady, too retiring and lovely almost to have it made so public, turned her glass down and gracefully declined. In those days it was considered almost an insult to refuse to drink wine with a gentleman or lady; and yet before that brilliant company this lady stood firm upon principle. Far from being an aescetic, the charm of her society was ever felt and acknowledged.

As this lady comes so close to the thread of our reminiscence, the writer will open up a little vista of the Revolutionary period, the relevancy of which readers will not fail to appreciate. When Burgoyne was near Saratoga the exciting news floated down to Albany that he was about to make a descent upon that settlement. Consternation spread through the Fort Orange region, and the best preparations possible were made to oppose the redcoats. But the women, ever loyal and helpful, what could they do? What did they do, or some of them, at least? A few, among whom were Nortia Pruyn, the ancestor of an important family, and the grandmother of the wife of the writer, met in a certain house in Albany, only the picture of which remains, and prayed God that Burgoyne might do them no harm, nor enter the town. Faithful and earnest were those prayers, and faithfully and gloriously were they answered. Burgoyne came, it is true, but he entered the old Dutch settlement a prisoner. Who will say that but for this incident our history would have been as it is?

The gracious and superb hospitality Gen. Schuyler dispensed to his prisoner guest is well known. It even reached the ears of Parliament, where the vanquished leader recounted, in most grateful and fitting terms, his memorable treatment while a prisoner at Albany. Burgoyne was passed over under heavy guard to Massachusetts Bay, avoiding New York. He came to Kinderhook, and while there was under the charge of Major Hoes, the district commander, who, in due course, passed him over to the next easterly co-ordinate.

An amusing anecdote is preserved in the army while it was quartered at Kinderhook. It was said that they paid the unsuspecting farmers most liberally for provisions and provender, of which we may believe they consumed enormously, paying for all in hard cash, as they believed, but after leaving, the poor Dutchmen found their supposed wealth to be utterly valueless, because of its being counterfeit money. Whether it was ever made right, or whether it remained as worthless a claim as the Southern war debt, we do not know.

In the village at this time there stood, and still stands, a fine old Colonial mansion, at present the home and property of the widow of the late Aaron J. Vanderpoel of New York. This house is much prized for its historic value, with its tiled fireplace, quaint stairway, and much besides. But at the time of Burgoyne's captive march through Kinderhook, David Van Schaack owned and occupied it. He was a wealthy fur trader, his wife a very great beauty, and his brother was the eminent Peter Van Schaack, a man of prodigious legal learning, who resided in England during the Revolution. Peter Van Schaack was a remarkable man, and but for the distressing circumstances of the struggle with Great Britain and his defect of vision, ending in blindness, would easily have made his impression in the highest political circles of the Nation.

In and around Kinderhook were many property owners who veered their opinions to suit the circumstances; they avoided committing themselves. For the most part they seemed to succeed in keeping clear of entanglements. But Mr. Van Schaack had the courage of his convictions, and acted with a lofty purpose. He came to his conclusions after deep and searching thought and examination. None was more conscientiously loyal to his King, and none consulted less his own ease or his financial interests. Theodore Sedgwick compared him to "a tall noble pine, perfectly straight, only it inclined a little at the top," (toward Great Britain.) His letters from England, where he was being treated for cataract, are delightful reading.

One day, while in Westminster Abbey, he saw a gentleman and lady enter and go at once to the memorial of Major André, just erected, and stand before it. It was Benedict Arnold and his wife. Imagine his feelings! Mr. Van Schaack could not endure the sight, and turned from the scene in disgust. Burke, Fox, Pitt, Erskine, and Sheridan he heard repeatedly in the British Parliament, and he listened with rapture to the great Lord Mansfield at Westminster Hall. On his return to America he was received with open arms by men of distinction, and of every political bias, who were all his friends. He wrote, after arriving: "Mr. John Jay behaved like a true friend. He came aboard the ship immediately, brought me on shore, took me to the Governor's, Chief Justice's, &c., and is determined to do everything for me he can."

Mr. Van Schaack retired permanently to Kinderhook, where he declined all political honors. He became a veritable Gamaliel, at whose feet law students, though looking into sightless eyes, were reared for the bar by this celebrated master of the law, who was the more venerated for his acquaintance and contact with the loftiest intellects of his day.

But to return to our gatherings at the house of David Van Schaack. It was at this charming home that Burgoyne was entertained with as much hospitality, if not quite as much display, as at Albany. At the dinner table was a little maiden, niece of the host and hostess, named Lydia Van Vleck, less than a dozen years old. When the cloth was removed, and toasts began to go around, a glass of wine was placed in her hands, and standing upon a chair, she was asked what her toast would be. Without the slightest hesitation, she said boldly and naively, "God Bless King George and All His Royal Army." In view of her years and sex, and because of the place, no notice was taken of the toast beyond regarding it as a piece of cunning precociousness; but no doubt there were men and women present, loyal to the rising cause, who bit their lips, and the host must have been made uncomfortable. It was plain to see how the little maid had been trained and which way the sentiment drifted in that home.

Sweet little Lydia grew to be a charming woman, noted for her prodigious memory, strong mind, and high instincts. She became the wife of Mr. Van Buren's legal preceptor before mentioned, and she was the mother of that same dear old lady referred to, as now living, the lifelong friend of the ex-President, whom he handed in at dinner, and who would not drink wine with him. It was from her lips that I obtained this incident of her mother, the little Lydia, together with some others herein jotted down. She holds in her possession to-day much of the china, furniture, and many other heirlooms, coming from this old Van Schaack house, in Revolutionary times, and from other sources, some of them dating their pedigrees and history to the time of English aristocracy before the separation. They have never been exhibited or listed in any loan collection; but they might well consume with very envy the hearts of many a Colonial Dame of the present day.

I cannot describe how interesting have been the accounts of these old days, gathered from time to time from the lips of this sweet lady, to whom has been handed down many a choice bit of reminiscence. It has been my privilege to be with her many years in succession, at Christian dinners, with some other friends. At twilight, with the blaze of the wood fire for our only light, she would often entertain us young people by singing in her fine voice "Belshazzar's Feast," playing her own accompaniment, and as year after year it was repeated, it was sad to detect by her voice that she was growing old. She soon may be gone.

All is changed, too, at Lindenwold. Its prestige has departed. It has dropped down into the commonplace—handsome, indeed, but only the form of what it once was. Its stately trees are there, its tower and portico. There, to be sure, are its noble lawn and sweeping drive, but neglected and unkempt. The old Dutch door and knocker are there, but they respond to no Van Ness, or Burr, or Van Buren, or Irving, or Clay, or Sumner; or, indeed, to any brilliant galaxy, who come and go, as of yore, in easy comfort and elegance. It has descended to become an ordinary farmhouse for commonplace usage. The beautiful library is turned into a kitchen, and hard by are the woodpile, the prosy farmshed, and shining milkpans, where in palmy days the sleek thoroughbred saddle horse browsed in luxury, after a morning's gallop with her distinguished master. The grand old homestead has been tossed about like a tennis ball, until its title deeds were laid upon the gaming table, if rumor is true, where it was frittered away, as a stake, in a game of cards—only another of the many ruthless reminders, as to the uncertain tenure of family pride and fame.

"Prince John," Scott, and Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It occurred to me after reading "Van Buren's Lindenwold" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of July 30, that Mr. Hoes might have included—perhaps he never heard of it—in the anecdotes he relates of John Van Buren, the incident which happened to him in this city. When passing late at night through the City Hall Park he was held up by footpads, who demanded his money. Mr. Van Buren, with the utmost suavity and sang froid, replied: "Gentlemen, I have none, but if my note at four months will do as well, I shall be most happy to give it to you." Tradition fails to state whether the gentlemen of the road permitted "Prince John" to proceed in peace or pieces, though it is to be hoped that they possessed a fine sense of humor and did him no injury.

This reminds me that the ex-President's son, Col. Abraham Van Buren, who was a Paymaster in the army, and married Miss Singleton of Virginia, and his brother John were old friends of my father, and I remember well that hams from the Singleton plantation, evolved from slab-sided Southern pigs, often appeared on my father's table when I was a boy. Col. Van Buren at one time lived in one of the row of basement houses on the west side of Fifth Avenue, just above Fourteenth Street, for which he paid the large rent in those days of $800. S. P. Avery had his art rooms later in another, and the late Arthur Leary occupied one. This latter is the only one I think still used as a dwelling, being occupied by Mr. Leary's sister. Col. Van Buren removed to either West Twenty first or second Street. He had three sons—Singleton, Martin, and Travis—while John, I think, had only a daughter.

The article also mentions Dr. Beekman and his wife. All of the doctor's family have passed away except a daughter, and his place is now owned by the Van Der Poels, who are cousins.

Gen. Winfield Scott is also mentioned, whom it was my privilege when a boy to know intimately, and I have not only his letters, but those of Mrs. Scott, to my father, who was both their medical adviser and confidential friend—the friendship dating back to the war of 1812 and only terminated by my father's death.

MANDEVILLE MOWER.

New York, Aug. 2, 1898.

New Exhibits from Old Egypt.

The exhibition now being held at the University College, in Gower Street, London, shows what is latest in Egyptian archaelology, and it is to Mr. Flinders Petrie's recent discoveries that the remarkable character of the exhibit is mainly due. Here may be seen the antiquities coming from the excavations made by the Egypt Exploration Fund at Dendereh, some thirty miles north of Thebes, with those which are to be set down to the Egyptian research account, the objects having been discovered at Heirakonopolis.

According to Mr. Flinders Petrie, Dendereh having been studied as reflected by the finds, the place had its beginning during the fourth dynasty, and was a flourishing city from the sixth to the eleventh dynasties. Its prosperity was continuous even during the Roman period. The antiquity of some of the finds may be cited, for there are many objects of the fourth dynasty, the date of which is 4000 B. C. From the desert cemetery there comes pottery which Egyptologists think has even a more remote origin. In one place in the area of a temple a trench was found filled with what were once offerings in ivory. It would have required, however, an expert to determine that the material was ivory, as the animal substance had almost perished. Supposeably the ivory figures, when they could be made out, represented men and women, modeled in the time of the second dynasty. Wands were found, models of boats, bowls, stone vases, maces, alabaster dishes, porphyry bowls, and green glazed ware, shaped like pigs, monkeys, calves, oryxes, pelicans, scorpions. We recorded some time ago the finding of a huge mace or a sceptre. One is on exhibition made of limestone. It is elaborately carved and bears an inscription which reads: "Oxen, 400,000; goats, 1,422,000; captives, 120,000." It must have been the record of some conquest.

The study of the objects found at Dendereh is convincing of the very remote period when the city was in existence. The mastabas are of the most ancient form. We have before this called attention to the finds of flint implements. Those on exhibition are generally of the paleolithic type. There is a hoe made of flint, and it would be curious to compare this implement with the prehistoric agricultural tools of American origin now in the Douglass collection.

The great trouble the archæologist always meets with in the exhumation of what are the remains of a remote centre of civilisation is the mixing up of the objects, and so dates and origins become confused. At Dendereh there were fragments of Roman glass and coins of Diocletian and Constantine. The vast interval of time between the fourth dynasty and Constantine would be represented by some 4,300 years. In the catacombs were found the remains of many sacred animals, as cats, goats, ibises, snakes, with dogs and monkeys. This exhibition is a most remarkable one from the variety of the objects, and belonging, as we have explained, to such a vastly remote period of time.

New England Life.

Twenty-five Books Giving Comprehensive Pictures of It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the request from the editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, I submit herewith a list of twenty-five books giving, taken together, a complete picture of the New Englander, his ways, dialect, religion, superstition, and political manners and morals. New England still waits her Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, wherefore it is necessary to regard "The Biglow Papers" as fiction, as they certainly are in their framework.

Dr. Holmes had the advantage of domestic and professional training, enabling him to regard his subject physically, spiritually, and mentally, and was both student and judge of men; Mr. Lowell, as scholar and satirist, is an equally good authority, and it is noteworthy that the two never clash, either with one another or with Mr. Kipling, the keenest and best trained of all living observers of men. "Captains Courageous," "Prudence Palfrey," and "A Singular Life" describe the nautical Yankee and the seaport Yankee, besides introducing other variations of the type. Miss Jewett, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Cooke, Mr. Robinson, and Miss Pool chiefly devote themselves to rustics, but all of them, and also Miss Tincker, distinguish between the "white pine" and "pitch pine" varieties. Mrs. Deland's book is the complement of Mrs. Phelps Ward's, showing the passionate fervor with which a certain species of New Englander clings to his creed, instead of finding it a bond like the hero of "A Singular Life." "Two Coronets," although half Italian in subject, shows something of the development of the New England country gentleman. "Malbone" and "Herman" reveal especially choice and rare types, and Mr. Howells and Mr. Bates describe eccentric varieties.

The writer is not so happy as not to be acquainted with the work of the man and woman who describe rustic New Englanders with savage delight in their physical blemishes, their mental weaknesses, and even in their sins, but stories and novels produced in such a spirit as flames through every line of theirs truly portray nobody but the author. They were not forgotten, but purposely omitted. M. N.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 3, 1898.

1. "Guardian Angel," O. W. Holmes.
2. "Elsie Venner," O. W. Holmes.
3. "The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table," O. W. Holmes.
4. "Professor at the Breakfast Table," O. W. Holmes.
5. "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," O. W. Holmes.
6. "Over the Teacups," O. W. Holmes.
7. "The Biglow Papers," James Russell Lowell.
8. "Captains Courageous," Rudyard Kipling.
9. "Prudence Palfrey," Thomas Bailey Aldrich.
10. "A Singular Life," Mrs. Phelps Ward.
11. "A Native of Winby," Miss Jewett.
12. "The Country Doctor," Miss Jewett.
13. "The Minister's Wooing," Mrs. Stowe.
14. "Oldtown Folks,"
15. "Odd, or Even?" Mrs. Whitney.
16. "John Ward, Preacher," Mrs. Deland.
17. "Somebody's Neighbors," Mrs. Cooke.
17. "Rowena in Boston," Miss Pool.
19. "Danvis Folks," Rowland E. Robinson.
20. "Two Coronets,' M. A. Tincker.
21. "Malbone," T. W. Higginson.
22. "Dr. Breen's Practice," W. D. Howells.
23. "The Minister's Charge," W. D. Howells.
24. "Herman; or, Young Knighthood," S. H. Palfrey.
25. "The Pagans," Arlo Bates.

Another List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to send you the following list of books that, in my humble opinion, give the best ideas of early life in the New England Colonies

1—Palfrey's "History of New England."
2—Goodwin's "Pilgrim Republic."
3—Davis's "History of Plymouth."
4—"The Mayflower Log," by Gov. William Bradford.
5—Young's "Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers."
6—"Records of Plymouth."
7—Prince's "Chronological History of New England."
8—Bacon's "Genesis of the New England Churches."
9—Winthrop's "History of Massachusetts."
10—Calendar of State Papers—Massachusetts.
11—Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts Bay."
12—Batty's "History of Massachusetts."
13—Trumbull's "Connecticut Colonial Records."
14—Trumbull's "History of Connecticut."
15—Stiles's "Ancient Windsor."
16—"Massachusetts Historical Society Collections."
17—"Connecticut Historical Society Collections."
18—Hoadley's "New Haven Colony Records."
19—"The Fine Blue Laws of Connecticut and New Haven."
20—Barber's "History and Antiquities of New Haven."
21—Gookin's "Historical Collections of the Indians in New England."
22—"Sewall's Diary."
23—Winsor's "Memorial History of Boston."
24—Fiske's "The Beginnings of New England."
25—"The Colonial Parson," Pond.
26—"Economic and Social History of New England," Weeden.
27—"Customs of New England," Felt.
28—"Side Glimpses from the Colonial Meeting House."
29—"Margaret Winthrop," by Alice Morse Earle.
30—"The Diary of Anna Green Winslow," by Alice Morse Earle.
31—"Costumes of Colonial Times," by Alice Morse Earle.
32—"Customs and Fashions in Old New England," by Alice Morse Earle.
33—"The Sabbath in Puritan New England," by Alice Morse Earle.
34—"Colonial Dames and Good Wives," by Alice Morse Earle.
35—"Beneath Old Roof Trees," by Abram E. Brown.
36—"Beside Old Hearthstones," by Abram E. Brown.
37—"Glimpses of Old New England Life," by Abram E. Brown.
38—"Copp's Hill Epitaphs, with Notes," by Abram E. Brown.
39—"King's Chapel Epitaphs, with Notes."
40—"Early History of New England," by Henry White.
41—Barber's "New England," &c.
42—"The Pilgrims of Boston and Their Descendants," by Bridgman.
43—"Essex Institute Historical Collections."
44—"Sketches of the Judicial History of Massachusetts."
45—"The History of the Pilgrim Fathers," Arber.

Almost every town in New England has its own local history, full of anecdote, and well worth the careful study of any one interested in the history and development of the Colonies. As historical novels of wonderful accuracy are the following books by Jane G. Austin:

46—"Standish of Standish."
47—"Betty Alden."
48—"Dr. Le Baron and His Daughters."
49—"A Nameless Nobleman."
50—"David Alden's Daughter."

Mrs. Austin was the sister of John A. Goodwin, whose "Pilgrim Republic" has no equal for historical accuracy. Both brother and sister gathered their facts from original papers, and have done more than any one else to preserve the true story of the Pilgrim Fathers. Mrs. Earle's books are the result of most exhaustive research, and may be relied upon as showing how the fathers and mothers of New England lived and died.

Mrs. MORRIS P. FERRIS.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1898.

Twenty-five Books on New England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following list of twenty-five books is made in answer to the letter in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of July 30. The late Mr. Charles A. Dana said that the best New England stories were those written by Miss Mary E. Wilkins:

1. "The House of the Seven Gables,' Hawthorne.
2. "The Scarlet Letter," Hawthorne.
3. "Twice Told Tales," Hawthorne.
4. "A New England Nun and Other Stories," Mary E. Wilkins.
5. "An Humble Romance and Other Stories," Mary E. Wilkins.
6. "Pembroke," Mary E. Wilkins.
7. "Jane Field," Mary E. Wilkins.
8. "Jerome," Mary E. Wilkins.
9. "Madelon," Mary E. Wilkins.
10. "Seven Dreamers," Annie Trumbull Slosson.
11. "Fishin' Jimmy," Annie Trumbull Slosson.
12. "The Heresy of Mehitabel Clark," Annie Trumbull Slosson.
13. "A Farm House Cobweb," Emory J. Haynes.
14. "Quabbin," Francis H. Underwood.
15. "Pratt Portraits," Anna Fuller.
16. "Among the Northern Hills," William C. Prime.
17. "From a New England Hillside," William Potts.
18. "Tales of New England," Sarah Orne Jewett.
19. "Deephaven," Sarah Orne Jewett.
20. "The Broughton House," Bliss Perry.
21. "Steadfast," Rose Terry Cook.
22. "A New England Girlhood," Lucy Larcom.
23. "Gathered Sketches," Francis Chase.
24. "The Country School," Clifton Johnson.
25. "Green Mountain Boys," Judge Thompson.

CHARLES W. KENT.

Merrick, L. I., Aug. 1, 1898.

Changes Coming Over New England

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the request of "G. W. S." for a list of twenty or twenty-five books on New England life, character, and customs, while I could hardly give a list of that length, I can suggest several that would be of some considerable value.

"The Green Mountain Boys," by Judge Thompson, a semi-historical novel that was much read throughout New England fifty years ago, is a fine study of life in Vermont and New Hampshire in Revolutionary times. "The Letters of Major Jack Downing" in reality gives not such a very overdrawn picture of Yankee wit as exhibited by the backwoodsman; while Henry D. Thoreau incidentally throws much light on several phases of New England character. Mrs. Stowe's "Pogonuc People" is especially good. Of the later books, Mrs. Blair's "Lisbeth Wilson" (Lee & Shepard) gives a less strongly defined picture than does Miss Wilkins in "Pembroke"; but I think it is nearer true to New England life of to-day.

There is no author with whom I am acquainted who treats New England life and character as it exists to-day. My own town of Pembroke could have very nearly been Miss Wilkins's "Pembroke" about fifty years ago, but it could hardly do it now. A great and gradual change has taken place in the country and country villages of New England that the authors of New England novels have not yet included in their works.

There was a time when the farmer boy took pride in handling the axe or the hayfork, and the one who could "but off his log first" or "pitch off his load of hay the quickest" was the best fellow; and the girl who could bake the whitest bread or make the yellowest butter was regarded (by the farmer boys) as the most eligible. Now the baseball takes the place of the pitchfork, and the bicycle is more familiar to the farm girl than is a rolling-pin or a cakeboard. Ideals have changed and character has changed, and the strong individualities that Miss Wilkins gives us grow harder to find in real life each year.

The mighty influx of Summer boarders, the taking up of the deserted farms by French Canadians and other kinds of non-New England people have brought about great social changes and have already to some extent served to establish castes and society grades in small villages, and even the surrounding country. Even elsewhere this is true. Edward Mott's "Old Settler" and "Village Squire" have fallen into different castes, and they no more commune together. Many of these marked and eccentric characters of which the true New Englander is proud are rapidly passing away, and it would be a great novelist indeed who could give us New England character and customs as they exist to-day.

CARL BURELL.

East Pembroke, N. H., Aug. 1, 1898.

A Story of New England Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the request of a correspondent of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for a list of books dealing with New England life and character, I would suggest that one such story may be found in "The Rector of Roxburgh," by William Hickling. It was published by E. P. Dutton & Co., in 1873. SECRETARY.

New York, July 30, 1898.

[The full title of this book is "The Rector of Roxburgh; or, A Story for Our Own Times." The author was Benjamin F. De Costa.—ED.]

Tibet Again Entered.*

An unknown land is Tibet. Any terra incognita to-day absolutely courts the adventurous. Tibet has its mysteries, but the Orleans Prince, Mr. Bonvalot, Dr. Sven Hedin, and the Littledays have done their best to solve geographical enigmas, and now it is an officer of the Eighteenth Hussars in the Queen's service, Capt. M. S. Wellby, who makes his plunge. Possibly the trip was conceived in a very English manner, or about as a French romance writer would have imagined it. There was a map of Tibet unfolded on a mess table, and across a portion of it the cartographer had printed "Unknown." Then Capt. Wellby said to his friend Lieut. Malcolm: "Rubbish! Let's go and look that up. Unknown! Let's make it known. We will have to explore it." That is real British enterprising pluck, and so the two officers started off, quite willing to risk their lives, for we do know, or will know soon, when Mr. Savage Landor's book is published, what are the perils of a trip through Tibet.

A rendezvous was agreed on, and the Captain and the Lieutenant met at Leh, a point on the Upper Indus. The start was made in May, 1896, and the objective point was Pekin. At Leh the outfit was prepared, attendants were hired, and ponies and mules purchased. Shazud Mir of the Indian Army service and a Ladaki and an Arjoon were enlisted, and there were eight other men. The first difficulty was the crossing of a mountain pass, the Napu La Pass, which was 15,800 feet above sea level. The company got up well enough, but in coming down the way was blocked by a force of Tibetans. These natives were polite enough, but insisted that the Captain and his men must turn back. All kinds of parliamentary methods were employed by the advance, but were unavailing.

"We sent and invited the chief men to our tent. Two of them were before very long ushered in by Esau, intelligent-looking fellows enough and open to hear all we had to say, yet stanch in their determination to obstruct our further march onward up the nullah we were in. Threats, bribes of money and goods, as well as every other kind of argument, entirely failed to carry any weight with these Rudok officials, for they very wisely remarked that 'if we allow you to go this road, we shall for such an act of disobedience undoubtedly lose our heads; whereas, if we stop you, we shall receive a reward.' They maintained that they would rather risk being killed in attempting to oppose us than meet with certain death for negligence of their work in letting us go through. Argue as we might, nothing would alter their determination, namely, that the only road open to us was back by the road we had come."

It was hard for the party to turn tail, but this they had to do. The Tibetans, however, agreed to give the Captain guides. The English might take the Lauka La route, that led northward, and northward was exactly where Capt. Wellby did not want to go. He pretended, however, that he did, and so a new start was made, but as soon as the danger was over, the Captain struck due east. A perfectly uninhabited region was reached, where there was neither man nor beast. The mountain range of Kuen Lun was skirted, and then privations began, for the stores were almost all consumed. There were grassless plains, with salt lakes. One man had been hurt by the accidental discharge of a firearm, and another was sick, but, what was worse, there was mutiny, the muleteers showing an inclination to disobey orders. The climax was reached when the mule drivers declined moving at all. Then the two plucky Englishmen, with Shasud Mir and the two Indians, moved on together. Some of the mutineers wanted now to return to their duty, but Capt. Wellby declined their services, and these rascals had to get back to Leh the best way they could.

Better luck was now in store for the little expedition. There were occasional yaks and antelopes, which were shot, and there was food; but every now and then the party came near starvation. Now a true wilderness was reached, truly "a no man's land," a "great lone land." The absolute solitude worked on the nerves of even the brave leader. Capt. Wellby writes:

"On one of the adjacent hills I had noticed, through my glasses, actually a man with a little dog. Look as often as we might, still there was no mistaking their identity, yet we could scarcely realize the fact. While the meat was being prepared for breakfast, I went off to interview the stranger. The nearer I came the more was I convinced that there really stood a man and his dog. Suddenly they disappeared from view, and, fearing their escape, I hastened my step, which soon brought me to within an easily recognizable distance, when, on the man with his little dog again showing themselves, I learned that they were no other than two marmots. After breakfast we heard what sounded like men shouting from the other side of the river. We all turned our eyes in the direction whence it came, and, in spite of getting a good view, nothing was visible. We speculated as to what could possibly be the cause of the noise, for all had heard it, and, as is usual on these occasions, were none the wiser in the end. The only result was that there was considerable excitement among our little party. I have read of travelers hearing strange voices when traversing some of the deserts of Turkistan. Perhaps some of these phantoms who emitted those remarkable noises had wandered over into Tibet."

When four months on their journey, and their stores were all gone, and they were living on such little game as could be secured and wild onions, in the nick of time Capt. Wellby struck a caravan en route from Tibet to China. The author writes in the highest terms of the honesty and good conduct of the caravan party and of their hospitality:

"Another thing that surprised us considerably was the civility of everybody in the caravan. Few, if any, of them had seen a European before, but we were strangely exempt from any offensive curiosity. Later on, in China, we often wished that we could move about with the same freedom as we had done in the Ku hok's camp, and I am sure that many a foreigner in England has experienced far greater annoyance from the inquisitiveness of our fellow-countrymen than did we among these rough Tibetans. Equally strange was their respect for our property. While we had been in the wilds we had got into the way of leaving a lot of baggage outside the tent, the space inside being very limited, and, to our delight, we found that we could still do so with perfect safety, for, although the whole cortège passed our tent every morning, our cartridges, ropes, saddles, tent pegs, &c., were every bit as safe lying outside as if they had been inside with us."

Lhassa, in Tibet, had been the point of departure of this caravan, and its destination was Tankar. These caravans make about one trip in the year. The commodities carried are pulo cloth and dates from Tibet. From China tea and tobacco are sent.

Highly interesting is Capt. Wellby's description of caravan life. After a while the explorer cut loose from the caravan, keeping now a northeasterly route. Soon the Chinese frontier was reached and the troubles of the party were at an end. At Tankar Capt. Wellby and his companions were cared for by the Dutch missionary, Dr. Rijnhart, and at Sining by Mr. Ridley of the China Inland Mission. Finally Pekin was reached. The main geographical interest in Capt. Wellby's exploration is this, that he passed over the southern side of the Kuen Lun chain of mountains, and possibly came across some of the sources of the Mekong. In some respects Capt. Wellby and Sven Hedin went over about the same routes. The story of this travel is convincing enough that Capt. Wellby, Lieut. Malcolm, and their small Indian contingent were endowed with rare pluck.

---

*THROUGH UNKNOWN TIBET. By M. S. Wellby, Captain Eighteenth Hussars. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Niagara as Once Pronounced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to enter my protest in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW against the almost universal pronunciation of the word Niagara as Ni-ag-a-ra, instead of the natural and much more euphonious Ni-a-gá-ra. That this is the way it was pronounced by the Indians is evidenced by other words, as Onondága, Tonawanda, Ticonderoga, Tuscarora, Canandaigua, and hundreds of others, and we have corroborative evidence that Niagára was once so pronounced in Goldsmith's "Traveler." When and how this pronunciation became changed is not important, but I am positive that if, with a little care and thoughtfulness, the original pronunciation could be restored, the result would be pleasant.

C. C. MORTON.

New York, Aug. 2, 1898.

Cherbuliez and Wilkes Booth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can any of your readers inform me whether there is any foundation in fact for the story, by Victor Cherbuliez, entitled "Le Bel Edwards," which deals with an episode in the life of J. Wilkes Booth? H. N. S.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1898.

Comment and Query.

Wordsworth's Dove Cottage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I congratulate the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW on their introduction by the editor to Wordsworth, and "Un Sciocco" thanks him for the answer to his question. I have looked for, but have not succeeded in finding, a biography of Wordsworth by Prof. Knight. His editorship of the poems and of the prose writings I know of, and am aware, too, of his enthusiasm on the subject. After hearing him in New York last Spring, I should say his sacred enthusiasm. I may remark that I looked at the time in the papers I am accustomed to see out this way—THE TIMES and The Post—for some notice or report of the lectures, but did not find any. I took the opportunity of trying to learn something when down among the business men, by mentioning to one on the question of how my time passed in New York, that I had been at a lecture on Wordsworth, by Prof. Knight of St. Andrew's. "Oh, indeed!" he said in a jaunty tone, and as if such a thing was with him a daily occurrence, and after a pause, "Was it in Chickering Hall, or where?" I told him it was in a college church up town, and he gave me a look so queer that the thought passed through my mind like a flash—he takes me for a crank. "Yes," I said, "and it was a great treat." He responded: "You enjoyed it, eh? Well, I am very glad," which I thought was good manners, and that it would be the same in me not to pursue the subject.

But to arrive at a conclusion I risked the taste and asked him if he had looked much into Wordsworth. "No," he said, "I guess not; let me see. No, I can't say I have. The fact is, all I can do is read the papers. I get home at night, and if I don't go out to the club or theatre or get up a game at cards, I go asleep reading the paper. It's different with you, I dare say." "Yes," I said, "for these things are very well in their way, but I don't let them have the mastery," and I gave a laugh and he gave a laugh and said, "Right, quite right," and the subject would hold together no longer. I made other experiments with varying results, but in them altogether I thought I saw something of the reason why Prof. Knight's lectures were not reported. I called at some book stores, good and indifferent, and could hardly credit my senses when I found neither more knowledge nor apparently interest there in Wordsworth, Dr. Knight, or his lectures, and was then fully satisfied of the reason why the papers took no notice of them. But I know towns in Wisconsin where, if such lectures had been delivered, they would have been reported.

But to return. Only that it was just a little bit hard to catch every word, it was soul stirring to listen to the professor on his great theme; he so evidently admires Wordsworth beyond any other man since—to keep within bounds—Plato. I cannot but like him for it. We love a man who loves with his whole soul. And it is not necessary to go with him all the way, although it might be even difficult to say why not, for his case is a strong one, and he is master of it. Then there was the singing tones of the Scotch speaker, which was to me like a drink of cold water from a mountain spring. There was the unction manifest, too, which takes possession of a Scotchman at times, and especially when he reads poetry he loves, and endues him with a spirit of fervor and devotion which to the feelings is convincing; an accent I had not heard for many a day, and which recalled to me the manner of Robertson of Irvine, as I heard him once recite the stanza on melancholy in Collins's ode on "The Passions" and the Scotch version of the Twenty-third Psalm, which to hear once was to remember forever. I am sure Prof. Knight will pardon me for saying this, nor object to being bracketed in this matter with that singular and gifted man.

But what I set out to make a note about was Dove Cottage. It is not really a matter of moment, except for the sake of exactness, which is, of course, always desirable. The question with me still is, When did it receive its name? For it does not appear from anything I can find that Wordsworth lived in it under that name. John Morley, writing ten years ago, makes frequent reference to it, but does not call it Dove Cottage. F. W. H. Myers, who is, if I mistake not, a recognized authority among Wordsworthian students, does not in his biography seem to know anything of it. But stranger still, Wordsworth himself does not ever make use of the name, but speaks invariably of Town-End, Grasmere. Can any one conceive of William Wordsworth living in a house called Dove Cottage, associated, too, with an "olive bough," and we have no verses upon it? I cannot. For, though I attach little value to Taine's critique, and sympathize much less with its tone, there is just some little truth in his ridicule of the themes that Wordsworth sometimes takes up. And Wordsworth does write a sonnet on a Westmoreland cottage, but it is not Dove Cottage. In a letter written by Miss Wordsworth Sept. 10, 1800, she gives a very minute account of this cottage inside and out, but she gives it no name. I may add a quotation from Myers—"In the Spring of 1808 Wordsworth left Town-End for Allan Bank. * * * From thence he removed for a time, in 1811, to the parsonage at Grasmere * * * and in the Spring of 1813 Mr. Wordsworth migrated to this (Rydal Mount) their favorite and last abode."

If Wordsworth is the great teacher which the best thought of the time holds him to be, Prof. Knight's Wordsworthian work would not be easily overestimated, for he brings to bear upon him in his expositions the fire of a fine enthusiasm, and preserves to his countrymen and the world forever those precious legacies to which the years, as they roll away, will doubtless only add more value. We are almost unable to bear what he tells us of Wordsworth's place among the great writers of all time, but when we have heard what others have to say whose opinions it is equally impossible to slight, and, better still, when we have put, as best we can, those opinions to the test, we find so much in him, so much, too, unmistakably, of, as the professor told us, "the cure for the fever and the fret," that we are prepared to believe Dr. Knight when he says that it is no more possible to exhaust Wordsworth than Plato.

UN SCIOCCO.

Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 2, 1898.

[Prof. Knight's biography of Wordsworth (3 vols., 820,) was published by Macmillan & Co. in 1889. It is true, as asserted by our esteemed correspondent, (who is less un Sciocco than his signature,) that Myers and others fail to make any reference to the Town-End home as Dove Cottage. The probability seems to be that the reversion to the "Dove and Olive Bough" wayside inn period, for a new name, was due to Town-End having become a misnomer. Grasmere extended its limits beyond that point after Wordsworth's time. But Stopford A. Brooke's pampnlet is not clear as to the time when or by whom the change was made.—Ed.]

A Neglected Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Woman in fiction has always been made beautiful as far back as Helen's day, when the man was a soldier of fortune. Nor was he dishonorable because of his trade. Later came the crusades with man mighty and fierce for the love of woman. Later still clergymen were part of the literary man's stock in trade; then doctors and lawyers, and the man who "kept death off at the pen's point." The traveler and financier have been unsparingly used. Richard Harding Davis introduced to us the greatest of living engineers, Mr. Robert Clay, and in his wake engineers have been born by fifties in magazine stories.

But the newspaper man is a new figure in fiction, and his possibilities are unlimited. Not even has dear Mr. Davis spoiled him. I call him the newspaper man because the term covers men who appear under many different names. Mr. Barrie has made use of the term reporter, and the journalist Anthony Hope used the word scribbler. Julian Hawthorne will call him a journalist. Archie Gordon was a newspaper correspondent, yet the person I mean is a newspaper man whatever he is called.

In no position is he at his wits' end. He can write "leaderettes" at a cent a line or marry an heiress; he interviews a criminal one minute and discusses a sermon with the Bishop the next.

Day before yesterday he was hip deep in poverty; yesterday he had on his store clothes and late in the day took a deep dive in the river of wealth, came out, shook himself, bit his pen and gave you a half column on the officers of some new millionaire trust.

Mrs. A. will have a dinner to-night which he must look after; to-morrow morning he will find a case of starvation. He makes you shed tears over a puppy, and writes an account of a fierce battle, in which he himself was wounded, without once using the pronoun of the first person. He may sweep the editor's office now, but next week he may say: "Let me have a chat with Louis of Messina. He's kept me waiting some twenty minutes as it is and that's a little longer than I can give him."

This man is modest and unassuming, impudent and aggressive, all in a moment. He is weak and impulsive in the presence of women, cool and calculating when face to face with death. His face is that of Richard Harding Davis, and he is ever interesting to the girl of blue skirt with smart shirt waist. He is a character. He is new stock and good stock. Perhaps he has come to stay. Why shouldn't he? He is a good fellow, and invariably smokes.

N. A.

Hyde Park, Vt., July 31, 1898.

Children in a Prosaic World.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In passing through Quebec the other day I picked up at the hotel book stall the August number of The Pall Mall Magazine, and found in it one of Mr. Nesbit's charming chapters about the Bastable children. That such delicious children exist by the thousand in this prosaic world of ours is undoubtable, but it is rare to find an artist who can show them to us in such vivid colors. Mr. Nesbit must not only know children well, but have that subtile power to enter into the finer intricacies of their imaginings, which marks him to a singular degree as a master in the science of childhood.

The cynics may say that no such children exist, that to live in such a fairyland of imagination is impossible, but I beg to bear testimony to the fact that I, as well as Mr. Nesbit, have known just such children, albeit never five of them at one time or together, and that their pretend life was to them so vividly real that it made the poetry of their existence. To instance one case, I knew an only child whose longing for companionship of his own flesh and blood was so great that he created for himself two brothers. He talked of them, played with them, and followed them during absences as if they were indeed in the flesh. As time went on and he realised that he was being chaffed about these brothers of his imagination, only two courses lay open to him; one to join the skeptics, and acknowledge the myth, the other to carry his play to some legitimate finish, and this latter alternative, the truly artistic one, he chose.

One day we were told that the elder brother had been killed in a railway accident, and some time later on the other died after a lingering illness consequent on a broken leg. Never by look or word did he confess that these brothers were the children of his brain. Had he come in contact with Mr. Nesbit's Bastable children how they would have stimulated one another's fancies.

Our Puritan forefathers would have called this lying and met it with many stripes. Our immediate forebears, engrossed in money getting, would have pooh-poohed the whole thing as nonsense, perhaps because it had no commercial value, but in this critical age, when everything is analyzed from a soul to a microbe, the fairyland life of the children is coming in for a share of critical exposition. We hope it may always rest in such loving and appreciative hands as Mr. Nesbit's

The story teller of to-day is haunted by the bugbear of a purpose, and with this end in view he or she too often shows the world some sin ulcer so revolting that we long for a kindly hand to cover the spot until such time as the great Physician shall pass by and, touching, make it whole. To turn from such tales to this sweet story of which I write, is like leaving the dusty highway for a green and sheltered dell, where flows a quiet stream of limpid water.

S.

Rouille à Pic, P. Q., Canada, July 29, 1898.

[So many words of commendation have been said of late for the writings of E. Nesbit that readers will be interested to know something of the writer's biography. This writer is not a man, but a woman. E. Nesbit, moreover, is the pen name that conceals the real name of Mrs. Hubert Bland. She was born in London in 1858, and is the youngest daughter of John Collis Nesbit. She was married to Hubert Bland in 1879. Her publications already number ten or more.—Ed.]

"Mr. Daly's Fatal Error."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the 30th inst., under the heading of "Mr. Daly's Fatal Error," Mr. Fisher pokes fun (over my shoulders) at the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. It was they that in a Pickwickian sense discovered Washington's footprints on the venerable rolling stone, one time of Bellevue Hospital, outside and inside the building, later on the pedestal of the Wall Street statue, and at the present writing within the Sub-Treasury.

Although I had at hand the original inscription which Mr. Fisher quotes for his own purpose in connection with the fabricated inauguration platform, I confined myself to the history of the stone. That was a matter of first importance and serious enough for best effort to relieve our city from the shame of a fictitious memorial. Undoubtedly ridicule may often secure what reason cannot gain. The fact that the schoolmaster was abroad when the Commissioners subscribed their names to their little piece of self-love did not concern me. The candid historian did not look on the statement, which was a' a muddle, as to whether Chancellor Livingston, or the oath of office, or Washington, stood on the stone, as "shrewd composition," as Mr. Fisher may believe, to save the officials from future exposure. Nevertheless the Commissioners were certainly shrewd enough to accomplish fame, or rather notoriety. The tablet has made historical mendacity and proved the value of self-assertion. The old stone which formed the balcony of the first Capitol, (which was without such feature;) the brown sandstone from the floor of Federal Hall, (which was paved with marble;) the stone quarried more than a quarter of a century after the inauguration ceremonies; the builder's stone rejected for the crosswalk, as without patriotic consideration by these very same Commissioners themselves when of the board of ten Governors of the Almshouse Department—this monumental claimant receives respect due only honorable service.

If each Commissioner were before the stone to-day he would laugh last and laugh best.

TIMOTHY DALY.

New York, Aug. 4, 1898.

In a Pickwickian Sense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "H. E. C.," in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of yesterday, has not followed the teachings of Christian Scientists to their logical conclusion, otherwise he would not take up with the suggestion to send them to Cuba to stop Mauser bullets. All these teachings must be taken in a Pickwickian sense. Historical facts have no bearing upon a system of faith which, in its nature, is opposed to facts of any kind. The faith of the great army of believers makes them proof against drowning in tropical waters, infection, and Spanish bullets, in the same way that the expounder referred to said that Christ "went up to Jerusalem"—in thought only. Of course, if a person of that cult should be perforated with a bullet, faith would deny the fact, and if perchance the man should die and refuse to believe himself dead, this would only be in conformity with the doctrine; but it introduces difficulties which are too deep for my comprehension.

My suggestion is that the whole body of Christian Scientists should go to Puerto Rico or to Manila, in thought, and thus confront the Spanish Army. No doubt the number and intensity of those thought waves would strike terror to our enemies and a bloodless victory would result.

Mrs. Eddy's book is probably the most remarkable book, in one respect, ever written. With page after page of words, which read well but convey no meaning, it is a masterpiece of composition of a kind which appeals only to those who think it is great because it is beyond their comprehension. The "Glossary" is unique.

R. HITCHCOCK.

New York, July 31, 1898.

Jane Austen Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At one time Mr. Alden was, I believe, editor of Harper's Magazine, when it was considered so moral that poor Du Maurier was obliged to submit to a pruning of "Trilby" which made the story most disconnected and awkward. This was out of deference to Mr. Alden's strong sense of morality. Has a residence in London weakened that sense? Or does he find himself so very moral in comparison with the rest of the world that he has ceased to believe in the uprightness of mankind?

In his letter of July 10, he deliberately accuses all who protested against his estimate of Miss Austen's novels, some months ago, of intentional falsehood. He even essays a joke about "Men and Mendacity." Apparently he disproves the old Latin saying; with the "coelum" he has changed his "animum."

Jokes are delightful, precious things. But there are subjects which are sacred to every right-minded person of good taste. Even as a joke, it is not pleasant to be accused of lying. As I really do not value Mr. Alden's opinion of me, an utterly unknown person, I do not write to endeavor to correct him; but as the person who headed, through your courtesy, the protests against Mr. Alden's estimate of the value of Miss Austen's writing, I write now protesting against a difference of opinion in a matter of literary taste being made the excuse for charging a number of persons with lying. If he really means what he says, that it is easy to obtain a reputation for good literary judgment by lying, I must differ from him absolutely, and consider that London morals are sadly deteriorating. If he intends his statement as a joke, the joke is too perilously near an insult to be laughed at.

E. L. C.

Dorchester, Mass., July 31, 1898.

[Our London—correspondent has done many creditable things in his time; but he has never edited Harper's Magazine. That work, for a long series of years, has been done with conspicuous success by another man bearing the same surname—Henry M. Alden.—ED.]

Was It a Joke?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I read my TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW last Monday, I was really too angry to write. Now, looking over THE REVIEW just before I send it on its travels, I feel that I must say something about Mr. Alden's remarks on Jane Austen. If it is a joke, I don't think lying is a suitable subject for jokes. I expect to find some expressions of indignation in THE REVIEW published yesterday. In this remote nook on the Maine coast, I only receive my SATURDAY REVIEW on Monday afternoon. My admiration of its excellence continues unabated; it is really much more satisfactory than Literature, but Mr. Alden has no business even to pretend that he believes a lot of men and women who differ from him are lying. You see I hark back to my original grievance, but in spite of it believe me, very sincerely yours,

L. B.

West Brooklin, Me., July 31, 1898.

A Sonnet to an Editor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following sonnet I found written in ink on one of the title pages of a book, "The Letters, Conversation, &c., of Samuel Taylor Coleridge," which was compiled anonymously. The sonnet was dedicated to the editor of the work. If any one of your readers happens to know who the author of it is, will he kindly inform me?

"A gibbering ape that leads an elephant;
A dwarf depriv'd, the presence heralding
Of potent wizard, or the Elfin King;
Caliban, deigning sage advice to grant
To mighty Prosper in some hour of want;
Sweet Bully Bottom, while the fairies sing,
Braying applause to their rich caroling—
But feebly typify thy flippant cant,
Stupid defamer, who, for many a year,
With Earth's profoundest teacher wast,
And, notwithstanding, dost at last appear at school;
A brainless, heartless, faithless, hopeless fool.
Come, take thy cap and bells and throne thee here,
Conspicuous on the Dunce's loftiest stool."

EDISON T. FILMORE.

New York, Aug. 2, 1898.

Stevenson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please to tell me in the next issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, (1) In what rank Robert Louis Stevenson stands as an author? (2) What novel is considered his masterpiece?

GEORGE WRIGHT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 20, 1898.

[(1.) Among his contemporaries Stevenson's place is in the first rank. (2.) Of his finished books "Kidnapped" and "David Balfour"; but had he lived to complete "Weir of Hermiston" that work would have been his masterpiece—and perhaps it is still.

Ah, who shall lift that wand of magic power
And the lost clue regain?
The unfinished window in Aladdin's tower,
Unfinished must remain!

—Ed.]

Here and There.

Comment on Facts and Events at Home and Abroad.

Sir Edward Burne-Jones's estate has been valued at £53,498. Looking over the property left by other English artists in repute the following list has been made up: Mr. Edward Armitage, R. A., left £318,462; Sir John Gilbert, R. A., £231,584; Sir John Millais, P. R. A., £97,199; Sir Edward Burne-Jones, £53,498; J. L. Pearson, R. A., £51,944; Lord Leighton, P. R. A., £47,888; W. C. T. Dobson, R. A., £17,108; Stacey Marks, R. A., £9,388; P. H. Calderon, R. A., £8,103. Mr. Armitage's estate was by no means made by his brush, as he inherited a fortune. Sir John Gilbert is said to have been a most economical man and saved his money. Sir John Millais's £97,000 he owed entirely to his art. He was the most generous of men, and had he so pleased might have accumulated a great deal more money. The estates left by Dobson, Stacey Marks, and Calderon were by no means large. It is a necessity that an artist should exercise prudence and not live from hand to mouth. Few know outside of the profession how expensive is the artist's calling. The renting of a proper atelier costs a great deal of money, and models and accessories are continuous drains. The grand genre, the big fresco, the adornment of the walls or the ceiling of a public building bring in a lump sum, supposably large, but when such a work is finished it represents incessant labor, carried over several years. That one item, traveling expenses, always costs big money. "There you see that Roman soldier, with his short sword and shield? It is not so conspicuous a figure, but I at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the man and his arms are absolutely correct. Well, to get him exactly, that took a trip from New York to Rome, and thence to Naples, and after that visits to all important museums in Europe." "And that figure cost"? was asked of the artist. "Well, I was gone just three months. I footed up as nearly as I could the expenses of that trip, and call it $1,500. Oh, I don't begrudge it. It was well worth it." Perhaps it is the successful portrait painters who makes the most money. In London a thousand pounds is a fashionable painter's charge for a likeness, and one or two get more than that. But there are many artists, and the average gain is small. Art is long, life is short, and, taking "short" in its Wall Street acceptation, the money remuneration of the painter is "short," too.

George Frederick Watts, the well-known and much-respected English artist, is now in his seventy-eighth year. Despite his advanced age, his mental and even physical activity are remarkable. With Mrs. Watts, the artist's residence is at Compton Moor, in Surrey, and here they are carrying out a new kind of practical usefulness. There is a chapel to be built at Compton Moor, and under the supervision of the artist and his wife the villagers are working up his plans for the building. For some time past the country folk have been taught to model in clay, to carve in wood, and to fashion iron, so that their handiwork may be found useful in the decoration of the chapel. There is something very beautiful in the fact that a painter and his wife in the decline of their lives should still become stimulants for the production of good and artistic work.

Will some one please define what is the "unearned increment" as relates to pictures or books? You might have had a Rousseau or a Corot thirty years ago for a thousand francs or even less than that. You could not buy a good specimen of either of these artists' works to-day for less than 50,000f. Take the matter of books. As Mr. Wheatley shows, in his "Prices of Books," how the "unearned increment" comes about, is not discoverable. In 1807 a fine Shakespeare folio was sold for £9, and Lady Burdett-Coutts some thirty years ago (we have not the date at hand) paid £716 2s. for her copy, and it would bring very much more than that to-day. Walton and Burns were sold for a few shillings when published, but for first editions in good order you would have to pay £1,000 to-day for either of them. The "unearned increment" in pictures and books is a matter of luck. The new book you buy to-day may depreciate in value from the moment of its purchase, and yet it may be a prize when you are dead and gone. It is all pretty much a lottery like many other things.

In McClure's for August Charles A. Dana's "Reminiscences" are concluded. This last paper is of great interest, telling as it does of Lee's surrender. The private interview between Grant and Lee and the purport of it Gen. Grant communicated to Mr. Dana. Lee said "he should devote his whole efforts to pacifying the country and bringing the people back to the Union." When Mr. Dana met the President for the last time there were many touching and some amusing incidents. There was a question of arresting Jacob Thompson, and Mr. Stanton was eager to get him within prison walls. But Lincoln's good sense prevailed. He said to Mr. Dana: "When you have got an elephant by the hind leg and he is trying to run away, it's best to let him run." Mr. Dana repeated the story to Stanton, and the head of the War Department remarked: "Oh, stuff!". That night Lincoln was murdered. It fell to Mr. Dana's lot to examine into the condition of the railroads "which we had seized and used in the prosecution of the war," and to recommend what was to be done with them. The ideas of the department were, it seems, of a most liberal character—in fact, more freedom was to be given to the roads than Mr. Dana thought was expedient at the time. "It was believed that this generosity would react favorably upon the revenue and credit of the Nation," and Mr. Dana concludes, "and there is no doubt that it did." In the same number is Rudyard Kipling's "In Ambush," Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles's "Military Europe," with Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Rowan's "My Ride Across Cuba." There are several short stories, and altogether this midsummer fiction number is an excellent example of McClure's.

In the August Century the Rev. Charles W. Shields writes a most interesting article on his brother-in-law, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane. Several letters are introduced which passed between Alfred Tennyson and Dr. Kane. Dr. Kane in his arctic expedition "tells of a great shaft of stone found to the north of latitude 79 degrees," which the explorer named "The Tennyson Monument." This was a compliment fully appreciated by Tennyson, and he referred to Dr. Kane in the "Palace of Art." When the arctic explorer was in England ill-health prevented his meeting the poet. At Farringford, in the breakfast room "over the mantel shelf" there hung "a fine colored print of the great arctic monument discovered by Kane." The feeling of Tennyson for Dr. Kane must have been a warm one, because Lady Tennyson was the niece of Sir John Franklin. A correspondent writes us of the deep impression Dr. Kane made on him, and how he heard from him of his strange adventures when he was the guest of the Spanish merchant Souza, "and his visit to the slave factories in Africa," as it is presented in The Century. His visit to Africa, so our correspondent states, undermined his health. The two extremes of climate, the arctic and torrid, were trying. Of Dr. Kane's pluck and courage in the Mexican war there can be no question. "In taking command of the Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin," writes Mr. Shields, "he approached a task over which his scientific training and previous travels had specially fitted him." The most successful career of the late George W. Childs had its beginning in the publication of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane's "Arctic Explorations." Mr. Childs had the foresight to estimate the value of the work, and he found the necessary capital for its publication. "A very quiet little gentleman was Dr. Kane," concludes our correspondent, "singularly modest, and you had to be intimate with him before he would tell anything of his own personal adventures, and he had gone through more of them than usually fall to the lot of one man." The article in The Century is fully illustrated, containing a portrait of Dr. Kane, with fac similes of several of his arctic sketches.

What is a Velasquez worth—$5 or $50,000? For the last half century there has been a discussion over a picture purporting to have been the work of Velasquez and said to be the portrait of Charles I. When Charles went to Spain in 1623 wanting to marry the Infanta, the story goes that he sat for Velasquez. The marriage being off, Charles came home with his picture, and it is believed gave his likeness to the Duke of Buckingham. The picture hung for over a century in Fife House. In a catalogue printed in 1798 this was the entry: "Charles I. when Prince of Wales. Three-quarters. Painted at Madrid when his marriage with the Infanta was proposed. Velasquez. This picture belonged to the Duke of Buckingham." Some time within the first ten years of this century the Earl of Fife's pictures were stored in London. Did the storekeeper dispose of this picture? Anyhow it passed through several hands, and then became the property of a schoolmaster. When the school and its contents were sold in 1845 a Mr. Edward Share bought the picture for £8. Then the executors of the Earl of Fife seized the so-called "Charles I.," and declared that the picture had been stolen or surreptitiously abstracted during or subsequent to the month of February, 1809. The Court threw out the case of the plaintiffs, and Mr. Share got his pictures. Then Mr. Share turned on the executors with a claim of trespass and obtained a verdict of £1,000. Mr. Share since then has written several pamphlets about the picture in proof of its authenticity. Nevertheless the experts do not seem to agree about the portrait as having been painted by Velasquez.

Again are "alley-tors" "commoneys" and marbles generally under discussion, and learned commentators of Pickwick are showing their erudition. The small boy of Boston and Philadelphia after the Revolution was probably more English than was the New York urchin, and so the first two kept sacred the English names of their playthings. Some seventy years ago, then, the Boston and Philadelphia boy called his best marbles "alley-tors," and never "alley-taws." Generally they were known as "white alleys," because they were white and made of marble. They used to cost two for a cent, while "commoneys" could be had eight for the penny. The commoneys were the stakes to be played for. The alley-tors or "white-alleys" never were parted with. They were special and expensive treasures. In process of time "white alleys" were made of china or porcelain and were ornamented with colored rings. The commoneys when brand-new were superb—that is to youthful eyes. There were blue, green, and tawney, but when played with soon lost their respective shadings. "Tor" may be Celtic, meaning a stone. A black marble was a treasure, and their production was a secret. A commoney could, however, be made black. You wrapped the commoney in a buttered rag and exposed it to the fire, and the carbon became deposited. Somehow, with his fine conservatism, the boy has never taken kindly to the glass marble. Charles Dickens made no mistakes when describing the marbles of his time.

Mrs. Lynn Linton's last appearance as a writer was made in The Queen, and the topic was "Ructions." The lady thought that "Ructions" were rather necessary in the family circle. If there was to be a "tempest in a teapot," let it take the guise of a ruction, and then one of the disputants might not fling the teapot with its scalding contents at the head of the other. It was an amusing article, and quite in the vein of Mrs. Lynn Linton. A most valued and trustworthy correspondent writes us that the differences between Mr. and Mrs. Linton were of the slightest. Mrs. Linton was not inclined to make the United States her home. Letters between the two were constant and always friendly. Mrs. Linton sent her husband her literary work. In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 21 of last year was published a letter of Mr. W. J. Linton's relative to Rossetti. The artist took to task Mr. Sulman, who had said that Mr. Linton had a poor appreciation of Rossetti's designs. Mr. Linton wrote to us: "I valued Rossetti's drawings too much not to at least endeavor faithfully rendering them, and for such faithful rendering he more than once chose me as his engraver." It is not generally known that the striking cover which adorns The Cornhill Magazine was designed by Mr. Linton, and an admirable and lasting piece of work it is. Thackeray, who was by no means easy to please, showed good judgment in selecting Linton.

"An interesting collection, gentlemen, and made up of scalps, teeth, bones, and other interesting relics, brought together by a well-known cannibal chief. Such a collection, my friends, could not be repeated for love or money. Shall I start the lot at 5 shillings?" Excited by the eloquence of the auctioneer, the competition then began for these articles. At a sale in London there was offered a collection of title pages, printers' marks and devices, all torn from literary and artistic works. It was the spoil of some former Grangerite. Of course your modern Grangerite does not jerk a picture from a book, or gash a title page, and it is true, too, that there are many books which have no value beyond illustrations and typography, but the Grangerite excites vandalism in others. "Show me your collection of prints," said a very lofty person the other day to a seller of second-hand books on Ann Street. "Here they are, Mr. Herod," said the seller of books, passing over a portfolio which was labeled "Massacre of the Innocents."

Spain holds the monopoly of corks, though corked herself pretty often; but what are we to do for the ordinary stoppers to our wine bottles? The American Wine Press and Mineral Water News tells us that our main supply since the war comes from England, and that there are corks in sufficient quantity for a long time to come. This Internal Revenue Department tax requires a fine understanding for its perfect comprehension. Sell your root beer as a refreshing beverage, but beware of styling it a "Blood Purifier," for if you do every bottle will want a stamp. Ginger ale, the queen of soft drinks, requires, so the authority before us says, no stamp. It is "ale" by courtesy. Then somebody wants to know: "Why a glass of lager beer, which is heavily taxed, should cost as much as a glass of buttermilk, lemonade, soda water, or aerated water?" There is material both amusing and instructive to be found in The American Wine Press and Mineral Water News.

The prices of the Burne-Jones show the highest water mark, for it is well to bear this in mind that the majority of the pictures were unfinished or were sketches. The "Love and the Pilgrim" sold for 5,500 guineas. The "Dream of Lancelot," which sold for 650 guineas, was a pastel. Eighteen water colors fetched, say, $35,000. Even a small sketch sold for $250. There is no possible reason to suppose that these Burne-Jones pictures or sketches will depreciate in value. On the contrary, in a commercial sense, it is probable that they will turn out to be prime investments. When if you are well to do you buy stocks and bonds, you salt them away in a safe, and that is the end of them. An English critic looks at judicious picture purchases in this way: "If a rich man framed and glazed his share certificates and hung them round his walls, his life would be made very uncomfortable for him, but, happily, nobody can be called a vulgar plutocrat for collecting a fine gallery of pictures."

The Home Journal for August is designated "The Patriotic Flag Number." On the cover stands Columbia, backed up by the British lion, and both stand ready to protect their colors. One interesting article is on the American flag, which is thoroughly illustrated. The subject is best understood by means of the pictures. The story of the life of Joseph Rodman Drake, the author of "The American Flag," is well told. One special department found in The Home Journal is devoted to the interests of the commercial traveler.

Lord Leighton's house at Kensington, which is soon to be turned over to England, is under process of arrangement, and will shortly be opened to the public—that is, under certain precautions and for a limited period. On the principal floor will be shown the works of the artist, and in all mediums. Some are in water colors, many of the preliminary sketches being on gray paper touched with crayon, or effects heightened with white. Here and there are photographs, and around these drawings, all suggested by the sun picture. The painter used the pencil for contour, the brush for color effects, and in this respect differed not in the least from other artists. Notable are the accurate studies of architecture which belong to Leighton's early years. The assemblage of all the works of this artist will be of inestimable value to the student, for exactly how a great man begins and concludes his labor is not often seen.

Literature tells us of Thackeray's early journalistic venture. On Jan. 5, 1833, was published in London The National Standard, which was to appear as a weekly at a cost of twopence the number. The editor was F. W. N. Bayley, and music, literature, science, and theatricals were to be treated. Bayley was to be "assisted by the most eminent literary men of the day." We adopt the same phraseology in 1898. On May 4 Bayley gave up the job, and there was a new editor, and it was Thackeray who now ruled the destinies of The National Standard. The new conductor had his joke. "We have got rid of Old Bayley," he wrote. But the paper did not get along, and its last number, under date of Jan. 25, 1834, may be seen in the catacombs of the British Museum. Major Carmichael Smyth, Thackeray's stepfather, was the capitalist and sunk his money in the enterprise.

There are two notably good cartoons in a recent number of Puck. Mr. Pughe draws Neptune, and his aquatic Majesty is very much annoyed. There are so many Spanish ships sinking that he is being crowded out of the bottom of the sea. Mr. Keppler, who has all the best qualities of his father, shows Uncle Sam and Columbia, and both of these personages are somewhat disgruntled. In a basket, as if thrust on them, are four babies, duly labeled "Cuba," "Puerto Rico," "Hawaii," and "The Philippines," and Uncle Sam says: "Gosh! I wish they wouldn't come quite so many in a bunch. I guess I can do as well by them as I've done by the others." Puck explains the exact situation, and is hopeful, and why shouldn't we be?

Some time ago a brief description of the gallery of French art exhibited in London at the Guild Hall under the auspices of the civic functionaries of the great city was printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. As was to be expected, a number of the pictures were loaned by leading American collectors. At the close of the exhibition additional éclat will be given to the occasion by a dinner offered by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House in "honour of art," and by a ball at the Guild Hall. Invitations have reached New York, which have been sent to some of the leading officers of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In 1998 a Mayor of New York might imitate the present Mayor of London. Certainly for the present century an exhibition of pictures cared for by the present incumbent of the Mayoralty is hardly to be expected.

Thomas B. Mosher in The Bibelot gives a reprint of William Watson's "Wordsworth Grave," and his "Lachrymae Musarum." The mission of The Bibelot is to scatter poetry or prose for book lovers, chosen in part from scarce editions and sources not generally known. The present number is the eighth of the series. The paper of The Bibelot number is beautiful, the typography perfect, and the cost of it? Why it is 5 cents, and it is a Portland (Me.) publication. Is not this stanza admirable for its appreciation of Wordsworth?

"From Shelley's dazzling glow or thund'rous haze,
From Byron's tempest anger, tempest mirth,
Men turned to thee and found—not blast and blaze,
Tumult of tottering heavens, but peace on earth."

The little fact about paper is amusing. When the Committee on the Deterioration of Paper sent in its report one of the leading points made was that paper which was to be used in all works of a permanent character "must contain not less than 70 per cent. of rag." When the Society of Art published its report it was printed on paper which by no means contained 70 per cent. of rag. The society did, however, try its best to buy good paper in the London market, that is, up to their proposed standard, but "there was none in stock," nor were manufacturers willing to manufacture such paper. This statement of the Society of Arts, so The Athenaeum believes, will force authors "who trust in their immortality," to start paper mills of their own.

Mme. Michelet, the wife of the man who wrote "L'Oiseau," "l'Insecte," and "La Mer," still lives in a house overlooking the Luxembourg. Michelet was fairly advanced in years when he married the lady who was his second wife. Some friend lately visiting Mme. Michelet noticed an aviary, but there was not a single inmate there. When "L'Oiseau" was written the aviary was full of birds, and their song was Michelet's inspiration. Man and wife had the sincerest love and respect for one another, and Michelet tells us that it was Madame who made him look at nature in its proper light. In his preface to "L'Oiseau" Michelet gives in part the story of his second marriage, and how his wife was half creole.

We can hardly conceive of a surgeon who is not an anatomist. Every sculptor must be an anatomist, though quite ignorant of the healing art. In France two doctors, MM. Paul Richer and Ribemont-Dessaignes, have had professor's chairs given them in the Academy of Medicine, and both of them are as distinguished as sculptors as in their regular professions.

A Liberal Education.

Books a Young Man Asks For—A List Suggested to Him.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you give a list of books for a young man to read and study to acquire a liberal education, omitting Greek and Latin? Please answer in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. C. J. C.

Hudson, N. Y., July 24, 1898.

The request of "C. J. C." suggests a number of questions rather than a satisfactory answer. In the first place, what is "a liberal education"? A well-known millionaire is said to have declared that "Enough money is always a little more than one has"; and would not all educated men aver that "a liberal education is still a little more"? And, again, where must the "young man" begin? Has he had the foundation usually laid in preparatory schools, or must he make his start from the foot of the ladder? Is he in the habit of reading? And what? What are his aptitudes and tastes? What is his mental grasp? Does he need textbooks for awhile, or is he ready for the world's great works?

If his early education has been neglected, he can scarcely do better than to follow the line of English study laid down in the catalogue of some school that prepares for college, mastering by the aid of the recommended textbooks the history of our own country and of England, and taking a broad view of ancient, mediaeval, and modern history. If possible he will do well to supplement this study by reading the series of admirable little volumes, "Epochs of Modern History." They are written by eminent scholars, and are published by the Scribners. In connection with the study of any country or epoch, brief biographies of great men of the period should be read, with any really illuminating historic poetry or fiction bearing upon the subject. Maps, of course, are a necessity. Should the intending student have the time to pursue his study of history more widely than has been indicated, he will find a list of the best historic works in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of May 21. It is given in an article by Mr. Cicero W. Harris, entitled, "The Fifty Greatest Books." Indeed, that article is perhaps a sufficient answer to "C. J. C.'s" question, although the books named are too few for his purpose, and there are several titles which should not be included in such severely select company as the world's "best fifty."

Assuming now that our "young man" has laid his foundation, and that he wishes a list of the books that every educated man has read—or intends to read—I venture to suggest the following, referring him to Mr. Harris for his history, and adding Carlyle's "French Revolution" and Lecky's "History of Rationalism in Europe":

Biography—Boswell's "Life of Johnson." Then Lockhart's "Life of Scott"; read Macaulay's and Carlyle's essays on Johnson; Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," Plutarch's "Lives," Trevelyan's "Life of Macaulay," Froude's "Life of Carlyle," Carlyle's "Reminiscences," John Stuart Mill's "Autobiography," "The Life of Charles Kingsley," by his wife; "The Life, Letters, and Addresses of Frederick Robertson," by Stafford Brooke; "The Life of Tennyson," by his son. There is an excellent series of brief biographies, called "English Men of Letters," published by the Harpers; and, of course, lives of our own public men should be read.

In reading essays, speeches, and poems, it is important that our young friend should have advice as to selection. He cannot read all, and he will wish to read those productions on which the fame of their authors chiefly rests. To enumerate these here would make the present reply much too long. I can give only the names of authors and books:

Essays and Speeches.—Bacon's essays, annotated by Whately; Macaulay's essays and speeches; Carlyle's miscellaneous essays, Jeffrey's essays, "The Spectator"; Burke's orations, Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding," Herbert Spencer's "The Data of Ethics," John Stuart Mill's address on "Education," Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies," "Crown of Wild Olive," "Fors Clavigera," "Essays of Elia"; De Quincey's essays, Emerson's essays, Hare's "Guesses at Truth."

Poets.—Shakespeare, (and here let me say parenthetically that referring "C. J. C.'s" question to a friend, the reply was: "Tell him to read Shakespeare and nothing else, and he will have his 'liberal education'!") Scott, Milton, Longfellow, Tennyson, Lowell, Robert Browning, Whittier, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Wordsworth. It would be well to have an English-American anthology. "The Fireside Encyclopaedia of Poetry," by Coates, is, upon the whole, a satisfactory collection of the best short poems.

Fiction.—English—Scott's "Waverley," "The Talisman," "Ivanhoe," "Kenilworth," "The Abbot," "Woodstock," "Rob Roy," "Quentin Durward," "Old Mortality," "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," "Guy Mannering"; Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," "David Copperfield," "Old Curiosity Shop," "Nicholas Nickleby," "A Tale of Two Cities," "A Christmas Carol"; Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," "Pendennis," "The Newcomes," "Vanity Fair"; George Eliot's "Silas Marner," "Adam Bede," "Romola," "The Mill on the Floss," "Middlemarch"; Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," Hugo's "Les Miserables," Cervantes's "Don Quixote," De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," "The Arabian Nights," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and Macaulay's essays thereon; Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield," Maria Edgeworth's "The Absentee" and "Helen," Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre," du Maurier's "Peter Ibbetson," Rudyard Kipling's "Plain Tales from the Hills."

American Fiction.—Hawthorne's "The House of the Seven Gables," "The Scarlet Letter"; Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Old Town Folks"; Howell's "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "The Minister's Charge," "A Hazard of New Fortunes"; Miss Wilkins's "Jerome, a Poor Man," and short stories; Thomas Nelson Page's "In Ole Virginia," Miss Murfree's "In the Tennessee Mountains," Frank Stockton's "Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine," "The Dusantes," "The Squirrel Inn"; Joel Chandler Harris's "Uncle Remus" books. These stories by American authors keep the reader in touch with the life of his own country, and, therefore, deserve a place in his list of books, not only as relaxations, but as educational factors:

Travel—"Innocents Abroad," Mark Twain; "A Thousand Miles Up the Nile," Miss Edwards; "Farthest North," Nansen; "Northward: Over the Great Ice," Peary; "In Darkest Africa," Stanley; "Scrambles Among the Alps," Whymper; "Six Months in Italy," Hillard. Indeed, there are more pleasant and instructive books in this department than one can begin to enumerate. It is well to read volumes of travel in Europe in connection with the study of the history of each country.

Sociology and political economy may be begun by reading Richard T. Ely's books and Washington Gladden's; "Earth and Man," by Guyot; "Earth and Sea," by Figuier; Proctor's "Other Worlds Than Ours," are popular presentations of physical geography and astronomy, though, no doubt, teachers of science can best suggest the newest and simplest books for the young student of these subjects.

Under the head of "miscellaneous," one may well begin with "The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table," but where can one end? Any list must needs be conspicuous for its sins of omission. And should not "a liberal education" include translations from the foreign masters of literature, ancient and modern? One lays aside the pen in despair!

After all, one is daunted not only by the great ocean of letters but by the wide margin of conjecture in the case to be met. This, therefore, is "the conclusion of the whole matter": Never read a poor book. Read only what you sincerely care for, what is real and vital to you. "Love letters as thy mother," and, little by little, the best things in the world of books will surely "be added unto you." G.

Coles' Ferry, Charlotte County, Va.

Sarcophagi of Sidon.

We are indebted to his Excellency Hamdy Bey, Director General of the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople, for the latest catalogue of the many rare and unique objects in his keeping. Together with the catalogue of the museum, another is added treating of early Turcoman coins. M. André Joubin has written an excellent preface to the catalogue, describing the sarcophagi of Sidon, and how they were discovered. It is to Hamdy Bey that the find is due. Yet the origin of these wonderful monuments is still shrouded in doubt. Though M. Reinach has done his best to unravel the mystery, it can hardly be said that he has succeeded. Who was it that built the Necropolis? Is it of the third or fourth century? Might it not have been earlier? These questions have not yet been answered.

The main interest centres on a sarcophagus which is called "The Alexander." This monument is in a wonderful state of preservation and is unique of its kind. In form it takes the guise of a Greek temple. It has its façade and friezes. The carving in stone is wonderful, and represents Greeks and Persians. There are men mounted on horses and there are hunting scenes. One figure may be that of Alexander. This same figure is represented not less than three times. But Alexander, as M. Joubin writes, could not have been buried at Sidon. M. Reinach thinks it represents the Governor of the province who ruled some three hundred and twenty-eight years before the birth of Christ. The same authority is of the opinion that in time more modern sarcophagi were placed in the Sidon Necropolis.

Reference is often made to the cautionary legends where the man who sleeps forbids an awakening. We have not read any more impressive inscription than this, carved on the sarcophagus of Tabnith, who was once King of Sidon:

> "It is I, Tabnith, the priest of Astarte, King of the Sidonians, son of Eschmaunazar, priest of Astarte, King of the Sidonians, who sleeps in this coffin (caisse.) I pray that any man who finds this will not lift up this cover, nor will he disturb me. There is no silver, there is no gold, there is no treasure here. I sleep all alone in this coffin, therefore I pray of you do not lift off this cover nor disturb me, for such an act would be an abomination in the eyes of Astarte. Shouldst thou dare to lift this cover and disturb me, may your posterity never see the light of the sun nor find a resting place when dead."

The reduplication of Tabnith's titles is curious, as is the repetition of his request to sleep on undisturbed. It is questionable, however, whether the commands or the requests of the dead ever were heeded. Certainly the Egyptians worked over the remains of their kings, and that accounts for the absence to-day of valuables in the last abiding place of former monarchs.

It gives us pleasure to state how the Director General of the Imperial Ottoman Museum has invariably given Americans visiting Constantinople all the aid possible in studying the many valuable objects under his charge. It is certain, too, that the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, who will shortly assume his former position at Constantinople, as our Ambassador, will, as in the past, render valuable assistance to antiquarians and archaeologists visiting Turkey.

"Her throat was serpent, but the words she spake,
Came as through bubbling honey, for love's sake."

And that last line is the most mellifluous one in English. Keats, so it has been discovered, wrote "Lamia" at a cottage near Cliff Green. The cottage was demolished years ago. The authorities of Shanklin propose calling Cliff Green "Keats Green." More than that, an effort is to be made to erect a Keats memorial at the Church of St. Saviour-on-the-Cliff.

[illegible]

[illegible] Men from Both [illegible] Dine in London—The Speeches.

The Lord Mayor of London [illegible] gave a dinner at the Mansion House "in honor of Art." M. Geoffray, French Minister Plenipotentiary, and Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, occupied the seats on the Lord Mayor's right and left, and among the other invited guests were M. Armand Dayot, representing the French Government; Jules Claretie, W. P. Frith, T. Sidney Cooper, who in signing the guests' book added "Aged ninety-five"; William Bouguereau, Benjamin-Constant, Carolus-Duran, Gustave Courtois, G. D. Leslie, Léonce Benedite, Director of the Luxembourg; Alma-Tadema, Mr. Orchardson, Holman Hunt, Dagnan Bouveret, H. Thornycroft, M. Barthélemy, Mr. Ouless, Count du Pontavice de Hussey, Seymour Haden, President Royal Society of Painters and Etchers; Prof. Herkomer, M. Durand-Ruel, Luke Fildes, Val C. Prinsep, Harry Furniss, Seymour Lucas, Frank Dicksee, Linley Sambourne, and Onslow Ford.

The loving cup having been passed around, the Lord Mayor said: "I invite the gentlemen of France to join us Englishmen in drinking the toast of 'Our beloved Queen.' I am happy to say that the Prince of Wales is in the best of spirits, in the best of company, and, if I mistake not, we shall see his Royal Highness enjoying the sea breezes at Cowes at the end of next week." The toast having been drunk with enthusiasm, the Lord Mayor said: "I now invite every Englishman present to join with me in drinking with our French neighbors the health of their much-beloved President. The President of the French Republic is a near neighbor of ours, and we wish him well." The toast having been cordially drunk, M. Geoffray, in reply, said:

"My Lord Maire, permettez-moi de vous remercier des paroles de sympathie que vous venez de prononcer à l'endroit de la France; elles nous sont un précieux témoignage des sentiments de l'amitié que nous porte votre pays. Vous pouvez être assuré que, de notre côté, mes compatriotes et moi, nous professons les mêmes sentiments à l'égard de votre grande nation en général et en particulier de la Cité de Londres, que nous sommes de longue date accoutumés de trouver toujours au premier rang lorsqu'il s'agit d'oeuvres de bienfaisance ou de manifestations artistiques. Je craindrais de faire violence à votre modestie et à celle de vos collaborateurs en rappelant les peines que vous avez prises pour organiser cette superbe exposition du Guildhall, qui flatte à un si haut degré notre amour-propre national. Laissez-moi seulement vous exprimer en même temps que mes rémerciements personnels les remerciements de mon Gouvernement pour un entreprise que ne peut manquer de resserrer les liens qui unissent nos deux nations, en leur permettant de se mieux connaître encore et de s'apprécier mutuellement comme elles le méritent."

The Lord Mayor next proposed "French and British Art." There were, he remarked, few present that night who were not either artists or those who favored art. He had invited them together that they who loved and supported art should do honor to those who produced it. They had had many art exhibitions at the Guildhall, all of which had attracted large numbers of visitors and had proved most successful. This year, for the first time, they had selected artists from France to exhibit their works in this country, and he might say that the exhibition this year had been as successful as any of its predecessors. He felt when French art could bring so many Englishmen together that he should like to invite those gentlemen of France who were artists to visit the Mansion House to meet their neighbors on this side of the water. He observed that England had had its great artists—artists from whom the French had taken many a lesson—their Constable, their Sir Joshua Reynolds, and many others, and they in England had taken many a lesson from those who had produced art in France. The toast was drunk. M. Armand Dayot, in response, said:

"My Lord Maire, my Lords, Messieurs—En me faisant le grand honneur de me désigner pour le représenter ici ce soir, M. le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique et des Beaux Arts m'a chargé de vous exprimer tous ses regrets de n'avoir pu se rendre leu-même à votre gracieuse invitation; et ses regrets sont d'autant plus vifs que la fête artistique à laquelle il nous est donné d'assister est une brilliante glorification de l'art français, due, my Lord Maire, à votre très-généreuse initiative. Qu'il me soit permis, et je ne doute pas que le voeu que je vais émettre ne soit aussi au fond du coeur de chacun de mes éminents compariotes isi présents, qu'il me soit permis de souhaiter que bientôt, grâce à une initiative providentielle et toute puissante comme le vôtre, my Lord Maire, une exposition de l'art anglais ait aussi lieu à Paris. Son succés, j'en ai la conviction, ne sera pas moins éclatant que celui qu'obtient en ce moment à Londres celle de Guildhall, où, depuis des semaines, le public se presse chaque jour si nombreux, et à la parfaite organization de laquelle a présidé la corporation de la cité sous l'habile et active direction de M. Temple. Sans doute, en 1900, nous pourrons admirer à Paris les brilliants résultats des efforts de votre école moderne si pleine de talents jeunes et audacieux, si riche en fortes et originales personnalités, et pour ma part je m'en réjouis déja, ayant toujours eu pour [illegible] à un titre très heureux, [illegible] autre Français [illegible] le droit d'être [illegible] que cette exposition de votre art [illegible] en 1855 [illegible] d'un intérêt plus considérable et d'un enseignement plus profond si, à côté des oeuvres des [illegible] le public Français pouvait admirer dans son ensemble les chefs-d'oeuvre des anciens qu'il ne connait que d'après quelques étroites expositions de genre et les quelques spécimens trop rares de nos musées.

"Cette exposition d'art anglais à Paris, depuis vos si modernes primitifs jusqu'à vos préraphaelites contemporains, me parait désormais nécessaire, aussi bien dans l'intérêt d'une féconde propagande esthétique, que comme un devoir de reconnaissance. Pour exposer les oeuvres de vos artistes nous aurons bientôt des palais dignes d'elles, et je ne doute pas un instant de l'empressement que mettront nos deux grandes associations artistiques, unies cette fois dans un même sentiment de généreuse confraterinté, pour faire à Paris ce qu'en l'honneur de l'art français vient de faire si superbement et avec un succés si complet la corporation de la cité. De ces échanges d'impressions, sous la plus noble des formes, de ces fêtes intellectuelles, de ces pacifiques et brillantes manifestations du génie humain, les âmes des peuples, qui ne devraient vivre que de paix, de lumière, et de beauté, ne peuvent recueillir que de réconfortantes sensations et de consolants espoirs. En prenant l'initiative de cette exposition de l'art français à Londres, my Lord Maire, vous nous avez permis, et nous ne saurons trop vous en remercier, d'assister, doux spectacle, au triomphe de nos artistes, et de trouver dans le splendide accueil qui leur est fait, qui nous est fait à tous, un ineubliable témoignage de cordiale sympathie."

Sir Edward Poynter also replied. He said:

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen—I must confess that, in responding to the toast just proposed, while I thank you for the honor which you have done me in coupling my name with it, I feel a certain embarrassment—in the first place, an embarras de richesses, for I presume that you would not wish me to enter on the impossible task of exhausting the subject of British art on this occasion, and it is not easy to select from a theme so wide what may be appropriate to an after-dinner speech. In the next place I find myself in a difficulty in the presence of the numerous and highly distinguished representatives of foreign art who are your guests to-night, for if I sound before them the praises of the British school of painting, as is my obvious duty, as an Englishman and President of the Royal Academy, I can hardly help incurring the charge of national egotism. I would rather, therefore, that the task of responding for foreign art had fallen to me, and that that of dealing with the merits of our own school had been left to the generosity of M. Bouguereau or M. Constant, or M. Carolus Duran, or some other of your distinguished guests. I should then have been able to dwell, with a plenitude of enthusiasm which comes of an intimate knowledge of French art and of personal acquaintance with some of its members, and which I must deny myself in speaking of our own artists, on the great qualities which enrich that great school—qualities so admirably displayed to us in the representative collection of French pictures which the liberality of the Corporation of London has enabled us to enjoy at the Guildhall. I must, however, perform the duty which you, my Lord Mayor, have imposed upon me, and make some reply to your wishes for the prosperity of British art, to which the toast you have proposed gives expression. There are two elements which have gone to form the British art of to-day. It has, to begin with, an originality and a sturdy independence of its own, but it also has another very marked characteristic in its readiness to adopt, to assimilate, and make its own what is good—perhaps even sometimes what is not so good—in the art of foreign countries.

"Thus, while we have seen in the last half century artists of purely English habit form a school and rise to the highest eminence, on the one hand, through an ardent study of nature, as seen with English eyes, amid English surroundings, as in Millais, and, on the other hand, as in Rossetti and Burne-Jones, through a sympathy, also peculiarly English, with the exquisite traditions of the past in poetry and painting, we have also seen numerous earnest students who, less self-reliant, and feeling that the English art of Hogarth, of Reynolds, of Gainsborough, and of Turner, had so worked itself out in the course of years as to have degenerated by the middle of this century to a somewhat trivial mannerism, went abroad to Germany, to Belgium, and to France—principally to France—to acquire the instruction which they perceived was not to be had at home. As, my Lord Mayor, you have said, our artists have taken many a lesson from our French friends. Among these I may cite, first, Dyce—an artist of the highest gifts, now almost unrecognized, whose style was inspired by the rather pedantic resuscitations of Overbeck and Cornelius—and more conspicuously Leighton, our great President, a distinguished example of an Englishman whose studies were almost cosmopolitan, bringing to his own country and applying in his own way the brilliant and accomplished style which he had acquired abroad. Both these distinguished men took the best that was to be had from foreign sources in their time, but neither of them was a servile imitator of any school, and they always remained individual and English.

"But the greatest impetus to this desire for learning more than could be obtained at home was given unquestionably by the exhibition at Paris in 1855, the first international exhibition of art. That exhibition opened the eyes of our countrymen to that brilliant school of painting then at its zenith in Paris, while it showed us, no doubt, some of our own shortcomings by the close comparison which could there be made with the splendid accomplishments of French art. It is hardly too much to say that to English artists of that time the names of Ingres, Flandrin, Gleyre, and other distinguished [illegible] I well remember the effect of that exhibition upon myself, and the [illegible] of seeing for the first time the collected works of Decamps, a [illegible] of that exhibition; of [illegible], of Delacroix, and of [illegible] of the Neo-classics. A new horizon was opened out before my eyes; their works were a revelation, and I was, I believe, the first of our artists who went to Paris to study. Soon others followed, more numerous as years went on, and drawing from that great school some of the qualities, both solid and brilliant, which characterized it and infused fresh vitality into English art. The art of landscape painting, also, in common with the rest of our school, had at that time lapsed into a conventionalism which smacked of the landscape of the stage, and had lost touch with nature; and it was contact with the powerful French school of that time, led by Rousseau, Daubigny, Corot, Dupré, and others, quite as much as the more elaborate fidelity and earnest study of nature of the pre-Raphaelites at home, that so invigorated our landscape artists that they are now, I think I may say, second to none. Thus the art of Constable, to which you, my Lord Mayor, have already alluded, and to whose influence the French painters readily admit their own great school of landscape was due, has returned to us after long years from across the channel in a new and invigorated form.

"The position which English art now occupies is a high one. I have carefully avoided any allusion to living artists, whether English or foreign, but I again mention the exhibition of British art at Brussels last year, being, as it was, more completely representative of our school than any collection of English paintings which has hitherto been seen abroad, as having gained us a free and liberal acknowledgment of this high position from foreign artists. Our English Luxembourg also, the gallery of British art on the Embankment, although far from completely representative of the modern school—our latest deceased great artist not being seen there at all, and others only inadequately—is a collection to be proud of. M. Armand Dayot has been good enough to express a hope that we shall put forth our best efforts for the forthcoming exhibition of 1900 at Paris. If we do so I am certain that we need fear no competition, for I take it that British art can now make a display very different from that which we were able to put forth in 1855. If so, it will be due not only to the force of native genius as displayed in our greatest men, but to the English desire to learn wherever there is something to be learned, and to the English capacity for adapting and appropriating what is the best in the art of other lands, as we have adapted and appropriated to the best of our ability what we have learned from our brilliant neighbors across the Channel. My Lord Mayor, I thank you again for connecting my name with this toast, and for your warm expression with regard to British art."

Miss Schreiner and Mr. Davis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please give me some information about Richard Harding Davis and Olive Schreiner? I am much interested in both of them, but know nothing at all about their lives.

JESSIE KAUFMANN.

Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J., Aug. 1, 1898.

[Richard Harding Davis has been a newspaper correspondent and popular writer for young women and college students; readers in general more recently have begun to take interest in his books. His first book, "Gallagher, and Other Stories," brought him sudden fame in 1890. Since then he has traveled considerably and written much. Among his books are "Van Bibber and Others," "The Princess Aline," "The Exiles," "The West From a Car Window," "Our English Cousins," "About Paris," "Three Gringos in Venezuela," "Soldiers of Fortune," and "The King's Jackal." His father is a Philadelphia journalist and author, Lemuel Clarke Davis, and his mother is Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, the well-known novelist and magazine writer.

Olive Schreiner (Mrs. Cronwright) became prominent in the late eighties as the author of "The Story of an African Farm." Among her other works are "Dreams," "Dream Life and Real Life," and "Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland." She is the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Schreiner, a Lutheran clergyman of Cape Town. In 1894 she was married to Mr. Cronwright.—Ed.]

"Hopelessly Broad" Libraries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the excellent editorial in The Times's Saturday Review of July 30, entitled "Libraries That Run to Seed," there is a thought with which I disagree. You advise, among other things, that a man should note "whether his library is narrow or hopelessly broad." The "hopelessly broad" surprised me, for I have always considered broadness in reading in one's interests, in sympathy, and in everything an aid to breadth of character. To acquire this I consider one of the highest capabilities of man. Trusting you will view this intrusion as a bit of inoffensive criticism, I am yours sincerely,

C. S. RATHBUN.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 30, 1898.

Mr. Heinemann has brought out a London edition for Kasandra Vivaria's "Via Lucis," which was published in this city a few weeks ago by George H. Richmond & Son. The London papers have begun to speculate on the identity of the author, who, although an Italian girl, was partly educated in England; she conceals her real name, which is said to be of the noblesse, under the pseudonym of Vivaria.

Strange Puzzles.

Found in Max Müller's Recent Paper on "Coincidences."

In The Fortnightly Review for this month there is a curious article of the Right Hon. Max Müller, which has for its title "Coincidences." Who is it that has not fancied that in this world of many people there are few new faces to be met with, or, as Max Müller expresses it, "How often does it happen to us, particularly as we are growing older, that we say to ourselves, 'I have seen that face before. I have heard that story before,' and how often do we spend days and nights without being able to trace the fugitives?"

How are we to account for such coincidences? If they are to have any scientific value, they must be accounted for. The learned professor thinks that chance has nothing to do with it. The reasonings he employs are threefold: (1) That there was a time, thousands of years ago, when some of our ancestors spoke one language, the so-called Aryan or Proto Aryan. (2) That there was a time, "during the Exile, when the Jewish religion came into lasting contact with that of Persia and Babylon," and (3) "psychologically, as when some of the doctrines of Christianity occur almost totidem verbis in the sacred books of other religions, being no more than the expression of feelings inherent in human nature at all times and in all climes."

Prof. Max Müller tells how startling it is to find that the Dyaus of the Veda is the god of the sky, and that Dyaus corresponds letter for letter with the Greek Zeus. Certain is it that Dyaus was so named long before Homer or the Vedic poets were born.

Acknowledging close resemblances between the legends of the Buddhists and early Christians, though as a principle of religion there are many learned divines who dispute it, nevertheless there are innumerable similarities. Great caution is necessary in a discussion of this character. Just as in the making of material objects man turns out identical tools, so "certain thoughts and certain customs are natural to the natural man, and need not surprise us if they occur among civilized races also, which so far as we know have had no historical intercourse with each other."

As to intercourse, historical or otherwise, we are coming every day to the opinion that early man, not primitive man, had a wider commercial intercourse than has been allotted to him. He interchanged his commodities and necessarily gave and took ideas. There never was complete isolation.

Dismissing the material evidences, leaving them to the archaeologist, Prof. Max Müller pays attention to coincidences in art and literature. What do you say to this, when you find "a poem of Heine's or Matthew Arnold's almost literally the same as an old poem in Sanskrit, which existed 2,000 years ago"? Could the German or the Englishman have breathed the same air as the Indian?

In 1823 Heine wrote the "Lyrische Intermezzo." Prof. Max Müller indicates the well-known lines beginning:

Ein Jüngling liebt ein Mädhen
Die hat einen Andern erwählt,

and he prints Mr. Lewis Frederick Starrett's translation, (Boston, 1887.) Here are the two final stanzas:

The maiden then, just out of spite,
Wed the suitor who first came to woo;
And the poor youth was heart-broken quite,
This an old tale, and yet ever new.

But although the tale be as old,
Yea, older than story or song,
Each time that anew it is told,
It bears a new heart-ache along.

Max Müller now refers to the poems of Bhartrihari, who, according to a reliable Chinese authority, died about 650 A. D., and he finds what seems to him to be the counterpart of Heine's poem. The literal translation of four lines is given:

She, of whom I think always to me she is estranged.
She again loves another man, that man is devoted to another.
And for my sake hopes some other.
Woe to her, woe to him and to the love, and to that one and to me.

Can such coincidences be merely accidental? One line might be, but four lines, no! Heine knew nothing about Sanskrit.

Another strange "coincidence" Max Müller shows in a quatrain of Matthew Arnold, written in 1868 and found in a photograph album:

"Like driftwood spars, which meet and pass
Upon the boundless ocean plain,
So on the sea of life alas!
Man nears man, meets, and leaves again."

When Max Müller saw these lines he remembered certain Sanskrit verses. He produces the original Sanskrit and the translation:

As spar and spar also
Come together on the great ocean,
And, having met, go apart,
Thus of beings is the meeting.

Matthew Arnold could never have seen the Sanskrit. Max Müller remembers that he quoted these verses in a book of his in 1857, but it is not likely that Arnold ever read them. Whence come these strange "coincidences" in mythology, religion, art, literature? Max Müller recommends the more thorough study of the Allophylian legends, and by Allophylian is meant that language existing among races of the same stock.

If to-day we give a certain importance to philological data, it is not considered to have the same weight as it did forty years ago, though Max Müller is its greatest and most learned upholder. Still the "coincidences," as he shows them in his article, are the strangest of all puzzles.

Meredith's "Forest History."

Anticipations Sorely Disappointed When the Poem Appeared.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have lived for a considerable portion of a whole week in a state of bliss tempered by apprehension, in anticipation of Mr. George Meredith's poem in Literature. The special announcement had been made of it as "a poem of twenty-nine stanzas." For I think G. M. has something to say that is worth having said, and to get his thought in poetic form is an event greater to me than the fall of Santiago de Cuba. It came in due course, and I gave it, as it were, the bow of recognition, the look of fulfilled expectancy, and "by faith" the hand of welcome. Hebrews xi. was the lesson in church last Sunday, and I have been thinking off and on since of that wonderful thing, faith, and that it might be not at all a bad thing to put in practice now and then if one could grasp the idea correctly. And so, following and emulating those great examples, "by faith" I gave George's poem welcome. Having exchanged civilities as far as the first stanza and four words of the second, the assurance of faith seemed strangely lacking, and before I thought of what I did I was through the notes, had scanned A. Lang's letter, and was in the deanery with the Dean of Ely. After a little day-dreaming of journeys long ago, when for me that glorious file had an irresistible attraction, I was conscious of an ill-defined uneasiness, and a tugging at my thoughts as they began to wander like one who knows not where, until at length the poem stood fairly across my path, as though it would reproach me for my unceremonious treatment, and brook no further neglect. "By faith" I made terms with it that I should first take courteous and grateful leave of Dean Stubbs. Which having done, and casting a stolen glance at "Hatteras," and just once more running over the table of contents, "by faith" I again faced George Meredith's poem.

But I looked first at the tail end of it, and surveyed it from "Peru to China." I could see in doing so that it is a very uncommon performance. And, indeed, I have faith enough in George to believe of him that he will be uncommon or nothing.

There are twenty-nine four heroic-verse stanzas; that is, 116 lines or verses; Petrarcan quatrains, I think such have been called. The first and fourth lines rhyme, and the second and third. About 10 per cent. of these lines are each an entire verse, rounded up by a full stop. Line following line, each ending in a period, is uncommon. It contains such words as "devorant," "hallali," "hag-fiend," "mooned,"—also rather uncommon. The stanza is the one that I fell upon when the divine inflatus would take visible shape one morning, in which form it stands, and will stand, I have not the slightest doubt, to be understood when mankind generally shall arrive in the course of a millennium or two, where I then stood at daybreak on the Fourth of July, and addressed the north wind in terms calculated to completely change its entire character. Indeed, it has not been quite the same since.

For me, therefore, the form of the poem was in its favor. It produced a fellow feeling. It raised G. M. in my estimation, and I felt raised with him. I stood like Shakespeare's "mountain tops," when the "glorious morning" casts his flattering "sovereign eye" upon them—in the reflected light of George Meredith. But there is such a difference!

The story goes that it was $125 The Times sent Mr. Kipling, and which he patriotically declined, for his Recessional. The next thing he sent as a marketable commodity, and The Times, in its turn, declined it. (I was telling this to an old lady friend of mine one day, and she said, "Ah! Kipling got even with them there, didn't he?" adding, with a shake of the head, "I tell ye.") This being a wonderful story—not the old lady one, but The Times's—must be absolutely true. Were the element of wonder absent, it would not be worth believing these times. At the same rate of payment this of George's should bring him $500. Mine of twenty-eight lines, in round figures, $120. But, though I did not offer to let The Times have it, I gave one of our beautiful monthlies an option on it, but they simply virtually told me they would not give a cent for it. That is the difference I mentioned. For one of exactly half the bulk they had previously paid me very handsomely, indeed. It is not, I hope, necessary for me to say how much that was, but I may remark that I have been living largely on the thought of it ever since. I do not complain of this, for doubtless the majority of people who are able to read would not give any more for this of Mr. Meredith's than the not-a-cent named above. (When I made this statement confidentially to my old friend, she remarked, "I tell ye"; and to my look of inquiry and expectancy she opened her eyes, and added, sharply, "It evens you up, don't it?")

I remember, a number of years ago, Tennyson writing some lines—about ten—for Good Words: "I stood on a tower in the wet," which no ordinary person could then understand. And the extraordinary price which was named as having been paid for them—the wonderful in it—made that, too, I remember very well, the more firmly believed. In the course of a week or two George Macdonald relieved the public mind by an explanation of them; for it was also distinctly asserted that Alfred himself did not understand them. I remember thinking—having been even greener then than now—what an extraordinary man that George Macdonald must be. (I mentioned this to my old friend one day, but I never can astonish her. Her only reply was "I tell ye." And yet I know how dearly she loves to be astonished I do not say that she would go through fire any day for a real genuine "yellow" sensation, but I swear she would go through water. But the good soul, after enjoying the "yellow" shock, and the tingling in her still warm blood, retails it as if it were the merest commonplace, of no more import than a passing shower; tells you of the most outrageous crimes, and gives you in two or three strokes their "yellow" features, as if she was merely remarking that the sky was clearing.)

We left G. M. at the question of money, and to such base subjects we will not return.

I am aware that if one has George in one hand, he must needs have a dictionary in the other, but it must be no ordinary dictionary. The Century will not answer always, for, besides words it does not contain, meanings are attached to others which necessitates tracing them to the ends of the earth. There are phrases in his books here and there which I have not yet been fortunate enough to meet the man who could unravel. These, however, do not give offense, but excite our interest, and have not prevented us recognizing his great powers, or marred our enjoyment of his works. We should not like to harbor the notion that there is pedantry or affectation about it, nor have we ever seen it suggested that all this may be merely George's fun; but I wonder if these impenetrable places that now confront us in "Forest History" are intended to suggest the gloom that broods over forest fastnesses. Our feelings take only the form of regret when we come upon something so obscure as to defy all our efforts to elucidate. For we do not object to verses being simply obscure, nor grudge the effort needed to unfold their involvedness. We rather like to encounter such difficulties, if in doing so, we are not driven to despair, and love the joys of conquest. We like to participate in the joy which Keats gives expression to:

> "Then felt I like some watcher of the skies,
> When a new planet swims into his ken."

Jealous as we are of the poet's mission, believing it to be the highest on earth, we should, if asked for a definition of poetry, prefer to point to such an example as Collins's couplet:

> "With eyes upraised, as one inspired,
> Pale Melancholy sate retired,"

and say, "that is poetry." But we should hardly put this poem of G. M.'s into the hands of one in whom we wished to excite a love of poetry, for the result would inevitably be to rank him forever among the anti-poetical.

Nor do we object to ever so compressed thought and language, though it demands greater effort in the reading of it. For we like to see compact thinking, and words used in their essential and primary sense. We like to hold on by the origin of words, and preserve them in their primal simplicity and purity. We do not avoid Dr. Doane because of his obscureness, and, though to this day there are lines in him we do not understand, we can re-read those of his poems again and again with everfresh and keen enjoyment. Nor do we cease to read Milton's "Lycidas" because we do not know the import of his two-handed engine. We do not expect to find him and such as he everywhere readily understandable. It is a question if the poet himself is always, while he writes, fully conscious of the significance of all that he says, nor should we be surprised to be told that he is not.

These considerations, with a sense of our own limitations, prepare us for giving a respectful ear to such an author as George Meredith. Knowing of him what we do, by faith we took his poem in hand, believing it to contain pure gold, which it would be worth an effort to find, and apprehensive of a problem, in wrestling with which should we get thrown, it would be matter for regret, but haply not for discouragement. We are aware that he has been called ere now "an inarticulate poet," and as we have said, we have sometimes failed to know his meaning in prose and poetry alike. But he is not alone in this, and we are content to emulate the "watcher of the skies," and hope in time to experience something of his satisfaction.

In this condition of mind for the best part of two days and nights through "Forest History" have I struggled on. The Century Dictionary stood ready for the word, flanked by others. I read the poem backward, and brought a magnifying glass to bear upon the commas and periods, to see if any of the one were intended for the other. To sustain my courage I referred to passages and metaphors in his other works which I had conquered in "battles long ago." Every weapon within reach was appealed to by which I might unwind those

> "Intertwisted fibres serpentine,
> Upcoiling and inveterately involved."

When all was still, save the frog's midnight hymn and the wind rustling the fruit trees, I sat like Newton among his spheres. I gave an occasional glance at Shakespeare, but he made no sign; at Burns beside him, but Robert only smiled, and looked as puzzled as myself; I turned wistfully to Bartor, and he wistfully to me; to Wordsworth, but he looked deprecatingly and glum, and as though he would say I ought to be reading him; to Emerson, and he made as though he would lay his hand on me, and could not; to Coleridge, and he seemed to murmur some words I could not understand; to Chaucer, and he laughed outright; to Blake, and he frightened me with a threat of greater puzzles still. I turned to William Watson, but William was equivocal and shy, unconvinced and unconvincing; to Le Gallienne, and when he had done I could only think that when he wrote his "Appreciation" he had not "Forest History" to deal with. And when the Sabbath broke, calm and silent, but for the note of one lone thrush, worn and dazed I turned to the Book of Genesis, and read to myself, with faltering tongue, that wonderful poem, beginning "And Jacob was left alone, and there wrestled a man with him till the breaking of the day." So had I wrestled with G. M., and with passionate longing had said to him, "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me;" and as the morning wore on, and when at 5 they came to call me, they say I was in tears, for I was left alone, and I had not prevailed, neither had he blessed me.

A. H. D.

Irvington, N. Y., July 28, 1898.

Moxon, the Early Printer

Mr. De Vinne's Reprint of His "Mechanick Exercises."

There is a grand dignity which once belonged to the calling of the old printer, and you catch on to the ceremonial of the craft with the first page of "Moxon's Mechanick Exercises, or the Doctrine of Handy-works applied to the art of Printing." To have made a literal reprint in two volumes of the first edition of Joseph Moxon, as it was published in the year 1683, is one of Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne's typographical triumphs. These two grand volumes, limited to 450 copies, were made for the Typothetae of the City of New York, and then the types were distributed, and "distributed" in this sense has a saddening application, for never again were these types to be assembled so as to print on paper another copy of the Moxon, that is, after the precise fashion of the unique De Vinne one.

That exposition of the craft begins in this stately manner descriptive of the "Master Printer," who is the Base, (as the Dutchmen properly call him,) and this Base or Baas is our Boss. Writes Moxon, emphasizing his sentence with many capitals and italics:

"His Office is therefore to provide a House or Room or Rooms, in which he is to set his Printing Press. This Expression may seem strange, but it is Printer's Language: For a Printing House may admit of a two-fold meaning; one the Vulgar acceptance, and is relative to the House or Place wherein the Printing is used; the other more peculiar Phrase Printers use among themselves, viz., only the Printing Tools, which they frequently call a Printing House. Thus they say Such a One has set up a Printing House, when as thereby they mean he has furnished a House with Printing Tools."

Moxon was considerate as to the comfort of the craft. The cases must be so placed that when "the Compositor is at work the Light may come in on his Left hand, for else his Right hand plying between the Window light and his Eye might shadow the Letter he would pick up." Plant your presses solid, says the good Moxon, on "a firm Foundation," and mark you this, those who think underlays are novelties, "so that when the Presses are set up their Feet shall need no Underlays, which both damage a Press, are often apt to work out, and consequently subject it to an unstable and loose position." But what did Moxon mean when he wrote this about the lights in the room? The room, he advises, should be pretty lofty, "not impeded with the shadow of other houses, or with Trees * * * but yet not too high, lest the violence of Winter (Printers using generally but Paper Windows) gain the great advantage of Freesing the Paper and Letter, and so both Work and Workmen stand still."

It is the "paper windows" we do not understand. Was window glass so expensive in the England of the close of the seventeenth century that the printers had to use paper? Did paper tend to soften the light? But then the paper might have been pasted over the glass, and then there would not have been any "Freesing." Some of the old things of Moxon's time exist to-day. There is a description of "the Lye Trough and Rincing Trough," and the Base Printer causes "a Sink" to be made "to convey the Water out of the Room: But if he have other conveniences for the placing of these Troughs, he will rather set them out of the Room to avoid the slabbering they cause in," and "slabbering" is a good old word and ought not to be obsolete.

Sound, well-seasoned wood may not have been easy to get in Moxon's time, so in the construction of his letterboards, he writes: "I us'd to make them of Sugar-chest: That stuff being commonly well-seasoned, by the long lying of the Sugar in it, and is besides a fine, hard wood." Just as likely as not that wood came from the New England Colonies and had been shipped to the West Indies.

Wondrous painstaking is our authority on the subject of Ink. He rather rates the Master Printer for not making his own ink, though he says, "the process of making Inck being as well laborious to the Body as noysom and ungrateful to the Sense, and by several odd accidents dangerous of Firing the Place." So the master printer pays "the Inck maker for good Inck, which may yet be better or worse according to the conscience of the Inck maker." Then Moxon pays a merited compliment to the Dutchmen:

"That our Neighbors the Hollanders who exhibit Patterns of good Printing to all the World, are careful and industrious in all the circumstances of good Printing, is very notorious to all Book-men; yet should they content themselves with such Inck as we do, their Work would appear notwithstanding the other circumstances they observe, far less graceful than it does, as well as ours would appear more beautiful if we used such Inck as they do."

Moxon then explains what is the basis of good Dutch ink, which is Linseed-Oyl, and old "Oyl" at that, while the English use "Trane Oyl," which "by its grossness Furs and Choaks up a Form, and by its fatness hinders the Inck from drying, for that when the work comes to the Binders, it Sets off; and besides is dull, smeary, and unpleasant to the Eye."

The mystery of type metal, the mixing of it, is told. One strange thing is that lead is to be hardened with iron prior to the antimony. So as to make the "Iron Run" stubnails are used. Moxon writes, "Stub nails all made of good soft and tough iron as because (they being in small pieces of iron) will Melt sooner." We use lead, antimony, and tin to-day for type, and sometimes a little copper, but no iron. Nevertheless Moxon, if he did want iron, was right in calling stubnails the best iron of that time, and it was not so very, very long ago that you would read in books on shooting that the superlative gun barrel had to be made out of horseshoe nails, which, with the present metallurgical advance, is nonsense. Moxon knew that lead fumes are poisonous, so he tells of the old ways and the prescriptions given to the men of the Melting Pot:

"Now (according to Custom) is Half a Pint of Sack mingled with Sallad Oyl, provided for each Workman to Drink; intended for an Antidote against the Poysonous Fumes of the antimony and to restore the Spirits that so Violent a Flame and Hard Labour may have exhausted."

It is presumable that those who plied the "Ladle Lades" took their "Sallad Oyl" first and then their "Half Pint of Sack." Proportionately, there was a preponderance of books in Latin in Moxon's time, and so the "Compositer" is "strictly to follow his Copy vis to observe and do just so much and no more than his Copy will bear him out for: But the Carelessness of some good Authors, and the ignorance of other Authors, has forc'd Printers to introduce a Custom, which among them is look'd upon as a task and duty incumbent on the Compositer: viz, to discern and amend the bad Spelling and Pointing &c. his copy, and Correcting the Prooves."

There were, of course, some few "good authors" who were careless in Moxon's time, also ignorant authors. How delightful it is to think that to-day there are no careless or ignorant authors! There may be some few in Spain, but none in the United States, as all the "compositers" and "Correctors" in THE NEW YORK TIMES House well know.

Are "Compositers" in 1898 like their forefathers of two centuries ago, and do they study the writings of the author, so as to "better sympathize" with him, and also with the capacity of the Reader? We are inclined to laugh at the old capital letters used in an apparently indiscriminate way, but Moxon lays down some kind of a rule for them and for italics. As to italics, we are inclined to deem them vulgar to-day. What does Moxon say:

"Words of great Emphases are also Set in Italick, and sometimes begin with a Capital Letter [in the text 'Set in Italick' and 'Capital Letters' are in italics.] If the Emphasis bear hard upon the Word to be exprest as well as the Thing to be exprest, it ought to begin with a Capital."

To explain more fully what he means Moxon cites a sentence. He says he came across one which had "thats" in it, "That" being reiterated five times. It was printed "That that that that that Man." Moxon thinks that all the "thats" should have been set in italics and the middlemost That ought to begin with a Capital, "because it is both the Thing and the Word." Capitals and "italicks" were like the loud pedals on the piano, accentuating the notes. It was believed that emphasis or gradations were to be expressed by types. We, with better judgment, drop to-day all such mechanical accentuations.

What a grand man (theoretically at least) must have been the Corrector of Moxon's time! Besides being master of "the English Tongue," he had to be up in "Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriack, Caldae, French, Spanish, Italian, High Dutch, Saxon, Low Dutch, Welch, &c." More than that, he had to be knowing in Derivation and Etymologies of Words, very sagacious in Pointing, skilful in the Compositers whole Task and Obligation, and endowed with a quick eye to espy the smallest Fault." In his preface Mr. De Vinne tells us that Joseph Moxon was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, in 1627, and that his "Mechanick Exercises" is the most complete of the few early manuals of typography. Moxon "stood at the head of the trade in England. He was selected to cut the font of type for an edition of the New Testament in the Irish language, which font was afterward used for many other books. When Moxon died is not known. It is thought that in 1683 he gave up the business of type making, but was active as a writer and publisher for some years after. Mr. De Vinne writes: "From no other book can one glean so many evidences of the poverty of the old printing house. Its scant supply of types, its shaky hand presses, its mean printing inks, its paper windows, and awkward methods, when not specifically expressed, are plainly indicated. * * * To the student of printing a reading of this book is really necessary for a clear understanding of the mechanical side of the art as practiced in the seventeenth century."

Invaluable are Mr. De Vinne's notes to the volumes, which could only have been written by a thorough expert, and one absolutely at home with the history of printing. As to the workmanship of the two volumes, it is superb, a model of typography.

R. H. Russell's Autumn publications will include a new book of Mr. Gibson's drawings, entitled "Sketches and Cartoons," it being the third volume in the series of which "Drawings by C. D. Gibson" was the first and "Pictures of People" the second. There will also be art books and portfolios of pictures by E. W. Kemble, William Nicholson, Maxfield Parrish, George and Louis Rhead, F. H. Lungren, C. W. Allers, Frank Ver Beck, J. M. Conde, Chester Loomis, and W. A. Sherwood.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications

As had been anticipated, the announcements of the early Autumn publishers show few new names among the authors, but the following paragraphs will reveal that there is a rich harvest of the work of old favorites coming. Very often it is impossible to present more than the author's name and the title of his work; sometimes the nature of his theme can be given when the name of the book has not been decided on. In either case, omissions of title or of outline of subject will be supplied as early as possible in these columns.

"The Adventures of François," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, which has been running in The Century, will be brought to a close in the September number, and in October it will make its appearance in book form from The Century Company's press. Dr. Mitchell, it will be recalled, is the author of "Hugh Wynne." In his new work, the writer traces the career of a "Foundling, Thief, Juggler, and Fencing Master, During the French Revolution." It is crowded with adventure and is a vivid picture of one of the most dramatic eras of modern France.

It is stated on good authority that Pierre Louys intends dramatizing his novel, "Aphrodite," for Mme. Réjane. His latest work, "La Femme et le Pantin," is having a tremendous sale in Paris, it is said.

"The Story of America," by Hezekiah Butterworth, published by the Werner Company, has just gone into its fortieth impression.

David Gray, a Harvard graduate, now a rising young journalist of Chicago, has written for The Century Company a collection of short stories which are said to sound a new note in American miniature fiction. Among the stories are "The Parish of St. Thomas Equinus," "The Fence Breakers' League," and "The Ride of His Life."

The Macmillan Company is contemplating bringing out an edition de luxe of "Tennyson's Life and Works," in twelve volumes. The edition will be strictly limited to 1,050 copies.

By January Sir Walter Besant hopes to have ready the first volume of his "Survey of London." Every street within the jurisdiction of the London County Council, it is said, has been visited by Sir Walter or one of his assistants, and every building of importance is to be described in a graphic, literary style, and its significance often emphasized by a photograph.

George H. Richmond & Son published this week "Ezekiel's Sin; a Cornish Romance," by J. H. Pearce, and "The Potentate," by Miss Francis Forbes-Robertson, both of which have been described in these columns.

A gift book entitled "Remington's Frontier Sketches," by Frederic Remington, is announced by the Werner Company. Some of the pictures are entitled "Twenty-five to One," "Pursuing Geronimo," "Meeting Between the Lines," "Indian Village Routed," and "Sioux Warriors."

John Luther Long, who has written charming bits of romance about Japan, some of which have been published in The Century Magazine, will bring out through The Century Company a volume of five stories, the scenes of which are laid in the land of the chrysanthemum. The book will be called "Madame Butterfly," after one of the stories. Mr. Long's heroines are very charming in their frames and dresses and dainty speech of Japonica.

E. P. Dutton & Co.'s Fall announcements include over forty new juvenile books. The most conspicuous among them are Col. H. R. Gordon's "Tecumseh, Chief of the Shawanoes," "The Counterpane Fairy," by Katharine Pyle; "Poor Sallie and Her Christmas," and other stories by Mary D. Brine; "An Amateur Fireman," by James Otis; a story of Custer's last rally, entitled "The Master of Strong Hearts," by Elbridge S. Brooks; a tale of the Fourteenth Century by Mary Halsey Miller, entitled "Raoul and Iron Hand;" "Greyling Towers," and "Hermy," by Mrs. Molesworth; "Nic Revel; or, A White Slave's Adventures in Alligator Land," by George Manville Fenn; "For Cross or Crescent" (The Days of Richard the Lion-Hearted), by Gordon Stables; "Life on the Ocean Wave; or, the Cruise of the Good Ship Boreas," by the same author; "Under the Laburnums," by Emma Marshall; and several new stories and novels by John Strange Winter and others.

Charles Scribner's Sons have just brought out an American edition of Heron-Allen's "Some Side Lights Upon Edward Fitzgerald's Poem, 'The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.'" Another timely book to which the Sribners have secured the American rights is W. H. White's "A Manual of Naval Architecture—For the Use of the Officers of the Royal Navy, Officers of the Mercantile Marine, Yachtsmen, Ship Owners, and Ship Builders."

Among the latest London importations of Charles Scribner's Sons is "Philips's Special War Map of Cuba," with a map on an enlarged scale of the country around Havana and charts of the Havana Harbor, Port Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Santiago.

"The Typewriter Girl," by Mrs. Olive Pratt Rayner, shortly to be published by M. F. Mansfield & Co., is said to be a tale of literary life in London with modern accessories. The same firm will also bring out at an early date Mrs. Humphry's "A Word to Women."

Nearly all of the seventy pictures appearing in Collier's Magazine this week are after photographs from scenes of the war with Spain. The double-page picture is of the first Puerto Rico expedition, as photographed from the deck of Capt. Sigsbee's present ship, the St. Paul. On the first page is a drawing by Yohn, after a photograph, of a battery changing direction, at the gallop, in front of Santiago.

Paul Laurence Dunbar, once called the "negro boy poet," has written his first long novel. The success of Mr. Dunbar has been [illegible] "Folks from Dixie" [illegible] is to be followed by a novel entitled "The Uncalled," which will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is a realistic picture of the social life of a small town in Ohio, and the character study is said to show the great and sustained power of penetration which characterized the author's shorter tales. Evidently Mr. Dunbar means to succeed in several fields of literature.

Another Gladstone book is announced. It is by David Williamson, and is entitled "A Literary and Critical Biography of William Ewart Gladstone," and will be shortly published by Frederick A. Stokes Company. It is intended to have the book a careful chronicle of the life work of the "Grand Old Man," not only as a politician and an author, but also in the fields of literature, theology, and philanthropy. There will be sixteen illustrations, including portraits of Mr. Gladstone and his family not hitherto published.

Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer has written for Charles Scribners' Sons an animated and exhaustive history, in narrative form, of the manners and customs of social life in New York City, from the time it was founded until the death of the last of the Dutch Matrons. The work will be called "The Goede Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta, At Home and in Society."

Paul Leicester Ford, author of the now famous novel "The Hon. Peter Sterling," has a new volume in press with Dodd, Mead & Co., entitled "Tattle Tales of Cupid." It is a collection of short stories in light vein, among them being "His Version of It," "The Cortelyou Feud," and "A Warning of Lovers." In addition the volume will have two plays prepared for amateur performance, "The Best Laid Plans," and "Man Proposes."

Charles Scribner's Sons, who are the most extensive publishers of literature of music in America, if not in the world, have in preparation a new series to be known as "The Music Lovers' Library." The volumes to be included in it are "The Orchestra and Orchestral Music," by W. J. Henderson; "The Pianoforte and its Music," by H. E. Krehbiel; "Songs and Song Writers," by Henry T. Finck; "The Opera Past and Present," by W. F. Apthorp, and "Choir and Choral Singing," whose author has not yet been selected. It is the aim of the series to instruct lovers of music, who have no technical knowledge of the subject, by presenting it in a simple and entertaining manner.

The next number of Harper's Weekly will contain an article said to have been inspired by high authority which will treat of the Sampson-Schley affair in a manner most creditable to the Acting Rear Admiral, defining his exact position in the battle off Santiago, and also showing the actual position maintained by the Commodore throughout the engagement. John Fox, Jr., Harper's Weekly correspondent at Santiago, will have also a pertinent paper on the Santiago campaign. Mr. Fox, it is said, has a good deal of adverse criticism on the way affairs were conducted. He shows how the campaign ought to have been a failure, but wasn't.

S. R. Crockett's "A Woman of Fortune" is to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. The author's "The Lilac Sunbonnet" and "The Raiders" gained a host of friends for Mr. Crockett, but in "A Woman of Fortune" he has broken new ground. The time of action is laid in the present day, in England and Switzerland. The heroine is an American girl, highly educated, refined, and beautiful, but of independent spirit. She realizes her individuality amid a tangle of adverse circumstances; there are also some fine specimens of English manhood revealed as the plot unfolds itself.

"Roden's Corner," by Henry Seton Merriman, author of "The Sowers," "With Edged Tools," &c., which has been running in Harper's Magazine, will be brought out in book form by Harper & Brothers early in September. "Roden's Corner" has for its background London and The Hague. It is rich in incident and character, and is a keen criticism of the altruistic tendencies in modern life and society. The pathos and tragedy are developed in Mr. Merriman's usual style.

A collection of tales by Ian Maclaren will shortly be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. Some of them have already appeared in periodicals here and abroad. The new volume takes its title from the initial story, "Afterwards."

Among the novels promised for September publication by D. Appleton & Co. are "The House of Hidden Treasure," by Maxwell Gray; "The Widower," by W. E. Norris; "The Lust of Hate," by Guy Boothby, and "The Gospel Writ in Steel," by Arthur Paterson, all of which will before long be described in these columns.

"How to Get Strong," by William Blaikie, originally published by Harper & Brothers in 1879, is shortly to be issued in a new and revised edition entitled "How to Get Strong and How to Stay So." A new set of plates will be included with the letterpress. Mr. Blaikie's object is not so much to encourage the cultivation of great strength as to point out the vast advantages, physical, moral, and mental, which follow hard upon the institution of a systematic and rational practice of exercise.

"Historic Boston and Its Neighborhood," being a historical pilgrimage personally conducted by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, is promised by D. Appleton & Co. for September.

Ellen Glasgow has written a new novel for Harper & Brothers, which will be published in September. It is entitled "Phases of an Inferior Planet." Miss Glasgow, it will be recalled, is the author of "The Descendant." Her new work is a story of New York's alleged Bohemia, told with vigor, and much fancy. Its problem is said to be similar to that presented in "The Descendant," which showed great depth and firm style for a woman's first novel.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish two books by Edward S. Holden in September, entitled "Our Country's Flag" and "The Earth and Sky."

Charles Scribner's Sons have in press [illegible] Dodd, Mead & Co. [illegible]

Two interesting bits of news come from Berlin: a translation of "The Little Minister," literally rendered in German as "Der Kleine Pastor," has been running for the last six weeks as a feuilleton in the Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin. The translator of Mr. Barrie's work is H. Horowitz. A German translation of George Moore's new novel, "Evelyn Innes," has been made for the Tauchnitz collection.

Gertrude Atherton, who is soon to have her novel "Californians" presented through John Lane, at the Bodley Head, has also written a novel for Dodd, Mead & Co., entitled "The Valiant Runaways." Mrs. Atherton's "American Wives and English Husbands" is already in its third edition.

A volume on "Spanish Literature" has been edited by Edmund Gosse for D. Appleton & Co.'s "The Literature of the World" Series. Its author is J. Fitz-Maurice-Kelly.

"The Queen's Cup," a novel just published by D. Appleton & Co., is by the author of "The Henty Books." G. A. Henty's popularity with juvenile readers shows his mastery of the art of story-telling, and it is now believed that he can write novels as well, for his more ambitious undertaking is said to be characterized by the same sustained interest and dramatic effect.

M. A. De Wolfe Howe has collected a number of articles on literary men that have appeared from time to time in The Bookman, and Dodd, Mead & Co. will shortly issue them in a volume entitled, "American Bookmen." There are no living members of the literati in the lot.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish Aug. 12 "Dicky Monteith" by T. Gallon, author of "Tatterley," which is being prepared for the stage in London.

Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the University of Michigan has prepared for The Century of September an article on "The Malay Pirates of the Philippines," which is of particular interest just now because the man who put down these pirates, Gen. Juan Arolas, is at present Military Governor of Havana; he was then in command of the isolated Sulus. Prof. Worcester pays to his ability to organize mere ignorant, untrained men into disciplined soldiery, high tribute. The author says he is one of the very few uncorruptible Spanish officials, and for that reason has been employed at places where his negative virtues could best serve the Government. Another article will be "Life and Society in Old Cuba," being extracts from the journal of Jonathan S. Jenkins, an American painter of miniatures. He resided in the island in the late fifties, when Gen. Tacon was Military Governor of Havana, having been appointed to that post in 1834. The author gives a vivid description of life in the Cuba of his time, and deals particularly with street assassination, which Gen. Tacon succeeded in eradicating. The same number will have a paper by Emile Ollivier of the Institut de France, entitled "America, Spain, and France," in which the author declares the misfortunes that have fallen upon the dwellers of the Moorish Peninsula are "the judgment of heaven." He makes a particular strong appeal to France to recognize the high motives of the United States which inspired their armed intervention.

Some essays from the pen of Maurice Maeterlinck, the French symbolistic dramatist, have been collected and translated by Dodd, Mead & Co. and will be brought out before long under the title of "Wisdom and Destiny." The papers contain the dramatist's present ideas on a variety of subjects—all approached from the point of view of a supersensuous, mystical child of the fin de siècle. M. Maeterlinck's "The Treasure of the Humble" has passed to its fourth edition.

Edmund Gosse has written an article for the August number of the North American Review entitled "Shakespeare in 1898." Mr. Gosse points out that there has been this year a sudden output of vivid simultaneous commentary on the poet's life and work by Shakespearean scholars such as Sydney Lee, Dr. Georg Brandes, George Wyndham, H. H. Furness, Justice Madden, and Frank Harris. Mr. Gosse's comments on the contributions to Shakespearean literature made by these writers should be instructive as well as entertaining.

Prof. Kuno Francke has taught German for more than ten years at Harvard University. When he did not teach he wrote. He wrote sometimes on subjects particularly connected with his profession, but he wrote also on German culture. Some of his articles have appeared in The Nation, others in The Bookman. These articles now form the basis of a book to be published in the Autumn by Dodd, Mead & Co., entitled "Glimpses of Modern German Culture."

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce a separate publication of a part of Hamilton W. Mabie's work, "Under the Trees and Elsewhere," which will be entitled "The Forest of Arden." It will have special illustrations and decorations by Will H. Low.

Capt. Kidd's Money.

More than any other pirate, Capt. Kidd has excited the imagination of the young and old for more than a century. To this day searches are made for the vast treasures he is supposed to have buried. But Rowan Stevens says, in Harper's Round Table, that he is an overrated pirate, and that he never buried more than $75,000 worth of plunder, which was recovered to the last penny, shortly after Kidd's execution, by Lord Bellamont, the then Governor of Barbados.

"Bismarck in Private Life."

Eight years ago D. Appleton & Co. published a volume on Bismarck which was very generally read, both because it was written in a style that was simple and direct and because, without great literary pretension, it told people what the average student of foreign biographies was anxious to know. At this time, when the great founder of the German federation lies dead, it may be well to recall the book, for it now has a more particular significance.

It is entitled, "Bismarck in Private Life," the work, it is said, of a fellow-student. The translator is Henry Hayward. The volume is a collection of anecdotes in which Bismarck plays the leading rôle. They concern themselves with different periods of his life—as a student, as a young man, in the Reichstag, &c. While the book does not give what one might expect from the title, a discriminating study of Bismarck's private life, it does, nevertheless, emphasize the intimate relations which the author must have borne toward him. Eight good portraits, in half-tone, go with the book. While space will not permit the recital of any of the text, it is safe to say that the person who cares at all for anecdotes of conspicuous personages will find more than usual interest in a perusal of "Bismarck in Private Life."

Monument to Holberg.

A fine monument has been erected at the small town of Sorö in memory of the famous Danish playwright Holberg, who was buried at that place, to the High School of which he left his whole fortune.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

Sunday, Aug. 7th, 1898

FEATURES:

The Treasury Heads

Portrait of Lyman J. Gage and Frank A. Vanderlip, Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

A Notable Scene

Conference between Gen. Joseph Wheeler and foreign Consuls at Santiago previous to Gen. Toral's surrender.

U. S. Torpedo Boat Rowan

Picture and description of the most singular looking torpedo boat afloat.

An Important Gathering

Forthcoming semi-centennial of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with eight portraits. Text by William Henry Hale, Ph. D.

The Dead Chancellor

Double-page illustrations of Prince Bismarck and various incidents in his career, including excellent photographs of Friedrichsruh, the cradle in which he was rocked as a baby, and the bed on which he died.

At the Chinese Embassy

Pictures of Wu Ting-Fang and Chung Ming-Yeu, Secretary and Interpreter of the Chinese Legation, with a picture of the interior of the Embassy.

Palace for Immigrants

Accepted design for the new immigrant building on Ellis Island.

Major General Lee

New portrait of the Ex-Consul General to Havana on the piazza of Hotel Windsor, Jacksonville.

American Girl's London Home

Hyde Park House, the residence of Lady Naylor-Leyland, formerly Miss Jennie Chamberlain of Cleveland, Ohio, is illustrated and described, with portrait of Lady Naylor-Leyland.

She Rides a Wheel

Picture of the only Siamese woman who rides a bicycle.

Children's Play Grounds

Portraits of the children at their games in Central Park. Group of children from the Children's Guild on West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, with committee of young women and officers of the Young Men's Union of the Society for Ethical Culture.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOK PLATES.—WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN, 1,123 B'way, N. Y. City, buys and sells original autograph letters of famous people; also bookplates. Send for price list.